NPS Form 10-900
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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Jefferson Barracks Historic District (Amendment)

Other names/site number N/A

2. Location

Street & number On Mississippi River about 10 miles south of downtown St. Louis Not for publication N/A

City or town St. Louis Vicinity X

State Missouri Code MO County St. Louis Code 189 Zip code 63125

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mark A. Miles — Aug 27, 2010

Signature of certifying official Mark A. Miles/ Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau.

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of Keeper Date of Action

____ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register
____ removed from the National Register
_✓_ other (explain): Additional Documentation Approved

Edson H. Beall 10.8.10

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
- X public-local
- X public-State
- X public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ___ building(s)
- X district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

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

* Contributing	*Noncontributing	
70	13	buildings
2	1	sites
5	5	structures
4	3	objects
81	22	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

64

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Defense – Military facility
Defense - Arms storage
Domestic- institutional housing
Transportation- rail-related
Transportation- water-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Defense-military facility
Landscape– county park
Recreation & Culture– museum
Recreation & Culture– outdoor recreation
Recreation & Culture– monument and work of art
Religion – religious facility
Education – library facility
Domestic – single & multiple dwelling
Domestic – institutional housing
Transportation- rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other – Standardized Military plans

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
roof
walls Brick
Limestone
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

_X_ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

_____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_X_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

_X_ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
Commerce
Exploration/Settlement
Military
Archaeology/Historic-Non-aboriginal

Period of Significance
1826 – 1946

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Quartermaster Corps standardized plans

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_X_ Previously listed in the National Register
___ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ Designated a National Historic Landmark
_X_ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # MO-1809
___ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
Jefferson Barracks Historic District

Primary Location of Additional Data
_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
_x_ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
_x_ Local government
_x_ University
___ Other
Name of repository:
_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 337.8

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	736371	4267378	**3**	15	737404	4262843
2	15	738494	4267008	**4**	15	737302	4263359

___ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title See continuation sheet

Organization _____ Date _____

Street and number _____ Telephone _____

City or town _____ State _____ ZIP code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

Name See continuation sheet
Street & number _____ Telephone _____

City or town _____ State _____ ZIP code _____

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Summary:

The Jefferson Barracks Historic District is located on a bluff above the west bank of the Mississippi River ten miles south of St. Louis, Missouri in St. Louis County. This historic military reserve was established in 1826 and served as a federal military installation until 1946. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 1, 1972. Today, a portion of the listed district is operated and maintained by the Missouri National Guard. The oldest extant buildings, relating to the post's occupation by the United States Army Ordnance Corp, are maintained by the St. Louis County Parks Department as the Jefferson Barracks Historic Park. Additional buildings are in private ownership. This amendment does not change the boundaries of the historic district, instead it expands the areas and period of significance and provides a complete inventory of resources. There are 83 buildings, 10 structures, 3 sites and 7 objects within the district boundaries, of which 70 buildings, 5 structures, 2 sites and 4 objects are counted as contributing resources. The district contains 13 buildings, 5 structures, 1 site and 3 objects that are considered non-contributing. The district as well as the adjacent county parklands is a setting of well-tended, beautiful, mixture of hardwood forest, open green areas, walking paths, quiet roadways and handsome old military buildings. The property contained within the boundaries of the Jefferson Barracks Historic District maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Setting and Boundaries:

This amendment does not alter the district boundaries set in the original submission listed in 1972 (see section 10 of this amendment). Jefferson Barracks Historic District consists primarily of two sections: the ordnance section to the north owned by St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation and the old post section surrounding the parade ground to the south, controlled by the Missouri National Guard and in private ownership.

Three of the boundaries of the historic district are very distinct. A residential area at the north edge of the park and School Sisters of Notre Dame Campus bound the northern border of the Historic District. The space between the school, residential area and the county park is overflowing with trees establishing a natural screen between the two areas. From inside the park there is no visible evidence of a residential area on the other side of the tree barrier. The Mississippi River had defined the original eastern border of Jefferson Barracks, but the district boundary actually extends only to the riverside railroad right of way. Jefferson Barracks is situated high above the river. From behind the Administration Building, the view of the dramatic curve of the river as well as the St. Louis downtown skyline, including the Gateway Arch can be seen. The northern border of Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery establishes the southern boundary of the historic district. The portion of the cemetery that can be seen from the district is the location of the original 1826 post (see national register nomination of the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery for more information) and the area is the location of the oldest burials. The cemetery is meticulously cared for and adds to the sense of openness to the Historic District.

The western boundary is not set with a specific street, the western sections of Jefferson Barracks was sold into private ownership after the army decided to leave Jefferson Barracks in 1946. From the southern boundary at the cemetery the border turns north along Cooke Road until Kearney Road, then west along Kearney, which becomes Buell Street, to the intersection with Grover Road, then one block north to the three-way intersection of Grover Road, Jackson Street and Sherman Road. The boundary then turns eastward to Lee Circle Drive. The boundary follows Lee Circle until it meets Gregg Rd. Continues northeast with Gregg Rd until Gregg road turns to the north; at this point the boundary of the historic follows along a walking trail in owned by the Parks Department meeting with Grant road just to the north of building 72, the electric substation. Then the rest of the boundary is simply Grant Road, the original entrance road for the barracks established in 1826. Grant Road runs along a north-south axis and goes from the original North Entrance into the Barracks to the administration building.

Historic Development

In 1826, the United States government established the Jefferson Barracks Military Reserve as a school of infantry practice and the departure point for the Federal Government's operations to open the Louisiana Territory. In the 1840's the U. S. Cavalry School moved from Carlisle Barracks in Pennsylvania to Jefferson Barracks. In 1850 the mission of the barracks was divided between the U. S. Army Ordnance Corps on the north end and the U. S. Cavalry on the south. The Ordnance Corp built a series of munitions magazines and ancillary support buildings with their primary mission the storing and maintenance of arms and ammunition. Additions to the ordnance area from 1866-78 were for munitions storage after the Civil War. In the 1840s the Cavalry inherited the original barracks quadrangle and adjacent buildings (constructed in the 1820s) from the Infantry. In 1888 the War Department directed the reconstruction of the cavalry post. All the original cavalry buildings were razed and replaced with the present structures between 1890 and 1910. The barracks were expanded again between from 1933-1942 to accommodate housing for CCC inductees and troop build-up for World War II. The majority of the buildings are constructed of brick with limestone foundations. Ordnance and ordnance related buildings are made either entirely of limestone or of brick with limestone foundations.

The 1820s saw the initial construction of the original stone barracks, stables and ancillary buildings to accommodate the infantry school and to equip troops heading west. Little remains from this earliest period of development, though the original parade grounds and a quarry that supplied much of the building material on post are extant and counted as contributing to the district. During the 1830s and 1840 there was little additional construction. In the 1850s the majority of the construction was in the ordnance section to house local munitions moved from the St. Louis Arsenal to the barracks site, at this time the Ordnance Department constructed a number of ammunition and weapons magazines with support facilities. Extant resources dating from this period include a stone stable (building #350), a laborers house (building #360), and two ordinance magazines. During the Civil War period the post initially supported the southern advance of General Grant's Army of the West. As the action moved southward medical facilities and hospital ward were constructed west of the barracks to service battle field wounded that

arrived by train and ship from the front. Nothing of this hospital facility remains.

In the 1870s and 1880 the hospital closed and the barracks returned to its earlier function as a cavalry post. In the late 1880s the War Department, after embarrassing congressional investigations and scandals, decided to rebuild many of its old posts including Jefferson Barracks. Some construction began in the barracks in the 1880s, but it was during the 1890s and early 1900s that the Barracks entered its reform and rebuilding phase. Most of the new barracks, stables and support buildings were constructed of brick with stone foundations from standardized Quartermaster plans. Mobilization for World War I caused a boom in construction on the Barracks, though most of it was temporary housing and support structures. In the1920s and 1930s the temporary buildings were razed and only minor permanent construction was accomplished. Only the Post Exchange Lunchroom (building 224), constructed in 1919, dates from this period of development. The 1930s saw significant changes to the post as building initiatives and CCC training spurred by the Depression and mobilization for World War II reinvigorated activities at the Barracks. The greatest period of temporary and semi-permanent construction was during the late 1930s and World War II. Though the temporary housing has been removed, approximately 30 resources in the historic district date from this period.

Architectural Character of Buildings within the Ordnance Section:

As noted earlier, the district is roughly divided into two sections: the ordnance section now largely owned by the St. Louis County Parks Department and the old post sections managed by the Missouri National Guard and several private owners. The ordinance section is part of the 425 acres owned Jefferson Barracks Historic Park that extends south to Hancock Road and the northern boundary of National Guard Base. A portion of the Jefferson Barracks Historic Park, the property east of Grant Road, lies within the boundaries of the National Register listed Jefferson Barracks Historic District. This area includes stone and brick buildings constructed for the ordnance depot at Jefferson Barracks in the 1850s and some of the officer housing units on the north side of the parade grounds constructed during the 1890's. Ordnance and ordnance related buildings are made either entirely of limestone or of brick with limestone foundations. All other buildings are either red brick on a limestone foundation, entirely constructed of limestone or wood frame with aluminum siding. Many of the original structures exist with newer construction scattered through out the park. The St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation Department is using the ordnance buildings and other structures as housing for museum collections and maintenance buildings.

Architectural Character of Buildings within the Old Post Section:

The 135-acre State of Missouri National Guard base property includes the original parade ground that is flanked by a number of red brick barracks, and other brick buildings constructed in the 1890s. The original stone barracks and stables erected in the 1820's once stood in their place but were taken down when the existing buildings were constructed in a major national War Department rebuilding and modernization program of the 1890s. Stones from the original buildings were reused in the foundations and walls. Many of these structures have been adapted

over time to serve different functions. The National Guard has rehabilitated some buildings to modern standards; others have stood vacant since the end of World War II.

Jefferson Barracks represents an archetypal example of the utilitarian military base of turn of the century America. As such, it has played a significant role in the lives of generations of soldiers and families. The site's "sense of place," particularly in its juxtaposition with the cemetery, elicits its essential connection to the larger history of the American military.

Architecturally, the buildings are excellent examples of the Military Vernacular--spare utilitarian buildings constructed of simple materials and with few adornments. The buildings were constructed according to 1880s standardized plans originating in the Department of the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army in Washington, DC.

The local identity of the region is expressed primarily in the prevalent use of local red bricks for the buildings and locally quarried limestone for foundation walls and such features as a retaining wall and a plaza. The limestone quarry from which the stone was taken is located to the north of the post and is owned by St. Louis County Parks and Recreation. The quarry is a contributing resource in the district.

In the old post section of Jefferson Barracks, the buildings are formally arranged around a large parade ground of asymmetrical shape. The current composition of buildings on the site creates a strong wall of barracks buildings anchored at the eastern end by the headquarters building and at the western end by line of brick buildings along Worth Road. Until the 1960s a long line of duplex officer residences and a large Bachelor Officer Quarters enclosed the parade ground on the north along Sherman Road. Two of these original officer duplexes, number's 12 and 16, remain standing. The original entry to the post is located at the junction of Worth Road and Sherman Road.

The buildings consist of simple red brick masses with regularly spaced segmental-arched window openings and squared rubble foundations made of locally quarried limestone. The plans of the buildings are generally symmetrical around a central stair hall or entry. In the barracks buildings, this core is flanked by the large open spaces that housed soldiers. The roof forms are either hipped or gabled. Dormers of distinct design punctuate the roof forms of key buildings. The eave detailing was originally a built-in gutter and still exists on the barracks buildings. Exterior architectural decoration is confined, for the most part, to the wood trim on the porches and occasionally eaves. There is evidence of original wood trim profiles more elaborate than what currently exists. The buildings are well adapted to the summer heat with open gallery porches and tall ceilings. Important features of the buildings are the natural draft ventilation systems that have sculptural cupolas on the roof ridges of the buildings.

Building Descriptions

The following inventory is divided into three sections: the first lists and describes the resources on the National Guard property, and the second lists the structures within the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation boundaries and third lists resources in private ownership. Current addresses for buildings outside the National Guard base are indicated as well as the

current ownership of the property. United States Army Quartermaster plan numbers are indicated for each property if known.

The tag lines for each structure will read as follows: index number, building number assigned by the military, historic name of building, original military function and construction date if known. Street addresses, date of construction, photo number (if referenced) are also noted. Finally, each entry is designated with a "C" if contributing, or "NC" if non-contributing to historical significance.

Buildings within the Jefferson Barracks Historic District, Inside National Guard Boundary

Note: After the northern portion of Jefferson Barracks became a St. Louis County park in 1950, several roads were eliminated, leaving some buildings with street addresses that no longer had a rational relationship to the street pattern. Some addresses have been changed to reflect the new orientation of the buildings.

1. #1 Administration Building, 1 Merritt Place, 1900, C

The Administration Building was built according to Quartermaster Plan #99 ¾ A. This is a two-story rectangular brick building. The limestone foundation is squared rubble with a rock-faced water table. The basement windows are visible above ground. The hipped roof of composition shingles has gables on the east and west elevations, a pediment dormer on the south elevation and dentil molding around the entire circumference of the roofline. The east and west asymmetrical facades are flat, except for a projecting section surrounding the entrance. One-over-one-sash windows with stone sills are set in pairs on the south wing, and individually in the later construction of the north wing. The gable fronts are detailed with Palladian windows. The building was constructed on what had previously been the eastern end of the stone barracks quadrangle.

A two-story, 31-foot long wing added on the north end of the building in 1942, integrates well with the original structure. The United States Engineers Department drew the plans for this addition and the WPA did the construction work. The foundation of the addition is made of concrete rather than stone. The Administration Building is now the office of the Air National Guard base commander, 157th Air Operations Group.

The standard plans and specifications for an Administration Building for a regimental post were modified at Jefferson Barracks to accommodate the local situation. Building records from the period explain why the building appears to have two fronts: "the rear elevation should be modified so as to present the appearance of a front, as the rear of the building will overlook the parade ground." The rear elevation overlooks the Mississippi River.

2. #21 West Gate House, 21 Center Drive, NC

The small square building is constructed of red brick. On the upper portion of the west façade is a large single pain glass window. On the southern façade is aluminum frame door with glass in the upper center of the door. The roof is front gable clad in gray asphalt shingles. Though the exact date of construction is unknown, the house was built with in the last 30 years.

3. #22 Main Gate House, 22 Sherman Drive, 2003, NC

This building was constructed when the entrance to the National Guard section was moved to the north of the parade grounds. The structure is a larger version of #21, the West Gate House. It is constructed of red brick. There is a solid steel door on the western and eastern façade's. On the northern façade is a large metal single pane window overlooking the gate. The roof is a low-hipped roof with asphalt shingles.

4. #24 Armed Forces Reserve Center, Under Construction, NC

This building is under construction and will house the new quarters for the Army Reserve Units. The structure will be compatible in feel and look to the 1890s barracks. It will have a steel frame on the inside but will have a red brick façade covering the cinderblock construction, to keep the same feel as the rest of the post.

5. #25 Cavalry Barracks, 25 Sherman Rd, 1894, C

The barracks were constructed according to Quartermaster Plans 41-A. This building is a slight variation of its neighbors, buildings 26, 27, 28, and 29. They are nearly identical double cavalry barracks. These large rectangular buildings face north on the southern border of the parade ground. Each facade is symmetrical with a five-bay three-story center core flanked by seven-bay two-story wings. The center core houses the entry hall staircase, office and latrine spaces while the wings provide space for troop bays. The gabled rooflines of the wings complement the hipped roof of the center core, which contains a hip-roofed dormer on the north and south elevations. Wooden covered porches run the length of both floors of each wing on north elevation. On the first floor of the center core a small porch covers double entry doors (not original). On the second and third floors of the center section four-sash windows flank a larger center window. Unlike the other cavalry barracks Building #25 does not have the hipped roof dormers on the roof of the center core but does have cupolas over the wings. The wings of the buildings at Jefferson Barracks were built in line with the center portion forming a straight line.

The historic structural system is intact throughout. Original windows have been replaced but remain two over two. Wood porch floors, posts, and rails are compatible but not original. Original wood porch ceilings and the original stone entry to the basement remain on the east side. The masonry cornice is a distinctive feature. Building #25 is currently closed.

6. #26 Cavalry Barracks, 26 Sherman Rd, 1896, C

The barracks were constructed according to Quartermaster Plans 41. This large rectangular building faces north on the southern border of the parade ground, each facade is symmetrical with a five-bay three-story center core flanked by seven-bay two-story wings. The center core houses the entry hall staircase, office and latrine spaces while the wings provide space for troop bays. The gabled rooflines of the wings complement the hipped roof of the center core, which contains a hip-roofed dormer on the north and south elevations. Wooden covered porches run the length of both floors of each wing on north elevation. On the first floor of the

center core a small porch covers double entry doors (not original). On the second and third floors of the center section four-sash windows flank a larger center window.

The masonry cornice and the triple coursed arches are distinctive features on this building. Historic photographs indicate that building #26 once had the central hipped roof dormers characteristic of Quartermaster Plan #41. The Army Reserve currently occupies building #26.

7. #27 Cavalry Barracks, 27 Sherman Rd, 1898, C

The barracks were constructed according to Quartermaster Plans 41. This large rectangular building faces north on the southern border of the parade ground, each facade is symmetrical with a five-bay three-story center core flanked by seven-bay two-story wings. The center core houses the entry hall staircase, office and latrine spaces while the wings provide space for troop bays. The gabled rooflines of the wings complement the hipped roof of the center core, which contains a hip-roofed dormer on the north and south elevations. Wooden covered porches run the length of both floors of each wing on north elevation. On the first floor of the center core a small porch covers double entry doors (not original). On the second and third floors of the center section four-sash windows flank a larger center window.

Barracks #27, #28, and #29 were built by William H. O'Brien Construction Co. Barracks Buildings #26, #27, #28, and #29 were constructed according to Quartermaster Plan #41. Original wall vent openings have been bricked in on #27. The barracks spaces remain without the columns in #27. The masonry cornice is a distinctive feature of #27. The Army National Guard currently occupies building #27.

8. #28 Cavalry Barracks, 28 Sherman Rd, 1898, C

The barracks were constructed according to Quartermaster Plans 41. This large rectangular building faces north on the southern border of the parade ground, each facade is symmetrical with a five-bay three-story center core flanked by seven-bay two-story wings. The center core houses the entry hall staircase, office and latrine spaces while the wings provide space for troop bays. The gabled rooflines of the wings complement the hipped roof of the center core, which contains a hip-roofed dormer on the north and south elevations. Wooden covered porches run the length of both floors of each wing on north elevation. On the first floor of the center core a small porch covers double entry doors (not original). On the second and third floors of the center section four-sash windows flank a larger center window.

Building #28 has the original wooden windows. The original stone entry to the basement remains on the eastern side. Original wall vent openings have been bricked in on #28. The cornice and gutter have been altered extensively on Building #28. Building #28 is home to the 218th Engineering Squadron, Air National Guard.

9. #29 Cavalry Barracks, 29 Sherman Rd, 1897, C

The barracks were constructed according to Quartermaster Plans 41. This large rectangular building faces north on the southern border of the parade ground, each facade is

symmetrical with a five-bay three-story center core flanked by seven-bay two-story wings. The center core houses the entry hall staircase, office and latrine spaces while the wings provide space for troop bays. The gabled rooflines of the wings complement the hipped roof of the center core, which contains a hip-roofed dormer on the north and south elevations. Wooden covered porches run the length of both floors of each wing on north elevation. On the first floor of the center core a small porch covers double entry doors (not original). On the second and third floors of the center section four-sash windows flank a larger center window. Stone buttresses and anchors have been added to offset structural settlement in Building #29. Building #29 is currently closed.

10. #36 Mess Hall, 31 Sherman Rd, 1884, NC

Building #36 was constructed originally according to Quartermaster Plan #36 as a mess hall and dining room. Along with the neighboring guardhouse, the building is set slightly forward of the line of barracks buildings along the southern edge of the parade ground. This brick building is made of two one-story rectangular buildings connected by another rectangular section with its own façade and entryway. The length of the long dimension of each of these rectangles varies, giving the east elevation an irregular shape. The north section of the building originally contained the mess hall and was attached to the kitchen section on the southern end by a sixteen-foot wide hall. The mess hall section has a hipped roof with a series of dormers on the southern elevation. The center section has a gabled roofline in the back and a gabled roof on the façade. The kitchen has a gabled roof in the front and rear.

Photographic evidence indicates that the mess hall section originally had arched windows all around, and dormers on each side of the roof. Between 1935 and 1940 most of the dormers were removed and the roof was altered with a long clerestory or monitor along the roofline, presumably to improve ventilation. The number of windows decreased and in some cases the arches were squared off. The peaked roof of the middle section, which connected the mess hall and kitchen, was altered to a flat roof. The exterior brick of the middle section was replaced with the buff brick typical of homes in post World War II subdivisions.

The building underwent extensive renovation in 1998. The Air National Guard radically remodeled the interior of the building for administrative office space. The roof and windows in the mess hall section were replaced and the wood guttering was retrofitted. The original foundation and timbers were left intact and the oak lumber post and beam is still visible today in the basement of that section. The middle section that connected the mess hall and the kitchen was completely torn out and replaced. The building supports were replaced with earthquake proof steel peering. The kitchen section was the remodeled into meeting rooms.

Recent additions are generally compatible with the character of the post's architecture. Limestone retaining and foundation walls at the lower level are an important character element. Limestone walls edge the site on the eastern side of the building to make a lower level pedestrian court with Building #37 and #78. The Quartermaster's logo is over the center of a door on the north side of the building. Building #36 is now office and meeting space for the157th Air Operations Group, Air National Guard. Due to the massive amount of changes to the structure of

the building, mainly windows and roofing structures this is a non-contributing building to the district.

11. #37 Guard House, 37 Sherman Rd, 1897, C

Built by contractors J. Clark & Sons according to Quartermaster Plan #9, #37 replaced an earlier guardhouse (old building #10). The building is located at the southwest corner of the original quadrangle. Along with the neighboring mess hall, the building is set slightly forward of the line of barracks buildings along the southern edge of the parade ground. This single-story T-shaped building is set into a hill so that the basement is partially below ground level in the front but completely above ground in the rear.

Building #37 is one the most distinctive buildings on the base, notable for its broad hipped roof that descends to shelter generous porches. Arched windows, bracketed hip-roof dormers, and bead-board soffits remain from original construction. The porch brackets match the brackets on the dormers. Building #37 is currently in use as a dining facility for the Air National Guard. On the basement level, the Air National Guard houses the Battle Management Training Center.

12. #39 Ordnance Store House, 39 Kearney Rd, 1900 C

This is an example of a utility building on the post. The one-story, gabled rectangular brick building has a concrete block addition on its southeast corner. The original one-by-four bay door and window configuration has been extensively altered but remains visible due to the segmental arches and stone lug sills. The rafter ends and soffit detailing on the northern side are original, as is the gable detailing on the eastern side. Building #39 is currently the location of Base Cable Central.

13. #40 Cavalry Stable, 40 Johnson Rd, 1891, C

Eight stables were constructed at the beginning of the post's major reconstruction program in 1890. Seven of these buildings 40-42, and 44-47 are still standing (Stable #43 was demolished between 1962 and 1977). Original construction of stables #40-#47 was according to Quartermaster Plan 44-A. The typical plan was 23 narrow bays long and three bays wide under a long hipped roof. Originally the roof ridge had ventilation monitors.

The first building constructed in the reform and rebuilding phase, Stable #40 has suffered the most changes over the years. The door and window configurations have been extensively altered and a flat roof replaced the original after a fire. Building #40 is vacant.

14. #41 Cavalry Stable, 41 Johnson Rd, 1903, C

Original construction of stables #41 was according to Quartermaster Plan 44-A. The typical plan was 23 narrow bays long and three bays wide under a long hipped roof. Originally the roof ridge had ventilation monitors.

Remodeling has changed the original window and door configurations extensively, converting the long east elevation to nine garage doors in 1943. Filled-in ghosts of the broader

original doors are visible at each end. The historic structure system of this building is intact throughout. Building #41 is now an Air National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop.

15. #42 Cavalry Stable, 42 Johnson Rd, 1895, C

Original construction of stables #42 was according to Quartermaster Plan 44-A. The typical plan was 23 narrow bays long and three bays wide under a long hipped roof. Originally the roof ridge had ventilation monitors.

The tops of the segmental-arched windows were lowered, probably during the historic barracks conversion. Some have subsequently been closed completely. Doors are approached by concrete stoops. Filled-in ghosts of original doors are visible at each end. The interior of this building may be more preserved since the building has been closed up and not converted for reuse. Stable #42 was converted to NCO quarters in 1908 following plan #1-833 for conversion from stables. Building #42 is vacant.

16. #44 Cavalry Stable, 44 Hunter Rd, 1896, C

Original construction of stables #44 was according to Quartermaster Plan 44-A. The typical plan was 23 narrow bays long and three bays wide under a long hipped roof. Originally the roof ridge had ventilation monitors.

Building #44 is the best preserved of the original stable buildings. The long seventeen-bay hip-roofed porch is generally in character with the building. Original windows and doors have been replaced with lower two-over-two windows, leaving stucco panels in the upper sections. Circular metal vents punctuate the roof. Stables #43-47 were converted into recruit barracks in 1908 following plan #1-832 for conversion from stables to barracks. Building #44 houses the Human Resources for the Army Reserve.

17. #45 Cavalry Stable, 45 Hunter Rd, 1896, C

Original construction of stables #45 was according to Quartermaster Plan 44-A. The typical plan was 23 narrow bays long and three bays wide under a long hipped roof. Originally the roof ridge had ventilation monitors.

Although the historic structure system of Building #45 is intact throughout, the historic porches are gone. Original doors and windows remain but are boarded up. The original stair hall space and the converted barracks spaces with interior columns remain. Stables #43-47 were converted into recruit barracks in 1908 following plan #1-832 for conversion from stables to barracks. Building #45 is vacant.

18. #46 Cavalry Stable, 46 Hunter Rd, 1895, C

Original construction of stables #46 was according to Quartermaster Plan 44-A. The typical plan was 23 narrow bays long and three bays wide under a long hipped roof. Originally the roof ridge had ventilation monitors.

The floor of the historic east porch remains, but its roof is gone. Original doors and

windows remain, mostly boarded up. The original stair hall space and the converted barracks spaces with interior columns remain. Stables #43-47 were converted into recruit barracks in 1908 following plan #1-832 for conversion from stables to barracks. Building #46 is currently used as a Civil Engineering storage facility.

19. #47 Cavalry Stable, 47 Hunter Rd, 1895, C

Original construction of stables #47 was according to Quartermaster Plan 44-A. The typical plan was 23 narrow bays long and three bays wide under a long hipped roof. Originally the roof ridge had ventilation monitors.

The historic structure system of building #47 is intact throughout. The building retains the original porch on the western side with wood posts and standing seam metal roofing. Most original doors and windows are boarded up. The original stair hall space and the converted barracks spaces with interior columns remain. Stables #43-47 were converted into recruit barracks in 1908 following plan #1-832 for conversion from stables to barracks. Building #47 is vacant.

20. #48 Quartermaster Storehouse, 48 Kearney Rd, 1900, C

Constructed according to Quartermaster Plan #116. The west wing is two and a half stories, with a lunette in the north-facing gable end. To the east, a one and a half story wing has a seven-bay hip-roofed porch with wooden posts detailed with capital moldings and metal railings. Beyond the porch, five additional bays of the wing include a former door, now minus its entrance stairs. To the south end of the east wing, and offset by one bay, is a ten-bay one-story wing with a low-pitched roof. Its three side bays include a concrete ramp to double doors formerly used as a loading dock. A squared rubble foundation rises to a water table incorporating the large stone lintels of the basement windows. Windows in brick portions of the building are recessed under segmental arches composed of three courses of headers.

Despite much masonry patching, the building has a notable sense of historic authenticity. It has a central gabled one and a half story section of five bays, with lower three-bay wings on both sides. Porch detailing includes capital moldings on posts, with metal hand railings. The historic structure system is intact throughout. Wood porch posts and trim appear to be good copies of authentic detailing. Currently the Army Reserve occupies building #48.

21. #50 Forage House, 50 Davis St., 1894, C

Built according Quartermaster Plan #53A the former Forage House is a long, side gabled building of irregular fenestration and utilitarian stone foundation. Window and door openings have been reworked extensively over the years. A more recent addition, constructed of red brick on a concrete base, is on the western side of the building and has an east-facing gable and south garage door. Building #50 is vacant.

22. #51 Garage, 1961, NC

The original #51 was a wagon shed built according to Quartermaster Plan 60-A in 1895. The current Building #51 is a flat-roofed two-door brick garage with a lower three-bay office wing adjacent. Because it was built after the defined period of significance, and because it lacks the character-defining architectural features typical of the post, it is considered an intrusive element and a "noncontributing" structure for the historic district. Building #51 is the Roads and Grounds Maintenance Shop for the Air National Guard.

23. #52 Quartermaster Stable, 52 Davis Dr., 1894, C

Built according to Quartermaster Plan #54, the old Quartermaster Stable stands in a row with Buildings #50 and #53. It is a long gable-roofed building with a large garage door at the north end and irregularly spaced short windows down the sides. Unique among the former stable buildings at the Barracks, it has an upper row of windows, as though to light a loft. Window and door openings were extensively reworked as the function of the building changed. Most recently it was remodeled into a painting shed. Building #52 currently functions as Corrosion Control for the Air National Guard.

24. #53 Carpenter's Shop, 53 Davis Dr., 1894, C

The Carpenter's Shop was constructed according to Quartermaster Plan #59-B. It is another long gabled brick building in the row with Buildings #50 and 52. A small addition has been added recently to the southern side. Window openings are for the most part original, and include a six over six windows in the north gable. The stone foundation displays historic craftsmanship. Building #53 currently functions as Disaster Preparedness for the Air National Guard.

25. #55 Bakery, 55 Cooke Rd., 1905, C

Built according to Quartermaster Plan #49-M, the north front of Building #55 is a well-preserved small-scale hip-roofed building with a five-bay center section breaking forward about a foot, with two additional bays on either side. The east end has a flat-roofed porch with thin wooden supports sheltering a garage door, which is probably an alteration. Building #55 is currently an Army National Guard Maintenance Shop. This structure even though it contains good integrity for the site is due for demolition in early 2010. **Note: The building was demolished just prior to submission to Keeper. It is not shown on attached district map.**

26. #59 Stable Guard House, 59 Kearney Rd., 1896, C

One of four one-story stable guardhouses (#59, 60, 61, 62) built according to Quartermaster Plan #39-A. Buildings #60 and #62 are no longer standing. It has three front bays and 2 side ones under a hipped roof, with a hipped porch roof on brick posts sheltering the front door. Windows are six over six. The central fireplace and chimney are built at an angle to the building. A small and compatible recent addition is at the back. The building functioned as a post chapel until the 1990s. Building #59 serves as a Conference and Training Center for the

Air National Guard.

27. #61 Stable Guard House, 61 Johnson Rd., 1896, C

The second of the two surviving stable guard houses built according to Quartermaster Plan #39-A. It is nearly identical to Building #59 with the following exceptions: it has two front doors, its porch posts are wooden, there is a one-bay compatible recent addition to the back, which includes a barrier free ramp, and there is a side entrance. After functioning as the Stable Guard House the building became the Veterinarian's Office. Building #61 serves as a Conference and Training Center for the Air National Guard.

28. #64 Firehouse, 64 Kearney Rd., 1896, C

Built according to Quartermaster Plan #98, the old Firehouse has two stories, with three side bays and a broadly overhanging boxed cornice. Windows are six-over-six. The second floor windows have lintels that are painted to merge with the cornice. A one-bay, one-story addition has parapet walls at the ends, four-over-four windows, and a shed roof. The garage door on the north side has been replaced. Building #64 is currently a Supply and Equipment Warehouse for the Air National Guard.

29. #65 Subsistence Storehouse, 65 Kearney Rd., 1896, C

The building is long and narrow, eleven bays by two, with upstairs windows at the ends. There is a two-window gabled dormer over the primary entrance, which is the third bay from the west end on the north side. It has modern double doors sheltered by a gabled porch on concrete steps; the outline of the bricked-up original door remains visible to the right. Interesting architectural features include the triple arched masonry window openings, the slate roof dormer, and the decorative cast concrete windowsills. The interior of the building has been recently remodeled. Currently it is Base Civil Engineering for the Air National Guard.

30. #66 Band Barracks, 66 Sherman Rd., 1896, C

Building #66, built according Quartermaster Plan #61-B, is smaller than the rest of the row of barracks in which it sits. In 1976 the National Guard renovated the building to serve as an emergency operations center and to provide space for social functions. Private bedrooms were added to the second floor to accommodate visiting officers during training periods.

The building is two and a half stories high, with a corniced, hipped roof. The front porch has wood posts and returns. Its three bays stretch across the front at the first floor level, but on the second floor, it has only one bay under a hipped roof. An offset rear wing extends four unequal bays on the side. Segmental arched windows are two-over-two. The end chimneys rise inside the cornice to bisect pediment dormers. Building #66 is currently a Defense Energy Fuels facility.

31. #78 Atkinson Hall, 78 Davis Rd., 1912, C

Building #78 was built according to Quartermaster Plan # 2-1003 for a dining capacity of 1,600 men. The mess hall is constructed of concrete and steel in a Classical Revival style. Each of its eleven by five bays is recessed within the structural framework of piers and beams, and on the north facade the piers become pilasters supporting a pedimented parapet. A second entrance is approached by a long flight of stairs with bulkheads tying into the building's water table. Windows are small louvered casements. A south wing, five bays by three, connects to the main building by a four-bay link.

This building is important to the character of the post. Its light color harmonizes well with the lower level limestone masonry court between #36 and #37, and with the limestone walls so characteristic of the post. The historic structure system is intact throughout. In 1971 the building was converted into an armory with a large drill floor and basement offices. The Army National Guard now uses Building #78.

32. #90 Company Officer's Quarters, 90 Grant Rd., 1940, C

This and the adjacent #91 and #92 Grant Road were built at the same time to Quartermaster plan 57 and have views of the Mississippi River. #90- #92 Grant Road is now owned by the United States Government but has been declared surplus, and de-accession procedures are underway. These buildings until recently were quarters for the U.S. Air Force Officers that managed the Defense Mapping Agency in St. Louis. They are two-story, hip-roofed brick buildings in Georgian Revival style, each with two residential units. Each unit has an elaborate Georgian entry with a fanlight above the door and framed by pilasters and a pediment. Windows are six-over-six. Each unit has a one-story sunroom on the riverside.

33. #91 Company Officer's Quarters, 91 Grant Rd., 1940, C

This and the adjacent #90 and #92 Grant Road were built at the same time to Quartermaster plan 57 and have views of the Mississippi River. #90- #92 Grant Road is now owned by the United States Government but has been declared surplus, and de-accession procedures are underway. These buildings until recently were quarters for the U.S. Air Force Officers that managed the Defense Mapping Agency in St. Louis. They are two-story, hip-roofed brick buildings in Georgian Revival style, each with two residential units. Each unit has an elaborate Georgian entry with a fanlight above the door and framed by pilasters and a pediment. Windows are six-over-six. Each unit has a one-story sunroom on the riverside.

34. #92 Company Officer's Quarters, 92 Grant Rd., 1940, C

This and the adjacent #90 and #91 Grant Road were built at the same time to Quartermaster plan 57 and have views of the Mississippi River. #90- #92 Grant Road is now owned by the United States Government but has been declared surplus, and de-accession procedures are underway. These buildings until recently were quarters for the U.S. Air Force Officers that managed the Defense Mapping Agency in St. Louis. They are two-story, hip-roofed

brick buildings in Georgian Revival style, each with two residential units. Each unit has an elaborate Georgian entry with a fanlight above the door and framed by pilasters and a pediment. Windows are six-over-six. Each unit has a one-story sunroom on the riverside.

35. #96 Red Cross Building, 96 Worth Rd., 1942 C

Although it is a modest building with low proportions, it was designed to present a formal front to the parade ground, with a temple-shaped center section. Foursquare columns and two antae support a pediment with central bull's-eye window. Square six-pane windows above the front door and flanking first-floor windows create the illusion of a second story within this portico. Long four-bay, one-story wings stretch from the center section, with six-over-six windows and asbestos-shingled end gables. The south facade has an entrance centered under a small gabled hood.

Located to the side and unattached to building # 96 is a brick, four-car, gable roof garage. The garage faces south sitting across the street from the old Red Cross Building and adjacent to the Post Exchange and Gymnasium (#17). This small brick building makes a modest contribution to the spatial definition of the western edge of the parade ground. Four garage doors open on the southern side of the building and foursquare windows correspond on the north side. The gable ends have asbestos shingles.

36. #97 Service, 97 Davis Rd., 1932, C

This concrete-block side gable-roofed building has had all its windows enclosed and new metal doors inserted. The building maintains its original shape and location. Building #97 now provides space for Hazardous Waste Storage for the Air National Guard.

37. #99 Service, 99 Davis Rd., 1932, C

This long, side gabled Service Building has a concrete base and aluminum siding. Two garage doors open to the west side. Building #99 is now the Carpenter, Plumbing and Electric Shop for the Air National Guard.

38. #250 Annex, 25 Sherman Rd, 1939 C

Five of the main barracks buildings facing the Parade Ground have one-story annexes paralleling their southern sides running along Kearney Street. The annexes were added as a result of the large amount of troops assigned to Jefferson Barracks in the few short years before World War II, yet they have an architectural character very supportive of the older buildings on site. The annexes are joined to Barracks #25, #26, and #27. They stand separate but directly behind Barracks #28 and #29. Although these buildings were constructed in different years, (1933, 1939 to 1942), they are nearly identical in design. They each are constructed eleven bays long and three uneven bays wide. Hipped gable roofs extend down the sides to create shed-roofed entrance vestibules. Tall chimneys rise from the south walls near the corners. Windows are mostly two over two under segmented arches. Building Annex #250 has a concrete

foundation and six over six windows at the ends. A concrete loading dock is at the east end. Annex #250 is now vacant.

39. #260 Annex, 26 Sherman Rd, 1933 C

The annex was added as a result of the large amount of troops assigned to Jefferson Barracks in the few short years before World War II, and has an architectural character very supportive of the older buildings on site. It stands separate from but directly behind Barracks #28 and #29. Although constructed in 1933 it is nearly identical in design to #250 and #270. It is eleven bays long and three uneven bays wide. Hipped gable roofs extend down the sides to create a shed-roofed entrance vestibule. Tall chimneys rise from the south walls near the corners. Windows are mostly two over two under segmented arches. The Army Reserve now uses this building.

40. #270 Annex, 27 Sherman Rd, 1940 C

The annex was added as a result of the large amount of troops assigned to Jefferson Barracks in the few short years before World War II, and has an architectural character very supportive of the older buildings on site. It stands separate from but directly behind Barracks #28 and #29. Although constructed in 1940 it is nearly identical in design to #250 and #260. It is eleven bays long and three uneven bays wide. Hipped gable roofs extend down the sides to create a shed-roofed entrance vestibule. Tall chimneys rise from the south walls near the corners. Windows are mostly two over two under segmented arches. This annex has a squared rubble foundation with a concrete staircase at the east end. The Army National Guard 1138th Engineering Battalion currently utilizes this building.

41. #280 Annex, 28 Sherman Rd, 1940 C

The annex stands separate from but directly behind Barracks #28 and #29. Although constructed in 1940 it is nearly identical in design to #250, #260 and #280. It is eleven bays long and three uneven bays wide. Hipped gable roofs extend down the sides to create a shed-roofed entrance vestibule. Tall chimneys rise from the south walls near the corners. Windows are mostly two over two under segmented arches. This annex is built into the hillside so that the west entrance is at ground level while the east entrance is above a substantially exposed squared rubble basement. Once the Air National Guard Mess Hall, this building is now the location of 157th ACG Intelligence.

42. #290 Annex, 29 Sherman Rd, 1940 C

The annex stands separate from but directly behind Barracks #28 and #29. Although constructed in 1940 it is nearly identical in design to #250, #260 and #280. It is eleven bays long and three uneven bays wide. Hipped gable roofs extend down the sides to create a shed-roofed entrance vestibule. Tall chimneys rise from the south walls near the corners. Windows are

mostly two over two under segmented arches. The continuing drop in the ground on which this annex sits fully exposes the south side of the squared rubble basement, which is extended at the east end by a right-angled retaining wall. Originally used as a mess hall, currently, the building houses the Air National Guard Medical and Communications Center.

43. #404 MD-4 Shelter for Radar, NC

This is a solid cinderblock structure that has one steel door. The building has a flat roof with various satellite and radar instruments attached to it. It was built with in the last 30 years and therefore does not contribute to the historic significance of the district.

44. #531 Ice House, 1941 C

This ruggedly constructed concrete building has seven bays along its long elevation, one blank, others with up to three openings. The roof has an overhang, with stepped gables marking the ends of the building. During World War II the building was part of a group of warehouses serviced by railroad spurs. Building #531 is now vacant and badly deteriorated. The building is scheduled for demolition in May 2010.

45. Parade Ground, 1826/1891 C

In 1891 a new construction program began at Jefferson Barracks that led to the removal of all major buildings from the earliest years of the post. The 1820s stone barracks and officer quarters surrounding the original post quadrangle were razed. In their place a line of brick double barracks established the southern border of a greatly expanded and newly graded parade ground, which was extended north to a new row of brick officer quarters. Today the north side of the parade ground is fenced off from Hancock road and is the primary entrance to the National Guard base. For a brief period of time from 1998 to 2008, the parade ground was converted to baseball fields. Recently all structures and objects associated with the ball fields have been removed and the grounds are being tended in their original fashion. Where the fields were located can been seen by the darker patches of grass in an aerial view. Originally the parade ground were entirely surrounded by trees some still remain today near the new gate.

46. Fighter Plane, F4-E Phantom II, 2003 NC

The plane has moved to this current spot as a monument on June 7, 2003. The plaque at its base reads.

> This historical fighter-bomber is proudly displayed in memory of those women and men who have passed through these gates in service to their country. The personnel of Jefferson Barracks Air National Guard Station stand grateful to those members of the 131st fighter wing for preserving this

monument of Freedom
7 June 2003

47. Sundial, 1841, C

This sundial has a limestone base holding a brass dial. A wrought iron fence surrounds the sundial with triangular points at the top of each spindle of the fence. The fence is approximately one and a half feet from the limestone pillar.

48. Cannon, C

Located behind the Administration Building is a cannon that has been pointed at the Mississippi River since the beginning of World War I or earlier. The exact date is unknown, but the base of the cannon that supports the firing barrel was built of the same limestone as the Administration building.

49. Flagpole with Civil War cannons, C

These two cannons now sit as a monument to their service during the Civil War. The two cannons flanks a set of three flagpoles installed in front of the Administration building. Originally these two canons were located where the mounted cannon that sits behind the Administration building is today. They were moved from their location and replaced by the mounted WWI cannon in the 1930's.

Private

50. #30 Hospital Administration Building, 30 Sherman Rd., 1908 C

#30 Sherman Road is the Sylvan House Retirement Center. It was originally built to serve the hospital across the street (Building #69, Number 52 below). The building has six bays on the northern façade. It is a two story building constructed of red brick and has six over six windows with a central doorway. The doorway has a fanlight above it and a set of paired doors. Each door has nine panes of glass. St. Bernadette's Parish acquired the building in 1950 for use as an elementary school. It became a residence for the School Sisters of Notre Dame in 1954. The parish sold the building in 1985, and the present owners acquired it in 1989.

51. #68 Recruiting Barracks, 68A Sherman Rd., 1908 C

This building is based on Quartermaster plan 194. The building is constructed of a multicolored brick unlike the rest of the post. The bricks are light to medium colors of red and brown. The limestone foundation has glass block windows inset for light in the basement. The roof is a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. St. Bernadette's Parish acquired the building in 1950 and is used as the Rectory for St. Bernadette Catholic Church. The church built an addition on the southern elevation in 1950. This addition is covered in multicolor brick to match the rest of the structure but had a large beige metal garage door facing the south. The addition was built as

an attached one car garage for the clergy.

52. #69 Post Hospital, 69 Randolph Place, 1909 C

The post hospital was constructed based on the Surgeon General plans for hospital construction. Now #69 Randolph Place is a facility for Mehlville School District. It is constructed of red brick with a limestone foundation. It has 9 bays, the central portion of the structure set further forward than the two side wings. The windows are six-over-one sash windows. Several of the windows are grouped in threes. It has a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is a large dental molding in the frieze.

The building was originally surrounded by several levels of sleeping porches and had a number of dormers. These were removed when the Jefferson Barracks School District 78, newly organized in 1948, acquired the building after World War II. District 78 merged with the Mehlville R-9 School District in 1964. Currently the school district houses its maintenance operations on the lower floor and surrounding yards. The upper floor has offices for district academicians that develop the curriculums for the districts schools.

53. #71 Hospital Corps Sergeant's Quarters, 71 Sherman Rd., 1909 C

#71 Sherman Road is a two story duplex. It is now a privately owned two-family residence This structure is made of red brick and has two separate porches for each entrance. The windows are six-over-six sash windows with shutters flanking both sides. The roof is a cross gable with asphalt shingles and has a large brick chimney rising from the center of the roofline. It has a limestone foundation.

54. #82 Post Theater, 68 Sherman Rd., 1933 C

#68 Sherman Road has been St. Bernadette Catholic Church since 1952. It is constructed of red brick. This brick building has lost its original marquee, which has been replaced by a wide stone surround and recessed entry. The building retains other original features, including the brick quoins on the front façade corners of the structure; it has a flat arched first-floor doorway, all with ornamental keystones. The windows are six-over-six sash windows. The large front pediment has a small lunette window. It is front gabled with an asphalt shingle roof.

55. #193 NCO Quarters, 193 Sherman Rd., 1930 C

#193 Sherman Road is a two story duplex. It is now a privately owned two-family residence. This structure is built of red brick and with a concrete and brick foundation. The structure has six-over-six windows with a central entrance on the northern façade. The building has rounded fanlights over the doorways, which are constructed of wood. The roof is a side gable with end chimneys and asphalt shingles. There are one story wings to on each gable end.

56. #201 NCO Quarters, 201 Sherman Rd., 1930 C

#201 Sherman Road is a two story duplex. It is now a privately owned two-family

residence. This building is built of red brick with a concrete and brick foundation. The structure has six-over-six windows with a central entrance on the northern façade. The roof is a side gable with end chimneys and asphalt shingles. There are one story wings to on each gable end.

57. #202 NCO Quarters, 202 Sherman Rd., 1930 C

#202 Sherman Road is a two story duplex. It is now a privately owned two-family residence. This building is built of red brick with a concrete and brick foundation. The structure has six-over-six windows with a central entrance way on the northern façade. The roof is a side gable with end chimneys and asphalt shingles. There are one story wings to on each gable end.

58. #203 NCO Quarters, 203 Sherman Rd., 1930 C

#203 Sherman Road is a two story duplex. It is now a privately owned two-family residence. This building is built of red brick with a concrete and brick foundation. The structure has six-over-six windows with a central entrance way on the northern façade. The roof is a side gable with end chimneys and asphalt shingles. There are one story wings to on each gable end.

59. #204 NCO Quarters, 204 Sherman Rd., 1930 C

#204 Sherman Road is a two story duplex. It is now a privately owned two-family residence. This building is built of red brick with a concrete and brick foundation. The structure has six-over-six windows with a central entrance way on the northern façade. The roof is a side gable with end chimneys and asphalt shingles. There are one story wings to on each gable end.

60. JD Streete and Company #1 River Road, C

The structure is built of concrete glazed blocks and divided into five sections. Each section is divided with a steel fire door. Each section has two bays. In each bay there is either large windows with 16 panes of glass covered in wrought iron bars or a large aluminum garage door that opens up to top. Because of the large amount of soldiers coming to the post between the world wars there is evidence of two sections being converted to holding cells during WWI. These sections have since been converted back to storage areas.

There are several outbuildings and structures for the company there are over 30 storage tanks for their products a fuel transfer station and a small gate house that is used only by the coast guard. Although the date of the original construction is unknown, the structure was originally used as a warehouse until the company purchased the location in the late 1940's.

61. Side House- Break Room for JD Streete & Company, NC

There is located next to the central section of the long building a small wood structure with vinyl siding that is used as a break room for the workers of JD Streete. The structure is side gabled and has only one window opening, which houses a window air-conditioning unit. The roof has a medium pitch with asphalt shingles. It is unknown when the building was built but with the exception of new siding and roofing shingles it has not been changed since 1979 when

the current plant manager began working at the plant.

62. Boat Dock, C

The location of the current boat dock is where the main boat landing has been located since 1826, though the dock itself has been rebuilt many times. The dock is constructed of very large wooded timbers supporting a concrete platform hanging out into the Mississippi River. It is unknown when the concrete platform was built but the dock has not been changed since 1979 when the current plant manager began working at the plant.

St Louis County Parks

63. #12-14 Double Set of Officer's Quarters, 12 Hancock Ave., 1898 C

12-14 Hancock Avenue is a two story duplex that was built using Quartermaster plan 115 and was constructed by Richard Deutman & Son architects. The unattached double garage located behind building 12-14 Hancock is constructed of a warm gray concrete block with beveled edges. The building has a flat roof and a stepped block parapet in front. Side windows are filled with glass 20 bricks. The same design is used for the garages at 16-18 Hancock and 20 Hancock. The building is going to house a small museum dedicated to development of the telephone.

64. #16-18 Double Set of Officer's Quarters, 16 Hancock Ave., 1898 C

16-18 Hancock Avenue is a two story duplex that was built using Quartermaster plan 115 and was constructed by Richard Deutman & Son architects. The unattached double garage located behind building 16-18 Hancock is constructed of a warm gray concrete block with beveled edges. The building has a flat roof and a stepped block parapet in front. Side windows are filled with 20 glass blocks. This building has benefited from a restoration conducted when the owner, the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation leased it to the Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni Association. Its frame second-floor portions have been returned to their original clapboard covering, and the front gables have bull's-eye windows. A concrete ramp along the east side has railings and latticework to match the front porches.

65. #17 Post Exchange and Gymnasium, 222 Worth Rd., 1905 C

Its design, Quartermaster plan 158, was duplicated at other posts around the country. This building has the most imposing presence of the turn-of the-century buildings no longer administered by the military. The brick building has a tall, rock-faced, squared stone basement terminating in a broad ashlar water table. This serves as a base for the six brick pilasters that mark the corners of the five-bay building and create a temple form for the center three bays, which break forward under a modillion pediment with a large stone-framed lunette window. Pilaster bases and capitals as well as window lintels are ashlar stone. Windows are two-over-two, paired in some places. The front door has a classical stone frame with scrolled brackets

supporting a pediment. Blind recessed panels are set into the brick below the second-floor windows. The broad modillion frieze continues around the building, which has three bays to the sides and a longer four-bay wing to the rear, which accommodates the gymnasium. The frieze was badly damaged by water and has been restored.

After the new Mess Hall was constructed in 1912, the Post Exchange function moved to Building 36, the old mess hall. Exchange functions moved to Building 224 in 1919. The gymnasium function remained. The Post Exchange was not transferred to St. Louis County Parks in the initial creation of Jefferson Barracks Park in 1950 but remained the property of the National Guard until 1988. It had become severely deteriorated by the time the Missouri Civil War Museum leased it in 2002. Since then, this group has made substantial repairs to the building looking toward a ten-year restoration plan, with the open date for the public of April 2011.

66. #94 Old Bank, 94 Worth Rd., 1943 C

#94 Worth Road, owned by the St. Louis County is now owned by St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. This long, narrow building, one of the last permanent buildings to be added to the post, was originally used as a bank and still has a vault space to the rear. It is of cinder-block construction on a concrete slab, with brick veneer now painted red. The 3-bay front elevation includes a front door with narrow sidelights, now boarded, and two six-over-six windows with protective metal grilles. The south side, toward Sherman Road, has 8 irregularly spaced bays, including a side door, while the north side has six bays, including several boarded windows. The building now serves as the headquarters for the J.B. Football Club.

67. #200 Nurse's Residence, 20 Hancock Ave., 1939 C

#20 Hancock Road is now owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. It is a two-story brick building eleven bays long in Georgian Revival style. The center entrance has a stone surround with pilasters and entablature. The window above is also stone framed and has a wrought-iron balconette. The end bays at both ends are two-story sun porches with segmental-arched windows on the second floor. Windows in the wings are three-part, narrow four-over-four. Other windows are double-hung, six-over-six. The hipped slate roof has four hip-roofed dormers in front. A broad flat water table marks the basement level, which is brick where exposed.

The unattached seven-car garage behind the Nurse's Residence is detailed like those behind 12-14 Hancock and 16-18 Hancock, constructed of a warm gray concrete block with beveled edges. The building has a flat roof and a stepped block parapet in front. Side windows are filled with 20 glass blocks.

68. #224 Post Exchange Lunchroom, 224 Worth Rd., 1919 C

#224 Worth Road is now owned by St. Louis County Department of Parks and

Recreation. It is a broad one-story brick building, 13 bays by 10. It has three front doors set in classical stone frames ornamented by acanthus-leaf brackets. Half-round columns and a pediment frame the center door. Two similar doorways are on the north side of the building. The front elevation also has 10 tall narrow windows, now closed (boarded over awaiting the replacement windows), and the north elevation has 8 similar windows. The rear elevation has a four-bay porch with a shed roof. The building was originally intended to expand the Post Exchange functions next door at Building 17 and Building 36, the old mess hall. Following the closure of the post, it was used for many years by the Boys and Girls Club, both under National Guard and County ownership. It is now in poor condition but has been stabilized since being vacated by the Club. The Civil War Museum established in building 17 has acquired the structure and will rehabilitate it for use as a Civil War Library.

69. #345 Barn, 345 North Rd., 1878 NC

#345 North Road (formerly 348 CCC Road) is now the Visitors Center for Jefferson Barracks Historic Park, owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. It is unusual in this part of the country in having two stories. The rubble stone ground floor was accessible from three sides, while the board-and-batten superstructure was accessible through doors on the west side. A stone ramp to the west doors was built in 1925. About 1930, the upper floor was converted to poured concrete. The WPA used the building for storage in the 1930s, but in 1942 it became a "Visitors House" for family and friends visiting the thousands of inductees who were coming through the Barracks. Sometime between 1945 and 1950, the whole wooden portion of the building was removed. The stone ground floor continued in a variety of uses until County Parks adapted it for a Visitors Center about 1980. Hal Olsen, architect on the Parks & Recreation staff, designed a replacement upper floor for the barn in 2001, following photos and descriptions of the "Visitors House" period of the building. After review by the Missouri Historic Preservation Office, construction of this and rehabilitation of the stone ground floor were completed in 2003. The new building, like the old, has board-and-batten siding, with large doors and a ramp on the west side and double-hung six-over-six windows. Two additional doors and staircases on the west side provide emergency egress. Though similar in design to the 1878 building, the reconstruction of the second story has affected the historic integrity of the building.

70. #350 Stable, 350 North Rd., 1851 C

#350 North Road (formerly 349 CCC Road) is now a museum building owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. The two-story stone stable was built at the same time as the Laborers' House and the 1851 powder magazine. It has large segmental-arched carriage openings, centered on the east side but placed to the right on the west elevation, with segmental-arched windows at the end, to the side, and in the three bays above. The walls have large ashlar quoins, and the gable roof overhangs the end walls. This building originally

sheltered the horses and wagons needed by the ordnance functions that were then being transferred here from the St. Louis Arsenal. It was restored in 1960.

71. #355 Frame House, 455 Bagby Rd., 1867 C

#455 Bagby Street (formerly 355 CCC Road). Currently it is a single-story white frame residence used by an employee of the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. The residence was originally clapboard and now has aluminum siding. It is L-shaped, with a long veranda along the east side of the longer wing. A second porch stands before the east gable end. It has a hipped roof with a small gable over the entrance, which forms the primary entrance to the house. This porch has an elaborate pierced and latticed frieze and jigsaw brackets inset with fan shapes. The house was originally built as quarters for the family of a non-commissioned officer. During World War II, it served as quarters for bachelor officers. An unattached outbuilding is used as a large garage with a gable roof and aluminum siding. The garage is a non-contributing structure to the district.

72. #360 Laborers' House, 360 North Rd., 1851 C

#360 North Road (formerly 350 CCC Road) is now a museum building owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. This two-story stone building was erected at the same time as the stable and the 1851 powder magazine. The house has three bays front and back, with six-over-six double-hung windows with working shutters, and entrances in the western bay. The gable end walls rise to broad parapets, and the chimney is centered in the east wall. The building was restored about 1960, with an ornamental garden to the rear or south side.

73. #400 Stone Powder Magazine, 400 Bagby Rd., 1857 C

#400 Bagby Street (formerly 100 Ridge Road) is now the Powder Magazine Museum for Jefferson Barracks Park, owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. The Powder Magazine occupies a high point along the Mississippi River and now has a large stone terrace extending from the perimeter wall around the building to the edge of the bluff. This was the second powder magazine to be constructed at Jefferson Barracks after item number 70 below. Both are long narrow buildings built of massive, unbroken stonewalls with hipped roofs above masonry cross vaults supported by square columns that divide the interior into two naves. The interior floors, by contrast to the walls and upper structures, are wood, designed to give way easily in the event of an accidental explosion. This building originally had only one opening, the door in the center of the east wall. A second entrance was created in the 1990s at the north end of the building, providing better accessibility. The building is surrounded by a tall stonewall, with a pedestrian entrance opposite the east door and a larger vehicular gate at the north end. This building was built to a larger scale and higher standard than the original powder magazine, by contractor Charles H. Peck, working under Major George D. Ramsey. Peck's

vaults had to be rebuilt because of structural problems shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War. Following the acquisition of the Ordnance portion of the Barracks by County Parks, the Powder Magazine Museum opened to the public in 1960.

74. #402 Sign/Welder Building, 402 Ridge Rd., NC

This modern L-shaped building with saltbox roofline has vertical corrugated metal siding. The building site is partly cut out of a hillside that is retained by a gabion wall. Though the exact date of the construction in unknown, the building was constructed in the last 10 years and does not contribute to the historic significance of the district.

75. #404 Brick Powder Magazine, 404 Ridge Rd., 1867 C

#404 Ridge Road is now #2 Construction Garage, owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. This is the fourth of five brick powder magazines built under the direction of Brevet Brigadier General Franklin D. Callender between 1865 and 1868 to provide accommodations for ordnance functions being moved from the St. Louis Arsenal. They differed from the two older stone powder magazines (Items 63 and 70) not only in materials, but also in design, having stronger floors and higher interior spaces unobstructed by piers because iron arches support their ceilings. The first two, demolished after 1945, measured 125 feet in length, but this one and the other built at the same time in 1866-67 (Item 69) are about 183 feet long and 40 feet wide. Instead of having perimeter walls, these magazines were situated in natural sinkholes (which were plentiful on the post) that had been prepared with special drainage systems. The Maintenance Garage #2 now houses maintenance and storage facilities for park operations.

76. #451 Brick Powder Magazine, 451 Bagby Rd., 1866 C

#451 Bagby Street (355 Bagby Road) is now unused but was formerly the central garage owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. Like Item 64 (above) it measures about 183 feet by 40 feet and is brick with a slate roof and largely unobstructed interior space, and it was originally constructed in 1866 under the supervision of General Callender. This building is approached down a steep incline from the east end. The building was erected in a sinkhole, with retaining walls on three sides, and modern additions now fill most of this perimeter space. After 1950, the building was used for many years as the main garage for Parks automobiles, trucks and construction vehicles. It has been abandoned for about ten years.

77. #451G Plumbing/Electric Building, 400 Ridge Rd., NC

Marked as "The County Trade Center," this modest flat-roofed building has vertical metal "board-and-batten" siding above a concrete foundation, with a loading dock and garage door on the north face. Adjacent is a large metal frame structure of seven wide bays used to

shelter construction and maintenance vehicles.

78. #455 General Robert E. Lee Shelter, 455 CCC Rd., 1960, NC

The Lee Shelter is an unpainted wooden structure divided by posts into two by four bays, with a gabled roof. It is used as a picnic area. This structure is outside of the period of significance and therefore is a noncontributing building to the district.

79. #546 Old Ordnance Room, 346 Bagby Rd., 1851 C

#546 Bagby Street (formerly 346 Bagby Road) is now a museum exhibition space called the Old Ordnance Building for Jefferson Barracks Historic Park, owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. The long one-story building of massive squared rubble walls has a hipped roof and openings only at the center of the east wall and the south end. Its interior is covered by a series of masonry cross vaults or groin vaults supported by a row of square columns running down the center of the building. Originally only one room, it has had partitions added at the north and south ends to provide for restrooms and a small kitchen. The building is surrounded by a tall stonewall, with openings at the center of the east side and at the south end. The wall has large piers at the corners and an ashlar frame with pediment lintel over the center entry. The complex was built by St. Louis contractor Francis A. Quinette under the direction of Major William H. Bell, the commanding officer at the St. Louis Arsenal. Construction of this building marked the beginning of the transfer of the Arsenal's gunpowder storage functions to Jefferson Barracks, farther from the growing St. Louis population. The building was adapted as a gallery in the late 1970s and is currently used for changing exhibits relating to the history of Jefferson Barracks.

80. Veterans Memorial Amphitheater, 500 Bagby Street, 1991, NC

A fan-shaped lawn, created over a sinkhole where one of the 1865 brick powder magazines was originally located, leads to an open stage, located at the northeast corner of the site. The stage itself is a masonry structure with sloping sides faced with tile and with a backdrop of rock-face random course stone. A gabled metal-frame canopy shelters the stage and is filled with fiberglass panels. Switchback ramps, detailed with stone piers, lead from the lawn to the stage on both sides.

81. General Atkinson Shelter, 240 Grant Road, 1960, NC

The Atkinson Shelter differs from the Lee Shelter in having a gabled hip roof above its two-by-four bay framework, which has been painted. This structure is outside of the period of significance and therefore is a noncontributing building to the district.

82. Limestone Quarry, 1824, C

The limestone quarry is the original site of the excavation for the stones used in the foundations of many of the structures in the National Guard area. The quarry currently is a large

pit of dirt with a limestone cliff on the west side and the river on the east. It is used as a storage area for trees and tree limbs that fall in the park until they can be either made into mulch for the landscaping in the County Park or cut up and hauled away. The quarry is currently off limits to the general public but can be viewed from a picnic shelter on the top of the western cliff. The quarry is overgrown with vegetation in the places not used for storage of limbs.

83. Ordnance Department pylon, 1867 C

A short distance north of Hancock Avenue on the east side of Grant Road stands a squared rubble stone post or pylon topped by an ashlar truncated pyramid. It has a sign attached to it identifying it as marking the southern boundary of the portion of Jefferson Barracks taken over the Ordnance Department in 1867.

84. Battle of the Bulge Monument, 1997, NC

A slope-topped granite marker about three feet high situated on the walk between the Powder Magazine Museum and the Veterans Memorial Amphitheater. Behind the monument are four flags. The monument is to commemorate the soldiers who fought at the Battle of the Bulge in December of 1944. On the reverse side is a list of the infantry and ordnance units who were involved.

85. CCC Worker Statue, between 14 and 16 Hancock Avenue, 1996, NC

The life-size metal statue on its random stone pedestal was dedicated on April 14, 1996. The $20,000 cost was paid by donations to the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (NACCCA) headquartered at 16-18 Hancock Avenue (Building 43 above). It was the second of nearly 30 such statues that have been erected at CCC sites around the country, the first being at North Higgins State Park, Roscommon, Michigan.

86. Scenic Circle Drive, 1963, NC

A drive leads east from Grant Road a little north of the Atkinson Shelter to a circle, formerly a scenic overlook. An iron fence created from two cannons and rifle shafts marks the site. A second gateway is situated at the overlook. These are historic items, formerly located at the St. Louis Arsenal at 2nd and Arsenal Streets and donated to Jefferson Barracks Historic Park by the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center there. The overlook was established in 1963 after the Grant House, which was located here, burned down.

87. WWII in the Pacific Bronze Statue, 2003, NC

This bronze statue is dedicated to the soldiers who fought in the Pacific during World War II. The statue is of a soldier and his gear.

Statement of Significance:

The Jefferson Barracks Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1972 at the National level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Commerce. It includes 337.8 acres of the original 1700 acre U.S. Army reservation, founded in 1826 on the west bank of the Mississippi River, approximately ten miles south of downtown St. Louis. This amendment provides additional historic context supporting the original areas of significance, and adds historic context to support significance for Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement, Criterion C: Architecture, and Criterion D: Archeology Historic-Non-Aboriginal. The Barracks played a key role in westward movement, training and deploying troops to lead exploration of the west and to protect commerce and settlement along western trails. It was from Jefferson Barracks that many of the country's significant western forts were established and supplied. Architecturally, the district contains buildings dating from three major military building periods including 1850s era munitions buildings, the nation-wide military post redevelopment campaign of the 1880s and 1890s using standardized quartermaster plans, and buildings associated with military build-up in World War I and II. Continued military association for more than 120 years and the related building campaigns have also left significant archeological remains. Archeological investigations have identified building and campsites dating from the 1820s through the 1940s. These sites have provided and have the potential to provide significant insight into the historic operations of the federal military post, its large Civil War era military hospital, and the lives of the soldiers stationed there. The period of significance for the property begins in 1826 the year the base was established to 1946, the period when the US military decided to surplus the property. Though the district is no longer controlled by the US government, the core of the district continues its military function under the patronage of the Missouri Army National Guard.

This district amendment was also produced to request consideration of the district for designation as a National Historic Landmark. The property meets National Historic Landmark Criterion 1 as a property that has made significant contributions to broad national patterns of US history, notably western settlement and the evolution of the US military from protector of US territories and trade routes, to deployment in international conflicts. The property is closely associated with the National Historic Landmark Theme "Western Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830 to 1898." As one of the earliest permanent federal military outposts in the Trans-Mississippi West, and one linked to the country's two largest inland waterways, Jefferson Barracks played a significant role in supplying troops and goods to the temporary and permanent outposts along the western trails and transportation routes. As permanent military posts and supply depots were established in more western locals, Jefferson Barracks continued to be a significant military post first supplying support for Federal troops in the Civil War, maintaining a large military hospital during the period, and later as a training ground for troops deployed in the Spanish American War, World War I and World War II.

Criterion A - Significant Events in the History of Jefferson Barracks:

Jefferson Barracks, the first permanent military post west of the Mississippi, played a prominent role in every American conflict from the time of its founding until the Army declared it surplus in 1946. During the Civil War, the post housed one of the nation's largest military hospitals, making critical advances in the treatment of wounded sent there from distant battlefields. Among the "firsts" occurring here are the Barracks' initial mission as the U.S. Army's first basic training center, the organization of the First Dragoons (forerunners of the American cavalry), the first successful parachute jump from an airplane, and the operation of the first Army Air Corps Technical Training School. The Barracks provided the first military escort to merchant trains on the Santa Fe Trail, sent exploratory and protective troops out on the Oregon Trail, and served as a central depot sending both men and supplies to a major network of western forts active during the various Indian Wars. Its purchases of foodstuffs and manufactured goods and the need for means of transport to other posts played a substantial role in the commercial growth of St. Louis as a mercantile, manufacturing and distribution center.

The history of Jefferson Barracks is of national significance because it illuminates the organizational history of the U.S. Army for the 120 years in which it served as an active duty post. The changes of function, and the repeated cycles of growth and retrenchment reflect the story of the American military, its changing missions and relationship to the nation. The history of the United States Army has been heavily influenced by the deep distrust felt by the leaders of our Revolutionary period regarding the establishment of a professional military institution that might endanger the democracy. Until the Modern Era, this belief prevailed, preventing the growth and maintenance of a large standing army. There is a parallel American military history to that written of battles and human heroism. It tells of changes in military missions as the nation grew and of recurring need for rapid mobilization of both manpower and equipment to meet an unprepared nation's military emergencies.

Countless American military heroes served at the post over the years. Early leaders Atkinson, Leavenworth, and Dodge had already won fame in the War of 1812 before coming to Jefferson Barracks. The post's size and military importance in the mid-19th century meant that most rising young West Pointers saw service there. This provided a pool of experienced leadership from which came hundreds of Civil War generals on both sides of the conflict, including Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee. Post commanders of later periods, Guy V. Henry, Walter Krueger and Walter C. Short took leading roles in the Spanish-American War and World War II.

It is possible to trace the changing composition of American military society across time through the records of Jefferson Barracks. Women played important, though not always recognized, roles as officers' wives, laundresses, volunteer nurses, and later in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) and civilian employees. There are recorded instances of women here who played combatant roles in 19th century conflicts. Immigrants made up a majority of the enlisted ranks through much of the history, a measure of military service as a means to assimilation. African Americans (notably Dred Scott) first served as slaves to officers at the post.

After the Civil War, they proved their citizenship through service in segregated cavalry and infantry units. Nationally, World War I posts and the CCC and CMTC camps of the Depression years were usually segregated. Jefferson Barracks in those periods trained only white men. By World War II, there were again black recruits at the post, but separate facilities were maintained for each race.

The simplest way to organize a brief history of Jefferson Barracks is to divide it into broad time periods that correspond to these national changes and the resultant shifts in the post's functions. With each of the periods of history came periods of change for the post as a whole and within specific areas as well.

The Beginnings: 1826 –1844

When Jefferson Barracks was established in the summer of 1826, there were just five thousand men in the United States Army, most stationed in a chain of forts along the eastern seaboard and Canadian border as defense against invasion by European powers. The acquisition of the vast Louisiana Territory in 1803 created a new set of demands upon the military: to explore the uncharted land, to protect the important fur trade and to maintain order in the territory as settlement created new tensions with Native Americans. The confluence of the two great Western rivers, the super highways of the period, would provide an ideal location for a major outpost from which to move troops rapidly where they were needed.

Under orders from the U.S. Adjutant General, Major General Edmund Gaines and Brigadier General Henry Atkinson chose a site on the west bank of the Mississippi River ten miles south of St. Louis to locate the post. Although it was farther from the mouth of the Missouri than the original order required, it offered a number of advantages that offset that deficit. A limestone bank above the high water mark provided an excellent river landing, rising to sixty-foot bluffs on which to build barracks and outbuildings. This limestone bluff yielded stones for the foundation of the many buildings built at Jefferson Barracks in the next 100 years. The limestone quarry is still in use today, with replacement stones being quarried if needed. Numerous springs supplied a constant source of fresh water and the outcroppings of limestone and dense stands of timber furnished raw materials for construction.[1] A group of settlers from the area, which was known as "Vide Pouche," transferred 1702 acres of common ground to the U.S. government on July 8, 1826, in exchange for a five dollar gold piece.[2]

On July 10, 1826, a battalion of the 1st Infantry under Major Stephen W. Kearney arrived at the site and established a temporary camp they called "Cantonment Adams", beginning almost immediately to work on permanent barracks for the post. [3] General Henry Leavenworth and members of the 3rd Infantry joined them in September and set up "Camp Miller." The Adjutant General, in an order issued October 23 of that year, officially named the post "Jefferson Barracks" in honor of the recently deceased president who had negotiated the Louisiana

[1] Byron B. Banta. *A History of Jefferson Barracks, 1826-1860* (Dissertation Louisiana State U., 1981), 10-11.
[2] S.G. Backman, *A History of Jefferson Barracks* (Typescript, 1930), 5.
[3] Banta, 13.

Purchase. The temporary camp was established on what is now the post Parade Ground. The boundary of the parade ground has not changed since the temporary camp was established in 1826. For a brief period from 1998 until 2008 the western half of the parade ground was used as a set of baseball fields, but the boundaries were never changed.

The 6th Infantry, which had garrisoned the abandoned Ft. Atkinson in present day Nebraska, arrived in the spring of the following year, replacing the 3rd Infantry, which left to establish Fort Leavenworth three hundred miles upriver on the Missouri River. These were the first of a nearly constant stream of men and units passing in and out of the post throughout its history. That first year of existence also saw the beginnings of close social ties between officers and leading families of nearby St. Louis, with reciprocal invitations to formal balls, first at the Barracks and then at the home of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, William Clark.[4]

Soldiers from the Barracks escorted trade caravans along the Santa Fe Trail starting in 1829, encountering some hostilities, but much of the armed conflict in these years came with Native Americans to the north, south and east of the post. Men from the barracks went to fight in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois during the Black Hawk War and Florida during Seminole Wars. In 1833, the post saw the founding and became the headquarters of the First Dragoons, the first permanently commissioned mounted regiment in the Army and the forerunner of modern day cavalry. The records of Jefferson Barracks show constant fluctuations in the numbers of troops stationed there in the 1830s and 40s. Although the Secretary of War had won Congressional authorization to maintain a standing reserve of men at the Barracks, there were often fewer than fifty soldiers and officers on the post as troops were called to battle or used to move supplies to a line of forts established at the western edge of frontier settlement. Nevertheless, for a time in the 1840s, it was the country's largest military post with a population of over 600 men.[5]

One of the few objects left from this period of time is the sundial that was built in 1841 outside of the Administration Building. The sundial became the "official chronometer" or means of telling the exact time for the post for the next 100 years.[6]

The post's commissary and quartermaster officers were responsible for obtaining rations for the troops and feed for draft animals and dragoon mounts. They purchased foodstuffs, livestock, clothing, wagons, saddles and bridles and other manufactured goods from merchants in the rapidly expanding city of St. Louis. As the network of forts to the west grew, Jefferson Barracks became the central distribution point for their supply as well. These substantial purchases, along with the army's use of the growing river steamboat trade for moving both troops and goods, provided significant stimulus to the local economy.[7] During this time Jefferson Barracks was expanding and filling its 1,702 acres of land. When troops were not on protection duty or being shipped to fight in the Indian wars, they were constructing their

[4] Backman, 12-14.
[5] Banta, 71-145.
[6] Kollbaum, Mark E. *Gateway to the West* (St. Louis: Friends of Jefferson Barracks, 200?), 98.
[7] Banta, 59. 246.

barracks.

Mexican War and Moving West: 1845-1860

The U.S. Army's strength in 1845 was 8,509 men[8] with the majority of troops stationed west of the Mississippi River. The primary function of Jefferson Barracks was as a launching point for a ready reserve force for the western frontier. In 1844, the War Department assigned General Zachary Taylor and the 3rd and 4th Infantries, then stationed at the Barracks, to Ft. Jesup, Louisiana, as a precautionary measure in anticipation of Mexican resistance to the annexation of Texas.[9] In 1845, this vanguard force moved into the newly named state and was bolstered by assignments of every available unit in the West, growing to roughly one-half the entire enlistment of the Army. When Taylor moved into position on the Mexican border the following year, all but a handful of the remaining garrison at the Barracks joined him. Missouri and Illinois volunteers were mustered into federal service at the Barracks in 1846 and 1847 received rudimentary training and sent to Texas.[10] Congress also authorized the expansion of the regular army, including in the new forces a regiment of Mounted Riflemen, to be formed at Jefferson Barracks. Despite problems with equipping and training these recruits on the short-staffed post, six companies of Riflemen left St. Louis in late 1846.[11] Recruits for the 1st and 2nd Dragoons (a second mounted unit formed at the Barracks in 1836) and several infantry regiments were handled more efficiently after additional officers were assigned to the post.[12]

The fighting in Mexico was over by the fall of 1847, but an occupation force was required until a final peace settlement was reached in the following year, and recruiting and training continued at the Barracks. Returning troops brought the post's population to a high near 5,000 in the summer of 1848 before men were discharged or reassigned.[13] The Mounted Riflemen were sent to protect settlers traveling the Oregon Trail; the 2nd Infantry to California; the 6th Infantry to the upper Mississippi; and the 8th Infantry to permanent posting in Texas.[14] With the movement of the 7th Infantry to Florida in the summer of 1849 to wage battle again with the Seminoles, and then to Fort Leavenworth to train as cavalry, the garrison at Jefferson Barracks averaged just over eighty men.[15]

In the following years, troops left the Barracks to fight the Sioux in Nebraska and Wyoming, to join the ill-fated expedition to confront Mormon settlers challenging U.S. authority in the Utah Territory, and continued to be deployed to Ft. Leavenworth and other western forts as needs dictated.

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[8] Russell F. Weigley *History of the United States Army* (New York: McMillan, 1967), 567.
[9] Banta, 167-168.
[10] Banta, 171-172, 181-182.
[11] Banta, 176-179.
[12] Banta, 182-184.
[13] Banta, 191-192.
[14] Banta, 189-193.
[15] Banta, 207.

The post had been established as a launching point for troop movement west of the Mississippi and as such the military wanted a location of a "school of practice." Jefferson Barracks would become a gateway for troops on their way to the western frontier. With the Mexican War in the late 1840's and the possibility of war looming between the states in the late 1850's, Jefferson Barracks became a training center for new troops. Cavalry units became a permanent establishment and would lead to expansion in the future. The main troops being trained at Jefferson Barracks were militia and volunteer regiments. After the Mexican War the post settled into a daily routine, with no immediate threat from the Mexican and Indian peoples their routine was described by General Edmund Kirby Smith in his journal as "...drill, guard and dress parade, the billiard room after breakfast, and a visit with to the ladies in the evening..."[16]

With its central location on the river, Jefferson Barracks was the perfect spot to keep any of the ordnance shells that would be needed by any unit along the Mississippi. Jefferson Barracks would be the only post of its kind in the United States at the time. Because of the location every troop movement or supply movement west of the Mississippi would be funneled though this site. The ordnance section of the base would grow to house one of the largest arsenals in the United States before the Civil War. The only buildings left from this period of time are built of limestone from the local quarry. In 1851 a stable and laborers house were built for local construction workers constructing the many stone structures designed to house the many cannons and other explosives. The two most significant structures in this section of the barracks would be built between 1851 and 1857. They are building #546 Old Ordnance Room (1851) and #400 Stone Powder Magazine (1857.)

There were "temporary" structures that were constructed around the parade ground that were used as troop housing and would be converted to hospital quarters after the Mexican War and as well as during the Civil War. These temporary structures were wood frame buildings that could be constructed quickly and replaced easily with timber found on the 1,702 acres of the post.

The Civil War: 1861-1865

St. Louis was a critical stronghold for Union forces on the eve of the Civil War. Its control of the Mississippi River traffic was vital both to maintain supply lines between the western and eastern halves of the nation and to stage military actions into the South. The St. Louis Arsenal held the largest supplies of weaponry and ammunition west of the river and Jefferson Barracks, just to its south, had been a major launching platform for military actions throughout the West. [17] The Army of 1860 numbered only 16,215 men;[18] their forces were thinly scattered across the western plains. A skeleton garrison of sixteen soldiers inhabited Jefferson Barracks at the end of that year.[19]

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[16] Joseph H Parks, General Edmund Kirby Smith, C.S.A. 66
[17] Louis Gerteis. *Civil War St. Louis* (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2001), 1.
[18] Weigley, 566.
[19] Banta, 315.

Soon after the declaration of war, the 1st United States Volunteers moved much of the gunpowder from the Jefferson Barracks ordnance center to the Arsenal, which was heavily garrisoned by federal troops.[20] From the Arsenal, Nathaniel Lyon moved his regulars and locally recruited volunteers to capture Camp Jackson, a stronghold of the Missouri Militia, which was aligned with the South. This action effectively assumed control of the city of St. Louis for the Union.[21] Volunteers were housed and trained at the Barracks during the early days of the war and troops continued to move through it, but the majority of training for the remainder of the conflict took place at Benton Barracks in the northern part of the city.[22]

As the armies of the North and South gathered, Union forces reached an enrollment of over one million men. Jefferson Barracks took on a new mission, no longer serving as the West's major supply outpost. With the acting state government in federal hands, and fighting in Missouri for the most part limited to loosely organized guerilla activities, the post was turned over to the Surgeon General's office in April 1862 and its buildings adapted to serve as a hospital for the duration of the war. Jefferson Barracks would be one of the largest hospital complexes for soldiers in north.

The War Department also authorized the building of a temporary hospital complex that could house up to 2500 patients. There were three sets of buildings, each consisting of three narrow structures stretching 600 feet in length grouped together to include dining rooms and quarters for medical staff as well as wards for recuperating patients. Construction also included a separate reservoir and piping system to bring water from the river to the complex.[23]

This hospital, although staffed and controlled by the Army, was also supplied and supported by the Western Sanitary Commission, an organization established at Jefferson Barracks in the fall of 1861 as a response to the medical emergency created by the arrival of wounded from the battle of Wilson's Creek outside Springfield, Missouri.[24] The founding members include prominent figures such as James E Yeatman, Carlos Greeley, and William Greenleaf Eliot.

Two initiatives of the Commission were firsts in American military medicine. In late 1861, at the request of Major General Fremont, they equipped two cars of the Pacific Railroad with hospital supplies, berths, and cooking facilities for transport of the sick and wounded to St. Louis.[25] After bringing some survivors of the Battle of Fort Donelson upriver by steamer, the Sanitary Commission, in cooperation with the Quartermaster's Department, executed a plan to outfit and operate steamships as "floating hospitals" that could rapidly transport soldiers from southern battlefields to Jefferson Barracks and the other area hospitals. The steamers "City of Louisiana," "D.A. January," "Empress," and "Imperial" inaugurated this service with trips to and

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[20] William C. Winter. *The Civil War in St. Louis* (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press, 1994), 7.
[21] Winter, 34-35.
[22] Winter, 7.
[23] Jacob G. Forman. *The Western Sanitary Commission* (St. Louis: R.P. Studley, 1864), 65.
[24] Forman, 6-8.
[25] Forman, 10.

from Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee (the Battle of Shiloh).[26] These and other boats continued to transport patients to St. Louis and other cities on the river throughout the war. This commission would establish other post hospitals through out the north but none as large as the one located at Jefferson Barracks.

The Commission reported that 11,434 patients had been treated at the Barracks as of April 30, 1864. The mortality rate for the hospital's first year was 11.5 per cent, for the second year 9.8 percent.[27] At the war's end, the Barracks was used as a mustering out center for returning soldiers, and was briefly garrisoned by the 13th Infantry.[28]

Unfortunately all of the structures that were constructed during this time period were wooden structures and are no longer standing. The only evidence that is left is the archaeological evidence and the footprint of these large structures. The establishment of a major hospital located at Jefferson Barracks would have a lasting effect on military veterans until present day. Since the establishment of the Western Sanitary Commission and the building of the Medical Facilities at the post there has always been a place for veterans to get care at Jefferson Barracks.

The Quiet Years: 1866 –1897

Within six months of the war's end, 800,000 soldiers had returned to civilian life. Enrollment continued to decline until it fell below 30,000 in 1871, and stayed between 24,000 and 28,000 until the buildup for the Spanish-American War. This was a period of relative quiet for the entire Army. The demands of its two major post-war missions, enforcing Reconstruction in the Southern states and manning garrisons across the West to control the Native American population also declined and came to an end during this period.[29] Jefferson Barracks' role would become a location where over 250,000 men were mustered out of the service. The larger wooden hospital structures would be torn down for space needed for tents.

Since Missouri had not seceded from the Union, there was no need for a major garrison at Jefferson Barracks to serve as an "army of occupation." Two-thirds of the Army's strength was concentrated in the West, where dozens of tiny "forts" were built in areas of conflict with Native Americans and occupied only temporarily. Several forts far to the west of St. Louis became the major organizational and supply posts for this force. Jefferson Barracks was not abandoned, but its diminished importance to the Army is indicated by the repeated changes in its function during the period.

In 1867, it was designated as a U.S. Army Engineer depot, to be garrisoned by one battalion, with its men receiving basic military instruction as well as training in siege warfare and on pontoon boats.[30] The northern portion of the post, which had been used as an ordnance

[26] Forman, .25, 43-46.
[27] Forman, 66.
[28] Winter, 7; S.G. Backman, 87-89.
[29] Edward M. Coffman. *The Old Army* (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1986), 215-217.
[30] Backman, 90

storage facility since the 1850s, was not included in this change of command. Following the Civil War the military began to consolidate its equipment and built more ordnance facilities at Jefferson Barracks to store them in case they were needed out west. These include buildings #451 Brick Powder Magazine (1866), #355 Frame House (1867), and #404 Brick Powder Magazine (1867), as well as an Ordnance Department pylon in 1867 to designate the boundary between the ordnance and cavalry sections of the post.

In 1871, the Ordnance Department assumed control of the northern portion of the site, moving all stores from the St. Louis Arsenal back to Jefferson Barracks. The Arsenal became a cavalry recruiting and training depot replacing Carlisle Barracks in Pennsylvania. At this time, cavalrymen received their basic training at Jefferson Barracks before being dispatched as needed to units in the field. Records indicate that officers from the Arsenal were present on recruiting duty at the Barracks as well, until halted by an order from the War Department in 1877, as a measure to reduce the size of the Army to 25,000 men. [31]

In the summer of 1877, much of the nation was paralyzed by labor unrest, and President Hayes used federal troops to break a national railroad strike. It is unclear how many men were stationed at Jefferson Barracks at the time, but a force of several hundred regular infantrymen was sent from Fort Leavenworth to protect the weaponry at the ordnance center. The presence of these men, bivouacked at the Barracks, appears to have quelled any thoughts of a direct attack on the post by St. Louis labor organizations. They focused instead on marches and mass meetings in the city center, where they were scattered by police and an ad hoc citizen's militia.[32]

In 1878, the War Department determined that the Arsenal was too small to fulfill the training function and the Cavalry Depot returned to Jefferson Barracks. Where a large barn, building 345, was constructed for added space. Except for a two-year period in the 1880s, when recruiting was moved into St. Louis, it served this function until 1894, when it again became a regular Army Post, under the command of the 3rd Cavalry.

When the post was in use as a recruit depot, building 36 Mess Hall (1884) was built as a mess hall and dining room with a capacity of 1000 men[33]. At the time, it represented a new direction in dining facilities for the Army's enlisted men, using one of the earliest of the standardized plans (tentatively identified as #26) distributed by the Quartermaster's office. Most 19th century barracks included kitchen and mess facilities for the companies they housed. This was one of the first separate buildings intended to accommodate an entire post.[34]

Consolidation & Rebuilding: the 1890s

During the consolidation and rebuilding period of the 1890s, the U.S. Army underwent a

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[31] Backman, 93-94

[32] Russell M. Nolen. "The Labor Movement in St. Louis from 1860 to 1890." In: *Missouri Historical Review* 34:2 (Jan. 1940),
157-169.

[33] Maj. S. G. Backman, *A History of Jefferson Barracks Missouri*, 1930. p. 146.

[34] William L. Brown III. *The Army Called It Home* (Gettysburg PA: Thomas Publications, 1992), 157.

major redirection in mission and organization. Several converging factors brought this about. The first was the closing of the American frontier, with the end of the Indian wars that had necessitated the hundreds of small encampments across the West. The second was technological: the development of a railroad system that could move supplies and troops rapidly from coast to coast. Third was the growing awareness of the country's role as a mature nation and emerging world power. These three factors led the Department of War to consolidate its forces into fewer and larger installations organized in six geographical departments, and to create a number of specialized training facilities. This reorganization required considerable new military construction.

In addition to the building needs dictated by organizational changes, there was a growing concern about the lack of hygiene and comfort for soldiers living on the existing posts. Part of this can be attributed to increasing awareness in the larger society, spurred by new medical knowledge and concerns about health in crowded cities, particularly of the burgeoning immigrant population. The Surgeon General had condemned military living conditions as early as 1870, but little had been done to improve them.[35] In 1884 several cases of typhoid had been reported with several deaths linked to the conditions at Jefferson Barracks, but the biggest concern was with the massive spread of measles. Jefferson Barracks was a breeding ground for the bacteria. Though only 38 cases were reported at Jefferson Barracks troops would come to the post and await their orders to the west taking the bacteria with them.[36] The harsh circumstances on the old posts helped to create a massive problem for the military, an astonishing rate of desertion. From 1870 to 1885, this ranged from 6.9 to 32.6 per cent each year. When compared to the number of enlistees in each year (most desertions occurred in the first two years of service), the rate exceeded one-third.[37]

Jefferson Barracks played an instrumental part in bringing these circumstances to the attention of the American public. Frank E. Woodward, a reporter for the *St. Louis Post Dispatch,* enlisted in the Army on June 8, 1889, and was assigned to the Depot Detachment at the Barracks. Here he wrote a series of articles, published in the newspaper and later expanded for publication as a book, *The Dogs of War.* His detailing of conditions at the post may have been overstated, but there was enough truth in his stories of brutal treatment of enlistees and the shocking physical conditions of barracks and mess facilities to attract the attention of Congress and the War Department.

Both conducted investigations into the matter. A number of non-commissioned officers, who were the "dogs" of Woodward's title, were discharged or transferred to other posts as a result. The Army made system-wide improvements in the quality and quantity of rations for the men, a major grievance recorded by the reporter. Woodward, having completed his undercover mission, deserted, was captured, tried, and sentenced to imprisonment at Ft. Leavenworth. The

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[35] Context, 120
[36] Kollbaum, 234-236
[37] Jack Foner. *The United States Soldier Between Two Wars* (New York: Humanities Press, 1970), 223-224.

Adjutant General's office quickly pardoned and discharged him by special order.[38] The longer-lasting outcome of his expose was added impetus to the already acknowledged need for improved quarters and facilities throughout the military system. Congressional hearings following publication of Woodward's *Dogs of War* appear to have contributed to its passage of the major appropriations required for the rebuilding of permanent posts, including Jefferson Barracks. Although architectural planning for the new buildings was completed in Washington, the influx of large sums of federal money spent on local building materials and the creation of construction jobs were a strong stimulus to a local economy crippled by the Depression of 1893.

Surgeon General Ely McClellan spent two years doing a survey of the major military posts in the United States and published a report that states that with the posts connection to the city water line would give them the opportunity to overhaul their army posts. He states: "in order to render this a most desirable station, it will be necessary to erect new barracks which cannot be overcrowded, and to demand that sanitary laws shall be observed... and to record my strong opinion that it is within the means of possibility to make Jefferson Barracks one of the most healthy of the important posts of the U.S. Army occupancy."[39]

The structures with in the southern section, where the National Guard are today went through a complete reorganization. The entire post was raised and over 50 new buildings constructed with eighteen remaining today. These buildings listed below were built from the quartermaster generals plans. These plans when proven to be successful would be used through-out the United States on other post and bases. These basic plans are still used to construct new buildings on posts. Building 24 under construction at the time of this nomination is based on the some basic design as buildings #25-29, with some alterations for modern use and materials. The extant buildings dating from this period are:

#40 Cavalry Stable, 1891
#25 Cavalry Barracks, 1894
#50 Forage House, 1894
#52 Quartermaster Stable, 1894
#53 Carpenter's Shop, 1894
#42 Cavalry Stable, 1895
#46 Cavalry Stable, 1895
#47 Cavalry Stable, 1895
#26 Cavalry Barracks, 1896
#44 Cavalry Stable, 1896
#45 Cavalry Stable, 1896
#59 Stable Guard House, 1896
#61 Stable Guard House, 1896
#64 Firehouse, 1896

[38] Backman 107-108.
[39] Kollbaum, 236

#65 Subsistence Storehouse, 1896
#66 Band Barracks, 1896
#29 Cavalry Barracks, 1897
#37 Guard House, 1897

Spanish American War and Philippine Insurrection: 1898-1902

With a clean bill of health given by the Surgeon General and the continuation of new building structures with indoor plumbing and the use of city water and sewer lines Jefferson Barracks was a model for the rest of he nations army posts. Now with the new war at hand and recruitment on the rise construction continued on structures for the post. The main structures to be built would be living quarters for various companies of troops. The post would again become training and drill facility for units awaiting orders. In 1898 more barracks were built using the standard quartermaster general plans from building 25: #27 Cavalry Barracks and #28 Cavalry Barracks. As well as a long row of Officers Quarters along the northern edge of the Parade Ground only two remain today, 12 Hancock Ave. and 16 Hancock Ave.

In 1900 a new Administration Building was needed to handle the increasing number of recruitment and to handle the expansion of troops Jefferson Barracks needed more room for storage of equipment and two more structures remain from this expansion, #39 Ordnance Store House and #48 Quartermaster Storehouse.

When Congress declared war on Spain in April 1898, enrollment in the regular army stood at just over 25,000 men.[40] The small force concentrated at Jefferson Barracks was quickly called into action. Jefferson Barracks was selected as the rendezvous point for the Missouri militia troops.[41] Over the next several months, six regiments of infantry and one artillery battery were mustered into national service at the Barracks. Most soldiers traveled to southern posts for further organization and training.[42] Only the 6th Regiment and Artillery Battery A actually arrived in Cuba, but neither saw battle before the armistice at the end of the year.[43]

In September 1898, the 7th Regiment of U.S. Volunteers, an African American unit, was mustered in at the Barracks. Known as the "Immunes" they were one of four regiments recruited for service in the mistaken belief that they were resistant to the yellow fever that was prevalent in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The 7th Immunes left the Barracks for Macon, Georgia, where they were mustered out in 1899 without seeing service overseas. Some of its members later enlisted in the 49th Volunteers, organized at Jefferson Barracks in September 1899, and saw service in the Philippines.[44]

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[40] Weigley, 568.
[41] Ruby W. Waldeck. "Missouri in the Spanish American War, Part I." *Missouri Historical Review* 30 (4); July 1930, 378.
[42] Backman, 120-125
[43] Waldeck, 396-400.
[44] Webb, 117. Willard B. Gatewood, Jr. *Black Americans and the White Man's Burden 1898-1903.* (Urbana: University of
Illinois Press, 1975), 98-99, 148.

Although the Missouri forces were all demobilized by the end of 1899, recruiting and movements of troops through the Barracks continued through 1902. These troops were recruited to fight insurgents in the Philippines who wanted full independence from America as well as Spain. A new rifle range in Arcadia, ninety miles south of the Barracks, was purchased in 1899 and used in training both regulars and newly recruited U.S. Volunteer units before they left for the Pacific.[45]

An Imposing Nation: 1903-1916:

With the cessation of overseas action, the size of the standing army was again reduced, but not to the levels of the late 19th century. In keeping with the nation's growing status as an international power, enrollment ranged from a low of 67,000 in 1905 to a high of 108,000 in 1916, the year before the United States entered the European war.[46] Also in keeping with this new role, much of the activity at Jefferson Barracks in this period involved participation in public ceremonies. Troops from the Barracks, arrayed in the first issue of the new full dress uniform, played a key role in the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds in 1903, putting on "the largest military parade since the Civil War."[47] When the Exposition opened, troops were in constant demand for ceremonial detail. They provided escort service to the Liberty Bell and visiting dignitaries and the post itself hosted numerous other military units who made appearances at the Fair.[48] One result of this activity was the formation of a new post band unit and school for band instruments in November 1904.[49]

Other noteworthy public events were the visit of President Theodore Roosevelt in 1907, with two recruit companies serving guard of honor, and participation of 120 troops as guards at the International Balloon Races in the same year. In 1912, the Barracks invited the public to witness the first successful parachute jump ever made from an airplane.[50]

Jefferson Barracks had served as a point of induction and training for much of its history. With the Army's enlistment needs now quadrupled, it was officially declared a recruit depot in 1906. The #68 Recruiting Barracks was finished in 1908. Men arrived from recruiting stations across the region, received a physical exam, completed enlistment papers, were issued uniform clothing, and put through twenty-five days of basic training. The rebuilding of the post, which had begun in the early 1890s, continued with new buildings designed to better serve the men, including a # 17 post exchange and gym, #55 bakery (1905), laundry (no longer standing), dairy barn housing forty cows, #78 Atkinson Hall (1912) and #69 new hospital (1909). Other support building would be built for the new hospital as well, #30 Hospital Administration Building (1908) and #71 Hospital Corps Sergeant's Quarters (1909).

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[45] Webb, 118-122.
[46] Weigley, 568.
[47] Backman, 134.
[48] Backman, 136.
[49] Backman, 140.
[50] Webb, 127-129.

A double barracks building; examining office and dispensary were also built to accommodate the increased number of recruits. The stables built in the earlier period were converted to additional barracks, electrification came to the post, and the water system was improved.[51] And a new stable was added #41 Cavalry Stable, 41 Johnson Rd, 1903.

With the reorganization of the posts in the United States and the update to the majority of the main locations, troops were redirected to Jefferson Barracks for training. The post was at the front of the new construction around the country to update the sanitary conditions in military locations. The rehabilitation of all of the army posts in the United States would not be completed until 1920. Jefferson barracks was used at this time as a training facility and the construction reflects the addition of recreational activities. The Post Exchange and Gymnasium, #17, would be built in 1905 for this purpose.

World War I: 1917-1919

When Congress declared war against the Axis powers in April 1917, the U.S. Army was less prepared for conflict than in any war in its history. The Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, authorized the President to call up the National Guard and to raise a wartime army of 500,000 men through an immediate draft, with an additional 500,000 to be called when he felt it necessary. The term of service was to be for the length of the national emergency. [52] Army enrollment increased to 421,000 by the end of that year and jumped to 3,685,000 in November 1918.[53] The draft supplied about two-thirds of the eventual forces for the war.[54]

Jefferson Barracks again became a major induction center for the U.S. Army, serving as the clearinghouse for twelve midwestern states. The post had been receiving 1500 recruits monthly before the war. Immediate preparations were begun to increase that number to over 10,000. Twelve hundred tents were erected to provide housing in addition to the posts barracks, and plans were drawn to build a mess hall addition, store supply house, hospital and receiving barracks to accommodate a thousand men.[55] In a year's time, 142 temporary wooden buildings were erected to meet the needs of receiving and processing recruits at the post. The average stay for a recruit was just four days, long enough for the permanent staff of 35 officers to supervise medical examinations, issue military uniforms, and assign the recruits to companies for transfer to other posts for military drill and training.

By the war's end in November 1918, over 200,000 soldiers had passed through Jefferson Barracks, one of the nation's largest induction centers. It also served as a demobilization center through March 1919, just like the end of the Civil War Jefferson Barracks served tens of thousands more when their service was complete and their tours of duty were over. Despite the efficient handling of draftees at the post once the mechanisms were in place, the rapid change of commanding officers throughout the war period demonstrated one of the military's largest

[51] Webb, 126-129.
[52] Weigley, 354.
[53] Weigley, 568.
[54] Weigley, 357.
[55] *Post Dispatch*, 13 April 1917.

problems at the time: a shortage of trained leaders. [56] Demobilization after World War I was very quick by June 30, 1919 over 2,608,218 enlisted men were discharged from the service. Congress could not afford to pay these troops and need their service ended quickly. With the mass influx of individuals coming in by train, boat, and over land a new Post Exchange Lunchroom, #224, was built in 1919.

Citizen Soldiers – CMTC & CCC: 1920 – 1940

Nationally, the Army returned quickly to peacetime activities, although at a strength somewhat greater than before the war, with a total enlistment averaging 130,000 to 140,000 men during the interwar period. One marked difference was in the number of officers in the new peacetime force. From the turn of the century to the buildup preceding World War I, this figure had ranged from 3500 to 5000. In the interwar period, it stood at 13,000 to 15,000, one indicator of the nation's realization of its need for a trained professional force to support its place on the international scene.[57]

The 6th Infantry, which had been headquartered at the Barracks for the first thirty years of its existence, returned to take command of the post again in 1920. In addition to its regular drill and ceremonial services associated with the many burials at the National Cemetery, which they have been doing since its establishment in 1826, the 6th assumed a new mission. It took on the oversight of a national service program that addressed a long-discussed idea of universal military training to prepare young men in peacetime for the possibility of war. Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery is a cemetery set-aside for individuals killed in military action or veterans of a military conflict. Also the spouse of an individual can be interred at the National Cemetery as well.

The Army Reorganization Act of 1920 established the Citizens Military Training Camps program to provide military training to volunteers between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five. These camps would be supplemental to the ROTC programs that supplied the Officer's Reserve Corp with individuals trained to lead troops. The CMTC began with the support of General Leonard Wood in Plattsburg, New York. Each new CMTC cadet reported to a regular Army post for a month during three successive summers.[58] There were several locations around the country where these camps were held, but a few lasted until the beginning of World War II. The first of these encampments at Jefferson Barracks was held in the summer of 1922. The following year, the program moved to Camp Custer, Michigan, but returned to the Barracks in 1925 and each summer thereafter.[59] The camps were discontinued in 1940, as the regular Army began its buildup before World War II. The camps were designed to train young men to step into the role of a military officer and for these individuals to continue training exercises while continuing to live their civilian lives, such as being college students, mechanics, teachers, or any

[56] Webb, 131-133. *Globe Democrat*, 20 May 1917.
[57] Weigley, 568.
[58] Military Training Camps Association. *The Jeffersonian 1922* (np, nd), 7-9.
[59] Webb, 135.

other non-military career. The CMTC and the ROTC would be the beginnings of today's Army Reserve Corp.

Another program arising from the same general concepts of military readiness, Reserve Officer Training Corps programs were founded at 46 colleges and universities in the fall of 1916.[60] St. Louis' Washington University had conducted classes in military science and tactics since 1891. The university established an official ROTC detachment in January 1919.[61] 6th Infantry officers also offered training at Jefferson Barracks to these cadet officers. [62]

With a large trained officer corps Jefferson Barracks became a strategic location to building forces for WWII. The individuals trained here would add to a standing army needed to fight in Europe.

The Civilian Conservation Corps, a non-military organization under the supervision of the Army, was created in 1933 as a means of putting young men to work during the Depression. Jefferson Barracks was selected as an intake and conditioning station for a district that included most of Illinois. (Missouri enrollees were sent to Ft. Leavenworth.) During that summer and fall, the 6th Infantry conducted the training and conditioning of twenty thousand enrollees, who were then dispatched to work assignments across the region. [63] At the height of the CCC at Jefferson Barracks in 1935 there were 52 camps with-in the vicinity. The initial legislation that established the CCC authorized a four-year existence. In 1937, Congress extended its existence, but transferred its supplementary responsibility's for its administration to another agency.[64] The CCC headquarters group at Jefferson Barracks was then disbanded. Extant buildings remaining from the Depression era include:

#90 Company Officer's Quarters, 90 Grant Rd., 1940, C
#91 Company Officer's Quarters, 91 Grant Rd., 1940, C
#92 Company Officer's Quarters, 92 Grant Rd., 1940, C
#97 Service, 97 Davis Rd., 1932, C
#99 Service, 99 Davis Rd., 1932, C
#250 Annex, 25 Sherman Rd, 1939 C
#260 Annex, 26 Sherman Rd, 1933 C
#270 Annex, 27 Sherman Rd, 1940 C
#280 Annex, 28 Sherman Rd, 1940 C
#290 Annex, 29 Sherman Rd, 1940 C
#82 Post Theater, 68 Sherman Rd., 1933 C
#193 NCO Quarters, 193 Sherman Rd., 1930 C
#201 NCO Quarters, 201 Sherman Rd., 1930 C

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[60] ROTC Heritage website. http://www.usarotc.com/History/shist01.htm#03. Accessed Jan. 29, 2002.
[61] ROTC Gateway Battalion website. http://userfs.cec.wustl.edu/~rotc/home.htm. Accessed Jan. 29, 2002.
[62] Webb, 139.
[63] Webb, 142.
[64] John A. Salmond. *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942* (Durham NC: Duke University Press, 1967), 148.

#202 NCO Quarters, 202 Sherman Rd., 1930 C
#203 NCO Quarters, 203 Sherman Rd., 1930 C
#204 NCO Quarters, 204 Sherman Rd., 1930 C
#200 Nurse's Residence, 20 Hancock Ave., 1939 C

World War II: 1941-46

Although the United States did not officially enter World War II until the attack on Pearl Harbor in late 1941, preparations for mobilization that began in the late 1930s once again changed the primary function of Jefferson Barracks. Jefferson Barracks changed from a site of just training to an induction and Reception Center for the eastern half of Missouri. This was needed as a result of the Selective service act of 1940. As conflict in Europe and the Pacific broadened, the General Staff of the Army pushed the Roosevelt administration to raise the size of the regular army and to increase military appropriations. A new Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, instituted major reorganizations, first of the regular infantry and then of all army divisions.[65]

The 6th Infantry at Jefferson Barracks was at full peacetime strength in late 1937 with 39 officers and 1115 enlisted men. Special units of Medical, Ordnance, Quartermaster and Signal corps personnel added another 125 men.[66] When Congress increased military appropriations and the size of the standing army in the summer of 1939, recruiting offices in St. Louis and surrounding areas set a goal of 2000 new recruits to be processed at the Barracks. The 6th Infantry band with a platoon of soldiers toured Missouri towns, setting up camps complete with tanks and military kitchens, as a spur to recruitment. As in World War I, the new recruits were assembled, given physicals, outfitted with Army uniforms and personal items and sent to posts, such as Jefferson Barracks, for basic training.[67] The 6th continued its regular run of duties, drill and ceremonial services, until the summer of 1940, when battalions were ordered to Ft. Knox, Kentucky, and Ft. Benning, Georgia, where they joined a new corps of armored infantry. [68] A skeleton garrison of 4 officers and 71 men from the 3rd Infantry assumed duty at Jefferson Barracks "pending further orders." [69]

The changing role assumed by the post as an induction center also reflected the general reorganization and a new concentration on airborne defense. Jefferson Barracks became the first replacement center for the Army Air Corps in September 1940 when officers and enlisted men were transferred from Scott Field across the river in Illinois, a replacement center were officers and troops held in reserve are assembled for duty. It was formally activated in February 1941.[70] Since there was no precedent for this center, Jefferson Barracks served as a testing ground for organization and policy, a model for those established later. The Commanding Officer of the post had a great deal of freedom to improvise and institute his own procedures.[71] Initially, three school squadrons were set up to handle recruits. The first carried out induction processing and issuance of clothing and transferred the men to a

[65] Weigley, 421-425.
[66] Webb, 145.
[67] *Post Dispatch*, 22 October, 1939.
[68] *Globe Democrat,* 16 July 1940.
[69] *Globe Democrat,* 13 August 1940.
[70] "History of the AAF Technical Training Command and Its Predecessors, 1 Jan. 39-7 July 43." (Typescript, nd), 307.
[71] History of AAF..., 311.

second squadron for three weeks of basic training. The third arranged for the assignment and shipping of trainees to technical schools or other postings. In practice, the training was minimal, because of the difficulties in meeting the needs of housing, clothing and equipment for the steady stream of new recruits. This system was quickly revised to enable each squadron to perform all of the necessary functions, with training officers appointed to oversee each squadron's progress. This system worked well and new squadrons were organized to meet the increased levels of recruitment in the summer of 1941.[72]

The officers at Jefferson Barracks also originated and refined the basic training program used by other Air Corps installations. Instruction included introduction to military dress and protocol, the Articles of War, personal hygiene and first aid, and what was originally called "School of the Soldier." This covered physical training, various types of drill, marching and ceremony, and instruction in use of gas masks. Although the use of weaponry was discussed, there was never a provision for actual practice with rifles or small arms.[73]

The Jefferson Barracks center established two other systems widely copied by other installations. Testing and classifications sections supervised the gathering of histories on the trainees' education, work experience and job preferences and administered the Army's General Classification Test in preparation for their assignments for further training. As the volume of processing increased, Barracks administrators also created a separate Shipping and Receiving Section to centralize the handling of recruits and supplies and make it more efficient.[74]

The capacity of the permanent housing at the Barracks was quickly outstripped by the influx of trainees. Tent cities housed most of the men until wooden barracks housing ten thousand were constructed in the summer of 1941.[75] Feeding the large number of recruits presented other problems. At one point, the Barracks mess hall was reported to have served 7700 men at each meal. This situation was solved before the end of 1941 with the construction of five additional mess halls. A shortage of trained mess personnel led to the establishment of a cooks and bakers school at the post. [76]

The Air Corps had considered maintaining morale among trainees a priority even before the establishment of the first replacement center at Jefferson Barracks. It quickly established organizations on the post including the Athletic and Recreation Office, Morale Office, and Chaplain's Department to anticipate and solve potential morale problems.[77] By the end of 1941, baseball, football and track teams had been organized and servicemen could take part in boxing, wrestling and fencing competitions during the winter season. At Sylvan Springs, west of the main parade area, musical reviews took place in an 8000-seat outdoor theatre and the "Beverage Garden" featured dances sponsored by local civic organizations. Other post facilities included four movie theatres, an enlisted men's service club, a library, day rooms featuring pool and ping-pong tables, and four chapels.[78] Before the selective service act was established a lot of the recruits were trained in the ROTC or the CMTC, to keep the peace and to keep moral high these activities were established.

In September of 1940, Congress passed the Selective Service act instituting the nation's first

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[72] History of AAF..., 312-313.
[73] History of AAF..., 316-319.
[74] History of AAF..., 329-330.
[75] Jay Worral. "1941 Year of Great Growth Here." *The Hub* (20 December, 1941).
[76] Worral, 326.
[77] Worral 327.
[78] Worral,.

peacetime draft. A separate facility at the northeastern corner of the Barracks was set aside to serve as an Induction and Reception Center for draftees from the eastern half of Missouri, under the jurisdiction of the 7th Corps.[79] The foundation of this structure still exists. After December 1941, another wave of building increased the capacity of the Barracks as the nation moved to full wartime mobilization. The peak population of the post during the war reached 30,000 men. [80] Most of the structures built at this period of time when wooden structures that have since been raised.

After 1943, with twelve training centers in operation across the country and an anticipated slowing in the number of recruits, the renamed Army Air Forces made plans to curtail their operation. The center at Jefferson Barracks closed in April 1944.[81] The Army Service Forces assumed command, continuing the operation of the Induction and Reception center and adding units for basic training.[82] In its final years of active national service, the post saw varied uses. An Army Rehabilitation Center was moved to the Barracks in September 1944, confining nearly 1000 men who had been court marshaled for minor offenses and were given further training and evaluation to determine if they could be readmitted to regular service.[83] In late 1944, the War Department announced that a separation center for men released from active duty, one of eighteen in the country would also open at the post.[84] A number of German and Italian prisoners of war were confined at the Barracks at this time, working in a laundry that provided service for nine army installations and two other POW camps.[85] The extant structures that have survived from this period are:

#531 Ice House, Address, 1941 NC
#96 Red Cross Building, 96 Worth Rd., 1942 C
#94 Old Bank, 94 Worth Rd., 1943 C

Jefferson Barracks After Closing

Jefferson Barracks' history as a U.S. Army post officially came to an end on June 30, 1946, without ceremony beyond the usual daily lowering of the flag on the parade ground and the blowing of retreat. Eight hundred men under the command of Col. Gilbert C. Greenwalt remained on the post for a short time afterwards. Most were member of Military Police units responsible for the administration of the disciplinary barracks, which remained open until July 31. [86] The Army transferred possession of the property to the War Assets Administration. For the next 30 years, the story of the Barracks would be one of maneuvering over use of the 1231 acres remaining of the original 1706 acres that the U.S. Government had purchased in 1826.

Even before the closing, local governments had begun considering possible uses of the property.

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[79] Webb, 150.
[80] Webb, 153.
[81] "History of the AAF...", 331-332
[82] *Globe Democrat*, 8 April 1944.
[83] *Globe Democrat*, 14 November 1944.
[84] *Globe Democrat*, 1 September, 1944.
[85] *Globe Democrat*, 10 January 1946.
[86] *Post Dispatch*, 1 July 1946.

The City of St. Louis had received authorization to lease 50 acres, including 23 vacant barracks buildings, to be used as emergency housing for returning veterans. Renovation and construction of these buildings to apartments began in April; the first tenants were able to move in by August of that year. [87] In May, the city began seeking to take over the entire property to construct an airport and a chronic hospital as well as additional housing.[88] Both the Veterans Administration and the War Memorial Commission (for the National Cemetery) wanted 50 acres to add to their properties.[89] The Veterans Administration also considered taking over the old post hospital to ease anticipated crowding at their facility.[90]

In January 1947, St. Louis County presented a plan to acquire 877 acres of the surplus property to construct a trotting track and other buildings for permanent fairgrounds, a small airport, a hospital, and training centers for veterans and "the county's crippled children." [91] The War Assets Administration (WAA) actually agreed to lease this property, but negated the agreement when the Air Force and Navy expressed interest in returning the post to active federal service. The county then revised its request to propose the transfer of 100 acres in the northeast sector of the property for use as a historical park and monument.

In early 1948, the Jefferson Barracks National Park Committee, a group of local business and civic organizations, formed and began lobbying the federal government to retain 700 acres of the post as a national park. City and county officials, 160 civic organizations, the Missouri legislature, St. Louis area congressmen, and both Missouri senators endorsed this movement. So did President Harry Truman, who suggested that it might be linked to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial under development in downtown St. Louis. The National Park Service, however, rejected the proposals, suggesting that the area was better suited for local or state development. Regional NPS officials recommended accepting the applications of St. Louis County Parks and the Missouri National Guard to receive portions of the site through outright grants.[92]

By the fall of 1949, the War Assets Administration had gone out of existence and the General Services Administration sat in judgment on disposition of the property. It seemed certain that the land would be divided, with conflicting plans being announced on a regular basis. One suggested that at least 500 acres would be designated for private development as multi-family housing, with other tracts going to County Parks and the National Guard.[93] One private entity, J.D. Streett & Co., Inc., had been allowed to purchase a 37-acre tract of riverfront land to build dock facilities and a petroleum processing plant, incorporating some of the World War II vintage warehouse buildings. (The company was later fined $25,000 when an investigation uncovered suspect payments of funds to Washington-based individuals who appear to have influenced the transaction[94].)

The next official transfer of title came in September, when the GSA confirmed that it would deed 187 acres including the "old post" area with its historic parade ground to the Missouri National Guard, which had been using the space for meeting and training. This was done first through a lease, with the

[87] *Globe Democrat*, 20 February 1946.
[88] *Globe Democrat*, 19 May,1946.
[89] *Globe Democrat*, 22 May 1946.
[90] *Star*, 1 July 1946.
[91] *Star*, 2 January 1947.
[92] *Globe Democrat*, 12 May 1949.
[93] *Globe Democrat*, 12 September 1949.
[94] *Globe Democrat*, 11 April 1957.

final quitclaim not entered until July of 1950.[95]

By that time, negotiations with federal officials had resulted in agreements to transfer other parts of the property to St. Louis City, St. Louis County Parks, the Mehlville School District and St. Bernadette's Parish. St. Louis County dedicated the 135 acres of Jefferson Barracks Historical Park and 64 acres of Sylvan Springs Park on September 29, 1950, in ceremonies finalizing the federal government gift.[96] In October of that year, the GSA also deeded 259 acres to the city, which planned to build a chronic care hospital on the property. The old post hospital and the ear, nose and throat clinic, together with the land on which they stood, were given to the Mehlville School District. Thirteen acres, which included the World War II era movie theatre and other buildings, were transferred to St. Bernadette's Parish for use as a church and school complex.[97]

In October of 1949, the county announced its intention to gain title to an additional 123 acres, which contained World War II era "temporary" barracks converted to public housing, with the intent of razing the buildings and replacing them with modern brick structures. The St. Louis County Housing Authority had assumed management of this complex (originally managed by the city), at that time holding 962 families and generating $160,000 in yearly rental income.[98] In 1950, revised plans covering first 100 and then 20 acres surrounding the barracks were put forward, but never executed.[99] The federal government retained ownership until the mid-60s. The Housing Authority continued to manage the public housing throughout the period, generally under a cloud of controversies regarding quality of maintenance, rental and utility charges, costs of schooling its resident children, and the ultimate disposition of the property.

A firestorm of protest broke out in mid 1956, prompted by two actions of separate bodies of the county government. The Parks Department, which had not fulfilled its commitment to develop the "historical park" in accordance with the gift of land made in 1950, announced plans to demolish a Victorian structure known as "the U.S. Grant House" and a Circuit Court grand jury recommended the immediate closing of the housing project after the state Bureau of Fire Inspection found it hazardous.[100] Despite appeals by the American Institute of Architects and then Senator Thomas Hennings, the National Park Service (which had oversight responsibilities for the historical park) ruled that the house was of no particular historical or architectural value. The house, which had been built in the mid-1870s for the ordnance center commandant and had no real connection to Grant, was eventually demolished.[101]

The disposition of the property containing the housing project became even more controversial when the county set into motion plans to purchase it and build permanent public housing there. Razing of the barracks began in 1957. Construction contracts were let and site preparation had begun before, in a flurry of public protest and lawsuits, the project was finally brought to a halt by a public vote in 1962. Subsequently, the federal government reclaimed and sold the property to private developers, who began construction of a 300-unit apartment complex in 1963. [102]

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[95] *Globe Democrat,* 28 September 1949; *Star* 28 December 1949; *Globe Democrat* 16 July 1950.
[96] *Star* 29 September 1950.
[97] *Star* 6 June 1950.
[98] *Globe Democrat,* 1 October 1949.
[99] *Star* 29 June 1950; *Post Dispatch*, 8 December 1950.
[100] *Globe Democrat* 18 March 1956, *Globe Democrat* 15 April 1956.
[101] *Globe Democrat* 24 April 1956, *Globe Democrat* 4 July 1958
[102] *Globe Democrat* 26 July 1963

The county had greater success with its acquisition of yet another piece of park property. In January 1957, the U.S. government reclaimed 232 acres that had been deeded to the City of St. Louis for hospital facilities that were never built and began using it as a training site for reserve forces. [103] In early 1958, the County Parks Department finally began plans for restoration of four historic buildings on the property it had received in 1950. It also announced its intention to ask the GSA to donate this adjoining tract, which had again been declared surplus, as an addition to the historical park.[104] The publicity surrounding this move brought on a second round of advocacy for the site's recognition as a National Park or monument. The county's request for transfer of the land at no cost was rejected with the National Park Service's determination that the tract in question had no real historic value outside its proximity to the areas containing 19th-century buildings. The federal government proposed instead to allow the county to buy the property for recreational use at half its assessed value, then set at $1,200,000, a figure county official found "way too high." [105] After lengthy negotiations over the price, amidst fears that the property might be subdivided for industrial and/or residential development, the federal authorities agreed to a sale at $372,500, with possession to take place on or before the end of 1960. The county government used $200,700 of bond issue funds for sanitary landfills toward the purchase. [106]

Another acquisition for the park took place the following year, when the GSA donated 11.55 acres north of the parade ground to the county. This strip contained 14 brick buildings, including the historic "officers row" of the 1890s, which had been rented to families since the post's closure. Six other residences southwest of the parade grounds were sold at auction to private bidders.[107] Despite some public protest, County Parks Commissioner Wayne Kennedy declared rehabilitation of the buildings "unrealistic" and ordered the razing of all but the 1930s era Nurses residence and two of the officers quarters.[108]

The last major addition to park land came in 1969, when the county purchased 39 acres from a private developer after failing to secure it in a public auction two years earlier. Plans to build another apartment complex on the site were prevented by the developer's failure to convince the County Council to rezone, and a bond issue provided funds for the park purchase. [109] Once again, public interest was aroused and another grassroots organization, the Jefferson Barracks Landmark Society, began efforts to achieve National Landmark status for the entire 1700 acres of the original Jefferson Barracks.[110] While this ambitious goal was not realized, two separate nominations for the National Register were prepared. One submitted in April 1971, covering the areas surrounding the old post and the ordnance depot, was accepted in February 1972.

In the thirty years that have since elapsed, little has changed at Jefferson Barracks. The County Historic Park has developed excellent educational programming for both school groups and the general public. Its staff has conducted extensive research into the history of the Barracks and regularly mounts temporary exhibits on topics detailed by these investigations. Tens of thousands of St. Louis area

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[103] *Post Dispatch*, 13 January 1957
[104] *Post Dispatch*, 10 April 1956, 21 April 1956.
[105] *Globe Democrat* 3 July 1959.
[106] *Globe Democrat* 28 April 1960.
[107] *Globe Democrat*. 13 January 1960, *Globe Democrat* 1 June 1961.
[108] *Globe Democrat* 14 December 1962.
[109] *Globe Democrat* 23 September 1972
[110] *Globe Democrat* 5 March 1971.

residents regularly use the park's recreational facilities, much as people did at the turn of the century.

The resident units of the Missouri National Guard and the services they perform, like those of their regular army predecessors, have changed over time. The old brick buildings have been put to use by Air Force and Army National Guard, as well as Naval and Army Reserve units. National Guard troops have departed from the base for service in Korea, Panama, the Gulf War, Bosnia and Iraq. In the current state of national emergency, individual members have been called from the Barracks into federal service, and on-base Guard units are performing invaluable support missions for the U.S. Air Force.

Criterion C- - The Architecture of Jefferson Barracks

The architecture of the parade ground area at Jefferson Barracks is significant in its layout, which is representative of a particular organization of military hierarchy, and in its assemblage of a large number of buildings constructed under standardized plans produced by the Quartermaster Corps of the U.S. Army. An exposé of living conditions at the Barracks in the 1880s was a key factor in the introduction of these plans to construct army posts across the country.

The Jefferson Barracks Air National Guard Station and several areas outside the base but adjacent to the historic parade ground contain an impressive collection of red brick structures, the majority of these were built following Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. A study of these architectural plans by the Army Corps of Engineers defines three broad periods of their development:

First: From1866-1890, military post construction was supervised by the Quartermaster Corps, Corps of Engineers and other organizations. Standardization began to appear in this period. Second: From1890-1917, the Washington headquarters of the Quartermaster Corps had full responsibility for post construction and fully developed a system of standardized architectural plans to further efficiency and control costs. Third: The years 1917-1942 included new plans for post housing in the interwar years in addition to those designed to meet the immense needs for temporary structures created by rapid induction and mobilization for the two World Wars.[111]

The heart of the Jefferson Barracks Historic District is a clear realization of the Quartermaster program of standardization during the second period of development. Current research has identified sixteen different plans that were used in the construction of 24 of the 38 buildings extant on the Guard property. (Details are given in the individual descriptions of the buildings in Section 7.) These buildings represent a significant cultural resource for an examination of the history and philosophy of 19th-century military construction and post modernization.

They were not the first buildings to serve the troops at Jefferson Barracks. When Steven Watts Kearny and his men of the First Infantry arrived at the site in 1826, they built a temporary cantonment of log huts. The first permanent buildings at Jefferson Barracks, begun in the following year, were made of limestone quarried on the site. None of these remain today, although there are photographs and archaeological evidence testifying to their appearance and placement. The barracks and officers quarters surrounding the original parade ground were in use until the 1890's and were demolished after the major rebuilding of that period.

In this early period, the primary missions of the U.S. Army were coastal defense and securing the interior of the quickly expanding nation. For most of the 19th century, this meant a constant and repetitive

[111] U.S. Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Context Study of the U.S. Quartermaster General Standardized Plans 1866-1942.
Seattle WA: 1997.

cycle of construction and abandonment of small temporary posts, whose locations were determined by major transportation routes and the movement of sometimes-hostile Indian tribes. There was no standard for the construction of these posts, although the commonalties of function led to similarities in their overall layout. A few were fortified at first by palisades (Jefferson Barracks was never among these), but this practice gradually disappeared, and the parade ground as center of the post became better defined. Buildings were grouped by function; their architecture and the building materials used left to the devices of the commanding officer and post quartermaster. [112]

Gen. Henry Atkinson, founder and first commander of Jefferson Barracks, used this authority to build his post beyond the apparent expectations of his superiors at the War Department, who had allocated funds adequate for the construction of wooden buildings. As the site of the Army's new infantry school and the headquarters for troops that could be quickly transported to much of the frontier, the post would be critical to the Army's operation. Atkinson chose to make it substantial; using troop labor, locally quarried limestone, timber, and plans of unknown origin, he exceeded the building appropriations by five to ten thousand dollars.[113]

Western outposts in this pre-standardization period more closely resembled villages than military bastions in their growth outward from the green space of the parade ground, with primary buildings (including barracks) generally facing that space and clusters of service buildings placed almost randomly on the periphery and constructed as need dictated. Jefferson Barracks, created not for defense but as a staging ground for offensive actions, followed this pattern.[114]

By 1834, the first phase of building "the village of Jefferson Barracks" was complete. In addition to the central barracks and officers quarters surrounding the parade ground, a hospital, sutler's complex, blacksmith shop, bakery, guardhouse, carpenter's shop, quartermaster's buildings and several small stables had been erected. Many of these buildings were made of log or frame, using lumber cut and finished on the heavily wooded site. The establishment of the First Dragoons in 1833 required the addition of a separate complex that included seven frame stables, placed well to the south of the parade ground.

There is considerable evidence that these original buildings fell into serious disrepair rather quickly. Despite numerous recommendations for improvement, little appears to have been done. [115]
A group of stone buildings now included in the St. Louis County Parks museum complex was constructed during the 1850s to provide an ordnance depot removed from the central post for reasons of safety. Additional ordnance supply buildings of brick construction were added south of this area during the 1860s when the Ordnance Department controlled the entire post. These were placed in naturally occurring sinkholes as an added safety measure, to contain the effects of possible explosions.

During the Civil War, the primary function of Jefferson Barracks was as a major medical center, treating battle casualties as well as soldiers suffering from the multitude of infections rampant in military encampments. Construction of hospital facilities was under the supervision of the Surgeon General's office. Three large hospital complexes, capable of housing up to 3000 patients, were built west and northwest of the Jefferson Barracks parade ground. These and attendant service structures were intended

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[112] R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc. "National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations" (Typescript, nd), 119-120.
[113] Nichols, Roger. "General Henry Atkinson and the Building of Jefferson Barracks". *Missouri Historical Society Bulletin*, (April 1966), 321-325.
[114] Alison K. Hoagland. "Village Constructions." *Winterthur Portfolio* 34:4 (1999), 215-216.
[115] Hamilton et al

to be temporary. No longer needed after the end of the war, they were razed before 1870. [116]

By 1860, on the eve of the Civil War, there is evidence that the Army was making a conscious effort to standardize construction of frontier posts. An unofficial set of regulations from that date describes a central parade ground flanked by officer's quarters on one side and all other buildings, separated into ranks of troop barracks, supply department facilities, and sutler's and hospital buildings, on the other. This publication also included plans and cost estimates for a variety of buildings, adaptable to local building materials and simple enough to be constructed with troop labor. While individual plans were not widely used, an Army report on posts in the Division of the Missouri published in 1876 showed that those surveyed conformed for the most part to the suggested organization of buildings. [117]

An 1867 map of Jefferson Barracks shows that it shared the organization of housing around a central parade ground, although its barracks defined both sides of the rectangle, with officer's quarters at either end. Stables and service buildings were at a distance, along the riverfront, and a separate complex of buildings west of the parade ground reflected the post's earlier function as a major Civil War hospital. Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs further encouraged the trend toward standardization in 1872 when he proposed a set of plans for barracks, officers quarters and service buildings and instituted an inventory of post layouts and building plans.[118]

The codification of this planning process took place in the midst of the larger move toward centralization of the Army at the end of the 19th century. The declining need for small temporary outposts used during the Plains Indian Wars, increase in rapid transportation by rail, and the perception of the United States as a mature nation all led to changes in the military mission and organization. Frank Woodward's expose of the horrendous living conditions at Jefferson Barracks, typical of most Army posts in the 1880s, and the resulting high rates of desertion was an added argument for construction of new facilities. Standardization of planning for this building would also offer the War Department an added measure of control over the construction costs. Congress authorized a series of appropriations that would make the rebuilding possible.

The responsibility for this centralization of planning was given to the Quartermaster's office in Washington, which began to supply building plans to post quartermasters, who supervised the purchase of materials, labor contracts and oversaw the construction. Some of these plans were adapted from those of existing buildings which had been designed by civilian architects, but as the Quartermaster's Division of Construction and Repair began to hire experienced architects and draftsmen, most plans originated in its Washington office.[119] Congress made this process mandatory in 1896, prohibiting the hiring of private architectural firms for design of any military installation. It is likely that charges of nepotism against then Quartermaster General Samuel B. Holabird prompted the legislation. Holabird had awarded a very lucrative contract for the design of Ft. Sheridan outside Chicago to Holabird and Roche, his son's newly formed company.[120]

It is in this context that the majority of extant buildings at the Jefferson Barracks were built. The oldest building on the Guard property (#36) was erected in 1884 as a mess hall before the major reconstruction program began. At the time, it represented a new direction in dining facilities for enlisted

[116] Hamilton et al, 38
[117] Goodwin, 120.
[118] Goodwin.
[119] Goodwin, 125-126
[120] "The History of Ft. Sheridan" (pamphlet, na, np, 2000).

men, using one of the earliest of the standardized plans (also #36) distributed by the Quartermaster's office. Most 19th century barracks included kitchen and mess facilities for the units housed therein.

In 1889, Congress passed a bill calling for the expenditure of $200,000 for barracks, quarters and storehouses at Jefferson Barracks, with the intent of making it "one of the most important permanent posts in the United States."[121] The major construction at Jefferson Barracks began in 1891 with the first of eight cavalry stables. The loss of a frame stable and one hundred horses in a fire probably prompted the choice of this building earlier that year. It also reflects the function of the post at that time as a cavalry depot, with a population of four cavalry troops totaling 293 men, a cavalry band of 80 men and officers assigned to cavalry recruiting duty for units stationed in other areas.[122]

By the spring of 1893, eight additional buildings had been completed: four sets of officers' quarters, two double enlisted barracks, a double set of NCO quarters and a hospital stewards quarters. In the following year, a quartermaster's complex south and east of the parade ground (including a carpenter's shop, forage store house, a subsistence warehouse and quartermaster's stable which are still standing) was completed, as were two additional cavalry stables.

In 1895 and 1896, 8 sets of bachelor officers' quarters were added to the northern border of the parade ground, a band barracks on the south, 2 NCO quarters at the southwest and the number of stables increased to eight. Four small stable guard buildings completed the stable complex. Firehouse and subsistence storehouses were placed to the south of the row of barracks. By 1897, with the completion of three more double barracks facing the parade ground and a guardhouse to replace the one that Frank Woodward had denounced, the central post had been almost completely reconstructed.[123]

Several more major buildings were added in the years prior to World War I. A new post headquarters building, adapting a Quartermaster plan to the site chosen so that it effectively faced both the river and the parade ground, was completed in 1900. To the west, a combination post exchange and gymnasium finished in 1905 bounded the other end of the parade ground. New bakery and laundry buildings were also completed in this period. In 1912, a Quartermaster plan for another building with a dual function arose between the firehouse and stables. The final construction of the massive rebuilding was a mess and drill hall that replaced the first new brick building of thirty years earlier.

There was little permanent construction at Jefferson Barracks in the third period of standardized planning. In both World Wars, the post served as an induction center, requiring housing and service facilities for thousands of recruits at a time. Over one hundred temporary buildings were constructed in 1917 to meet that need. Similarly, in World War II, while the buildings of the 1890's were pressed into service, it was necessary to construct additional housing, chapels, additional Post Exchange facilities, post offices and other service buildings. Some of these were sold at public auction at the war's end. Temporary wooden barracks survived into the 1960s, having been converted to serve as public housing for returning veterans.

A few 20th century buildings were permanent structures. In 1919, funds from the Post Exchange were used to build a lunchroom adjacent to the PX. Annexes to two of the barracks buildings were added in 1923 and two more around 1940, when war was once again on the horizon. In 1926, Congress authorized the disposition of 43 military installations, directing that money obtained from their sale be

[121] Richard E. Mueller, "The History of Jefferson Barracks, 1826-1900" (Masters thesis, 1967), 44-45.
[122] Henry Webb. "The Story of Jefferson Barracks." (Typescript, 1944), 107-108.
[123] Esley Hamilton. "The Reconstruction of Jefferson Barracks, 1891-1896." Unpublished manuscript, n.d., pp 1-2

used to upgrade housing and hospitals on permanent posts.[124] Appropriations had reached nearly $80 million by 1933 and additional funding was allocated from the Depression-era NIRA, WPA and PWA programs. The Quartermaster Corps devised new master planning models and issued standardized plans suitable to locality, Georgian Colonial Revival for Midwestern posts.[125] From 1930 through the early months of World War II, five NCO quarters on Sherman Avenue, nurses' quarters, post theatre, three duplexes on Grant Road and a Red Cross hospitality building were built on the central post. All were compatible with the earlier buildings in their style and red brick construction.

Today, many of the second period buildings still stand in the historic district. The gymnasium/post exchange belongs to St. Louis County Parks; it is currently under renovation to become a Civil War Museum. The officer's quarters on the northern perimeter of the parade ground were deeded to St. Louis County Parks, which demolished all but two of them in the 1960s. The National Guard razed three NCO quarters, which stood south and west of the parade ground. One stable and two of the stable guardhouses are also gone. Nevertheless, this collection of buildings gives an unmistakable picture of the intent of the Quarter Master's office of a century ago.

It is clear from a comment of an army inspector during the construction process that this rebuilding was controlled from Washington: "It is remarked that in the construction of the post, as represented by the Commanding Officer, the sites for new drill ground &c., appear to be selected and determined upon without reference to the post commander—all such matters appear to be transacted under direct instructions from the office of the Quartermaster General—and the post commander must necessarily depend upon the courtesy of the constructing quartermaster for detailed information on the subject. Whether this course is wise or unwise it is unnecessary for me to state. I merely give the fact as represented to me by the commanding officer." [126]

Of the forty-four buildings we know to have been erected between 1892 and 1898, all but four have been identified as using the Quartermaster's standardized plans. It is clear, also, that the Quartermaster's requirement for efficiency and cost containment through use of local materials was easily and elegantly met in the use of St. Louis brick for all but the second mess hall. While specific records for the purchase of the brick have not been located, St. Louis at that time was a major producer of structural brick. The product of local brickyards, recognized as the finest in the nation, was in demand in Chicago, St. Paul, Seattle, New York and other major cities.[127] The foundations for many of the Jefferson Barracks buildings were made of limestone, originally quarried on the post, and reused as earlier buildings were demolished.

Another goal of centralized control was the improvement of hygiene and comfort in the military. Both had been issues at Jefferson Barracks throughout its history; both had figured in Frank Woodward's writings. While Captain A.E. Miltimore, the Barracks quartermaster in the mid-1880s, had made improvements to the sewer systems, ventilation in the old barracks, and blasted a new well, complaints about the water system in particular continued to occur.[128] The plans for rebuilding included a new pump house and steel water tank to replace the cobbled-together systems of holding tanks. The new quarters

[124] Goodwin, 74
[125] Goodwin, 75.
[126] Hamilton, "Reconstruction," 2.
[127] Clarence N. Roberts, "The History of the Brick and Tile Industry in Missouri (Dissertation, U. of Missouri, 1950), 82-87.
[128] Esley Hamilton, "Jefferson Barracks in the Doldrums" (Unpublished manuscript, 1997).

and barracks had gas fixtures, and the post was wired for electricity in 1908. The construction of the new gym in 1905, conversion of the old mess hall to recreational space, and the addition of athletic fields and a swimming pool prior to World War I all speak to the Army's increased awareness of the health of its enlistees.

The landscape itself is also evidence of the centralized planning. By the time construction began at Jefferson Barracks, the Quartermaster Corps had utilized skilled architects and landscape designers on rebuilding several major posts (notably Fort Riley in Kansas) and entirely new construction and design of others (like Fort Sheridan outside Chicago). The layout of the "new" post reflected their ideas. The parade ground itself more than doubled in size and was graded to present a smooth terrain between the ranks of buildings.[129]

Organization of buildings was formalized in a demonstration of military order. The parade ground, central to the entire post, was the site of military drill and ritual. The placement of quarters around the parade ground was a clear delineation of military rank, with officers on the northern perimeter opposite the barracks and NCO quarters on the south. The stables cluster was removed from the core of the post. Quartermaster buildings, bakery, laundry and other service buildings were also at a distance on the southern edges of the post. When the headquarters building was added in 1900, there was some grumbling about its obstruction of the river view, but its commanding position is an accurate manifestation of its function. The placement of the Post Exchange at the western edge of the parade ground seems to be an anomaly. Possible explanations might be that it was built after the central plan was completed and it replaced an 1875 structure that had been sited well outside the original quadrangle, but fell inside the expanded one. Photos and reports of the period indicate that the attention to landscaping included floral plantings and rows of trees. When an electric railway made connection to the post in 1896 and weekend concerts were presented from a bandstand on the parade ground, Jefferson Barracks became a popular picnic spot for residents of St. Louis.[130]

Because there was little intrusive permanent construction after the period of rebuilding and because of its continued military use by the state of Missouri, the Old Post segment of the historic district remains an accurate realization of the Quartermaster Corps planning of the late 19th century.

Criterion D - Potential to Add to Historic Knowledge

Jefferson Barracks offers the potential to provide important information about American history through continuing archeological research. There are numerous areas within the historic district that have been identified as locations of buildings or campsites across the full 120 years of its existence as a federal military outpost, offering opportunities for study of a wide range of time periods and military functions. It is also likely that undiscovered archaeological sites providing insight into the area's prehistory exist within the district.

From its beginnings as a frontier outpost to its World War II service as an Air Corps training facility and Army recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks has experienced ongoing construction, rehabilitation and demolition to accommodate its changing purpose. Extant buildings are evidence of the particular period in which they were built and of the multiple rehabilitations for both past and current usage. In addition, the site contains rich archaeological resources with potential for additional investigation promising new insight into the post's historic functions.

[129] Backman, 111.
[130] Backman, 115.

A team from Washington University, under the direction of Dr. Robert J. Miller, conducted archaeological studies in the portion of the district owned by St. Louis County Parks and Recreation in 1958 as part of the research for restoration of several ordnance center buildings prior to establishing a museum complex. Military and household artifacts which tell us about the life of the soldiers at the base were recovered in this investigation and are in the museum's collections.[131]

In accordance with its obligations of stewardship for this historic site, the Missouri National Guard has commissioned numerous assessments of effect and cultural surveys of the site. These are on file with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and in the office of the base environmental officer, and a list of same is included as an appendix to this submission. These investigations have identified sites of buildings, temporary encampments and complexes that no longer exist. While some of these have been covered by extant structures or paving, others should prove both accessible and productive as sites for further archaeological investigation.

The entire district is registered with the Archaeological Survey of Missouri as site 23SL656. Previous investigations have identified foundation remains from the post's early occupation: the 1826 Officers Quarters and Soldiers Barracks, the 1827 Sutlers' area and Commanding Officers Quarters, and a riverfront dump area. [132] Other buildings that once stood within the area now occupied by the Missouri National Guard, as identified by written records, include a number that once stood at the southeast corner of the current Guard station, running northward along the railroad right of way. These were primarily stables, storage and service buildings, and some perhaps dating to the earliest years of the post. The Civil War hospital complex, parts of which have been built over, is another area of interest. A World War I tent camp was situated on the parade ground, as were a commissary and a gymnasium, which was demolished in the early 20th century, after the new Post Exchange & gym, was constructed. Identified features outside the Old Post area include temporary barracks and reception center from the World War II era, and a "bluff top concrete foundation of unknown function."[133]

A cultural resource assessment prepared in 1999 concluded that it was "highly likely that undiscovered prehistoric archaeological sites or *unrecorded* historic archaeological features exist at Jefferson Barracks."[134] It went on to state that the limited amount of research done has proven that archaeological remains do exist, and recommends that systematic historical research and mapping of past buildings and land usage patterns be used to identify those areas that might yield significant new information.[135]

Jefferson Barracks as an Example of a Western Military Post

Though a National Historic Landmark Theme Study has not been written for Western military forts and outposts, several such resources have been designated National Historic Landmarks (NHL). The Jefferson Barracks Historic District compares favorably with these sites, notably with those directly associated with westward expansion and the protection of western trails and settlements.

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[131] *Globe Democrat*, 6 June 1958.
[132] Montgomery Watson. "Cultural Resource Management Plan for Jefferson Barracks" (Typescript, 1999), 30.
[133] Montgomery Watson, 30.
[134] Montgomery Watson, 38.
[135] Montgomery Watson, 40.

Fort Scott in western Arkansas (est. 1817) predates Jefferson Barracks by more than a decade, but unlike the Barracks was not considered a permanent military post. The earliest location of the post (1817-1834) was "used intermittently by transient troops" but was never consistently maintained.[136] In the 1838 Fort Scott moved to a more permanent location on higher ground. Though construction began on the buildings immediately, it wasn't until the mid-1840s that the fort was ready for full occupation. Even then, the property was used as a military post only through the early 1870s at which time it transitioned to Federal courthouse. Only two buildings from the second fort period (1838-1872) remain on the Fort Scott NHL site. The Enlisted Men's Barracks and the Commissary are the two oldest buildings on the Fort Smith site and roughly correspond in date to building #546 Old Ordnance Room (1851) in the Jefferson Barracks Historic District. Fort Scott's significance is derived, in large part, from its association with the Federal courthouse and its colorful judge, Isaac C. Parker.

Like Fort Scott, several NHL western forts and outposts have few above-ground resources. Forts Atchison (Nebraska), Bowie (Arizona), Churchill (Nevada), Hall (Idaho), Phil Kearney (Wyoming) and Washita (Oklahoma) were all established, in part, to protect western trails and trade routes but were not permanent posts like Jefferson Barracks. No historic buildings or structures mark these sites, though some contain ruins of fort walls or foundations. They are listed as NHL archeological sites and districts. Other NHLs such as Forts Belknap (1851-c.1866) and Richardson (1867-1878) in Texas are significant for protecting trade routes and borders and due to interaction, though usually hostile, with Native Americans. These two examples have few buildings to mark their historic location or significance. The National Historic Landmark website described Ft. Belknap as being "dismantled by settlers" after c. 1870 with only two buildings remaining in 1936. Ft. Richardson, established in 1867, had more than 40 resources at its peak, but was described in the NHL nomination as "all but obliterated by urban encroachment and industrial development."[137]

There are several NHL designated western forts that retain a substantial number of historic buildings and archeological resources. Forts Scott and Larned in Kansas, for example, retain several historic buildings and sites and are time capsules for significant periods in frontier American history. These forts and others such as Forts Brown, Concho and Davis (Texas); Gibson (Oklahoma), and Robinson (Nebraska) played key roles in significant events in American history, but were relatively short lived. All were established two or more decades after Jefferson Barracks, and most had been closed as military posts by c. 1900 or earlier. The brevity of use does not diminish their significance. However, Jefferson Barrack's continued use for military purposes and its retention of significant archeological and built resources dating from c. 1826 to c. 1946 provide a record of western movement and the changing role and management of the military over time.

Jefferson Barracks may best be understood in comparison to NHLs that were established as western military outpost and continue today as important military bases. Fort Sam Houston in Texas and Fort David A. Russell, Wyoming may be two of the best comparables. Architecturally, Fort Sam Houston may be the most impressive example of a western military installations designated as a NHL. The fort has more than 130 historic buildings dating from c. 1879 when the fort was established through the first half of the 20th Century.[138] Like Jefferson Barracks, Fort Sam Houston was associated with significant

[136] National Park Service. "Fort Smith National Historic Site." http://www.nps.gov/fosm/historyculture/places.htm. Accessed July 15, 2010.
[137] Joseph Mendingham. "Fort Richardson," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1978.
[138] George Adams. "Fort Sam Houston," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1974.

events associated with western trails and settlements, with significant military generals and leaders, and with international events such as equipping and training troops for the Spanish-American War and World Wars I and II. Fort D. A. Russell, established in 1867, was a smaller post than either Fort Sam Houston or Jefferson Barracks, but was an essential installation protecting the transcontinental rail line and later was used as a mustering site for the Spanish American War and World War I. Fort Russell's buildings are very similar to those at it Jefferson Barracks, dating predominately from c. 1885 to c. 1910. Jefferson Barracks predates both of these forts by approximately 50 years. Architecturally and archeologically the Barracks represent a broader picture of American westward movement and the transitioning role of the US military from protection of western trails to a significant player in international events and conflicts.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description:

This amendment does not alter the boundaries as set with the original submission of 1971:

> "The Jefferson Barracks Historic District is bounded on the north by the northern limit of Jefferson Barracks from the Missouri Pacific Railroad right-of-way west to the intersection of Grant Road (South Broadway). The east boundary is formed by the west line of the Railroad right-of-way from the north boundary of Jefferson Barracks to the north boundary of the National Cemetery. The southern limit of the Historic District is formed by the north boundary of the National Cemetery from the Railroad west to Cooke Street. The west boundary of the District proceeds along Cooke Street north to Kearney Street, thence west on Kearney Street to the west end of Buell Street, thence north and **west** on Sherman Road to Sheridan Road, thence north and east on Sheridan Road to Grant Road, and north on Grant Road to the northern limit of Jefferson Barracks."

However, it should be noted that there is an error in this description when compared to the map submitted (copy included). The highlighted "west" should instead read "east." Additionally, comparison of the 1971 map to a current map and one dated 1966 reveals changes in street naming, the closing of the street immediately north of Hancock and minor reconfiguration of several other streets that define the district.

Boundary Justification

The boundary was drawn to include the parade ground and the majority of historically significant buildings associated with the historic post. These include the group of barracks, officers and NCO residences, and other buildings that define the parade ground, a stables complex, and other service buildings that reflect the changing functions of the post. The northern half of the site contains stone structures from the 1850s and brick powder magazines of the post-Civil War period, which provided ordnance storage at a safe distance from the central post.

This boundary excludes several structures which should be considered significant: the North Gate and adjacent pump house built in the 1896; two NCO residences on Grover from the 1930's, and the 1909 electric substation on the west side of Grant Road. Another area of interest that was omitted from the district is the adjacent Sylvan Springs Park, the site of Kearney's original encampment and a major recreation center for enlistees during World War II. This amendment does not seek to expand the district at this time, but suggests that it is a matter worthy of further study.

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National Park Service

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Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Map included in the original Nomination

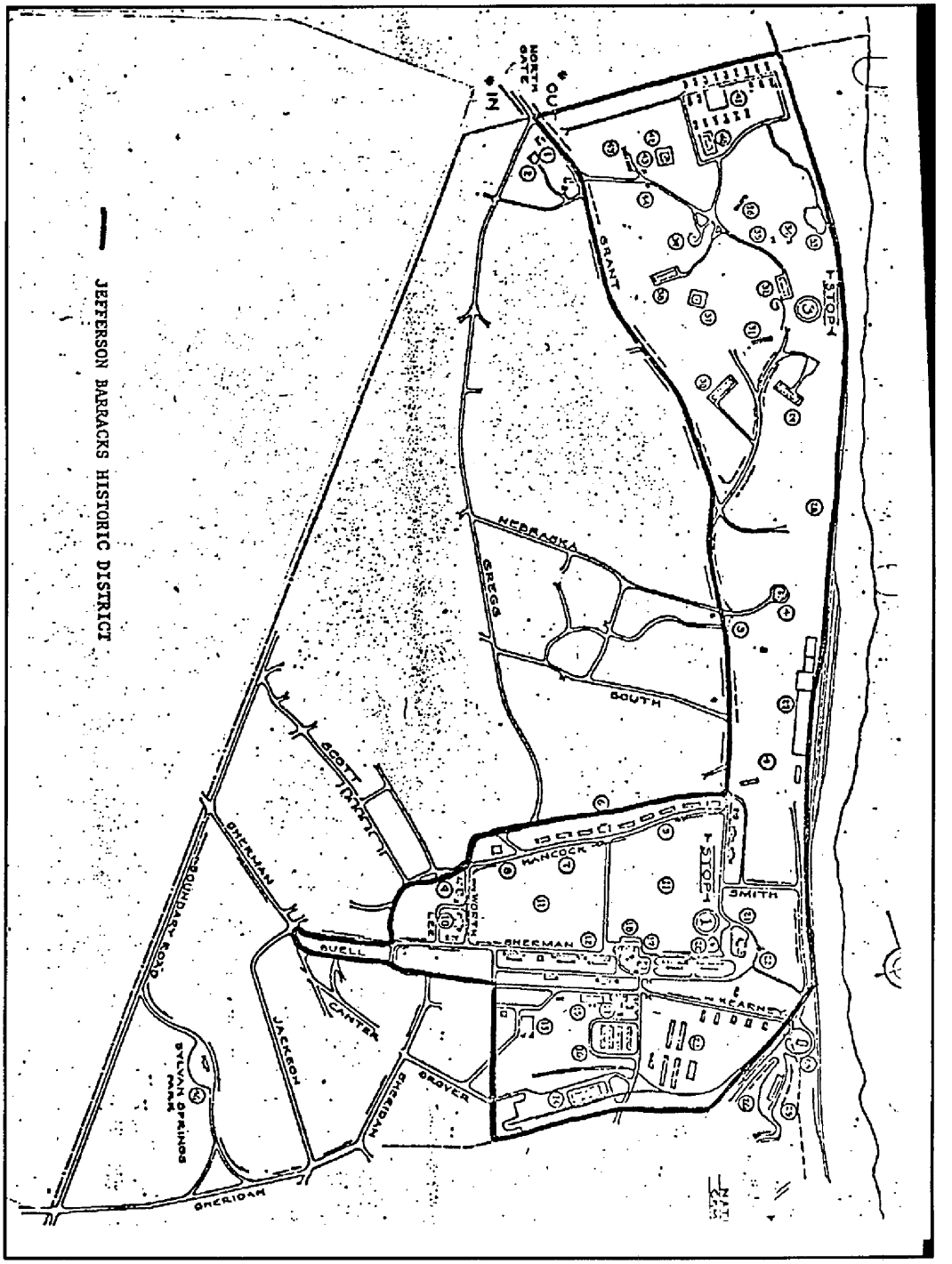

Photo Log
This information is the same for all Photographs:
Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, Missouri
Pictures were taken by William Florich on Various dates
Negatives on file at the Jefferson Barracks Heritage Foundation

Photo Log- Picture dates and file names

1. Aerial, overview of parade grounds and barracks looking northeast from southwest corner of district, 6-19-09
2. Aerial, overview of southernmost portion of district, looking southwest. 6-19-09
3. Aerial, overview of southernmost portion of district, looking south southeast, 9-9-09
4. Aerial, overview of eastern portion of parade ground and Hancock Road, looking southeast, 9-9-09
5. Aerial, overview of parade ground, looking west northwest, 9-9-09
6. Aerial, overview of parade ground and barracks, looking east, 6-19-09
7. Aerial, overview of southeastern portion of district, looking southeast, 9-11-09
8. Aerial, overview of northern section of district, looking southwest, 6-19-09
9. Aerial, J.D. East central boundary of district, looking southwest, 6-19-09
10. Aerial, far northeast portion of the district, looking southwest. View shows residential development northwest of district, 6-19-09
11. Aerial, overview of northwest portion of the district, looking east northeast, 6-19-09
12. Veterans Memorial Amphitheater, looking northeast, 8-30-06
13. Parade grounds and barracks from intersection of Grant and Hancock, looking southwest, 9-30-02
14. Administration Building (left) and Cavalry Barracks, looking east southeast, 9-30-02
15. Band Barracks flanked by two cavalry barracks, looking southwest, 9-30-02
16. Company Officers Quarters on Grant Road, looking east, 9-30-02
17. Double Officers Quarters and Nurses Barracks, Hancock Ave., looking northwest, 9-30-02
18. Double Officers Quarters and Nurses Barracks, Hancock Ave., looking west, 9-30-02
19. Former Post Hospital, looking southwest, 9-30-02
20. Former Hospital Admin. Bldg. (left) and Recruiting Barracks, looking west southwest, 9-30-02
21. Former NCO Quarters, looking west southwest, 9-30-02
22. Former NCO Quarters, looking west northwest, 9-30-02

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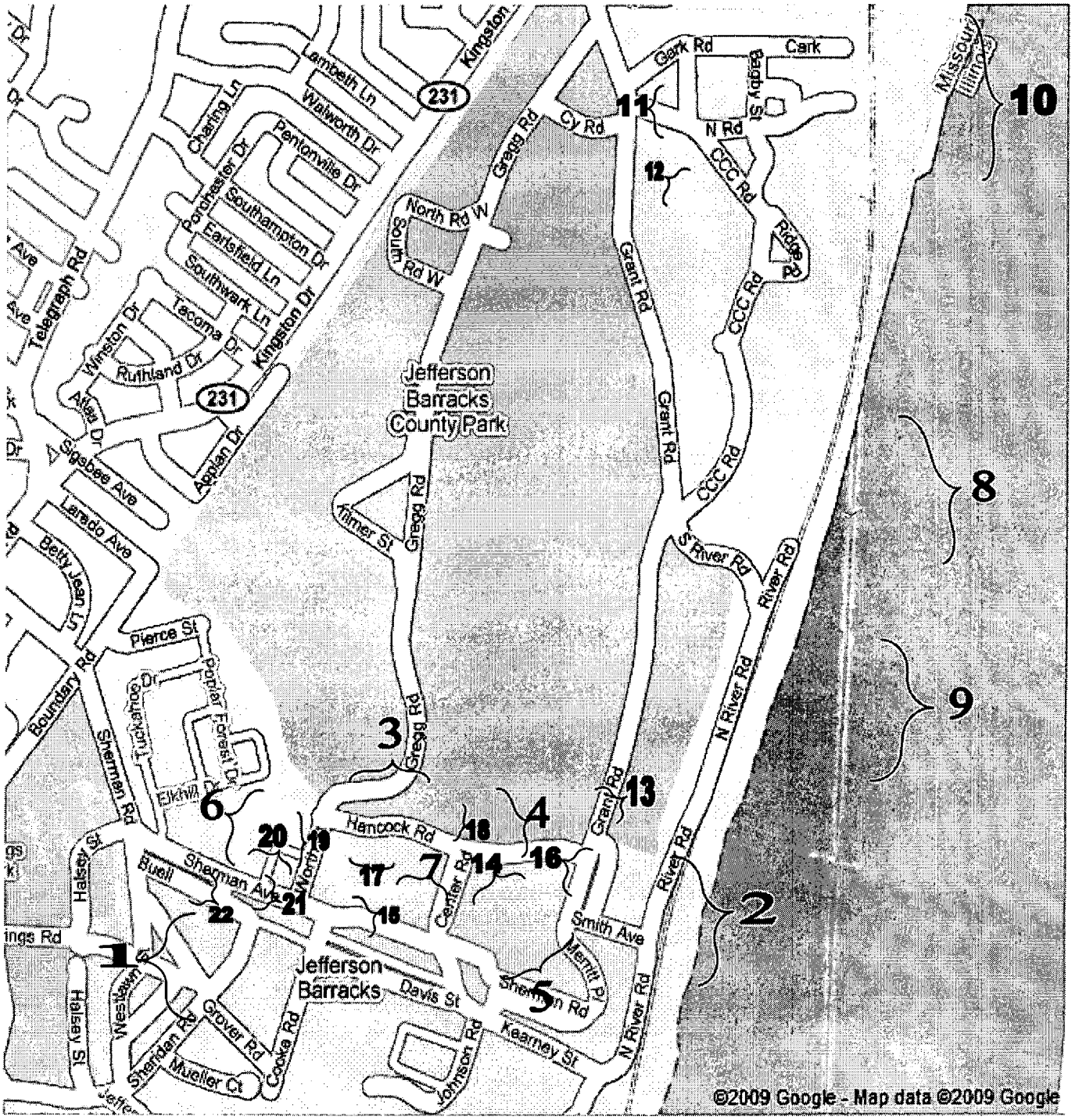
Location of Photographs. Also see district map.



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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Property Owners:
The following list indicates all owners of property within the Jefferson Barracks Historic District, although this amendment pertains only to the area occupied by the Missouri National Guard and owned by the State of Missouri. The property owned by the State is leased to the Missouri National Guard and then sub-leased to others. Historic functions of buildings are indicated in parentheses.

Missouri National Guard Base
State of Missouri

#68 Sherman (Post Theater) and #68A Sherman Road (Recruiting Barracks)
St. Bernadette Catholic Church
St. Louis, Missouri 63125

Jefferson Barracks Historic Park
St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

#69 Randolph Place (Post Hospital)
Mehlville School District, R-9
St. Louis, Missouri 63125

37 Acres next to Mississippi River
J. D. Streett Company Inc.
St. Louis, Missouri 63125

#30 Sherman
Sylvan House
Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bering Sr.

#71 Sherman (Hospital Corps Sgt. Quarters)
Ivan and Svetlana Alunovic

#193 Sherman (NCO Quarters)
Anil Preeti Gupta

#201 Sherman (NCO Quarters)
Walter and Ethel Walz-Trustees

#202 Sherman (NCO Quarters)
George Gray

#203 Sherman (NCO Quarters)
Fred and Jeanne Knak

#204 Sherman (NCO Quarters)
Delores Kestring

Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #1

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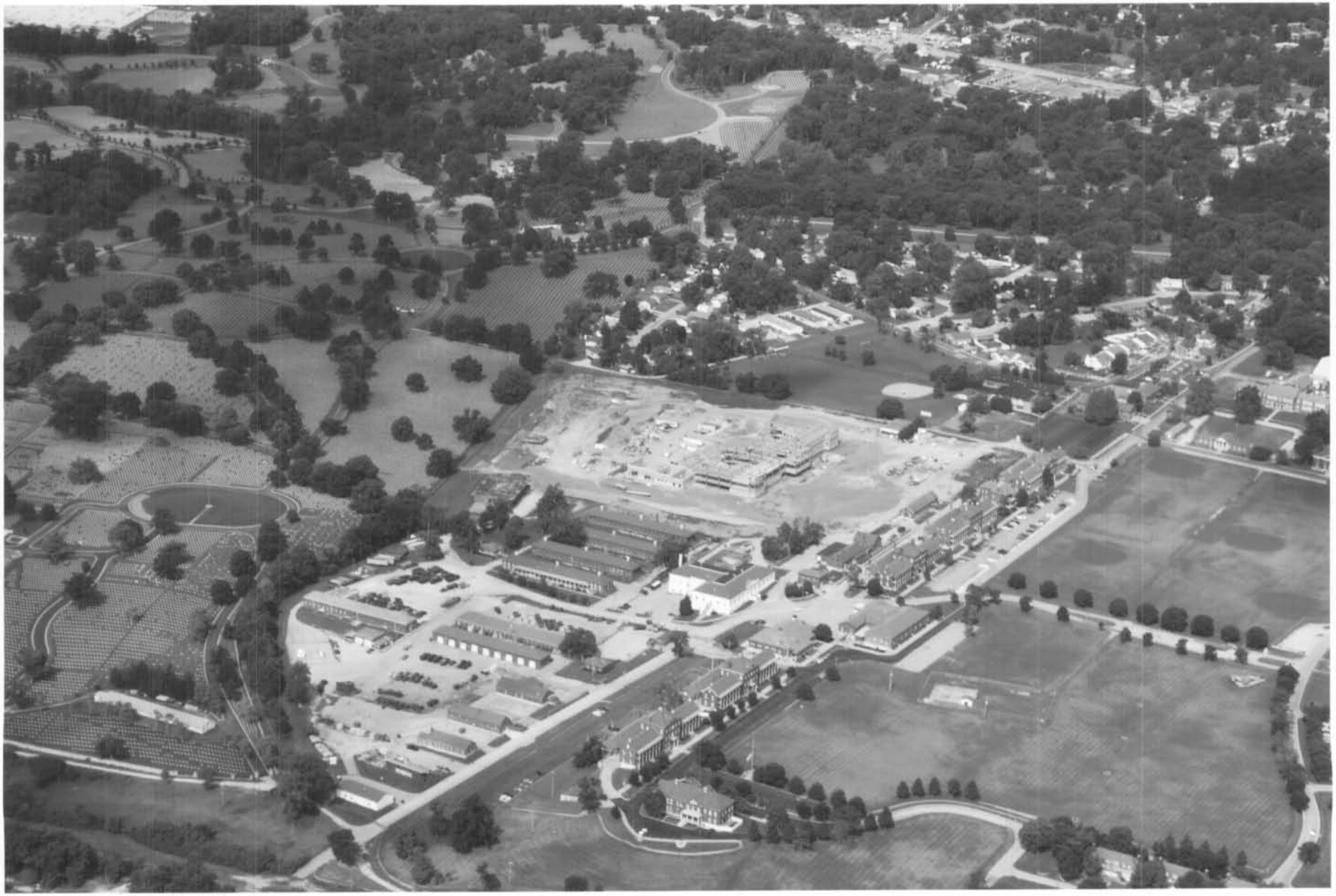

Jefferson Barracks Historic District

St. Louis, MO

Photo #2

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Jefferson Barracks Historic District

St. Louis, MO

Photo #3

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Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #4

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Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #5

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Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #6

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Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #7

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Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #8

7100-02406-20_012

Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #9

7100-82406-21-013

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery

St. Louis, MO

Photo #10

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Jefferson Barracks - Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #16

7100-02406-18_010

Jefferson Barracks ~~Historic~~ District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #12

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Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #13

7100-02406-7-020

Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #14

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Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #15

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Jefferson Barracks Historic Distri
St. Louis, MO
Photo #16

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Jefferson Barracks Historic Dstrict
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Photo #17

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Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #18

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Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #19

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Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #20

7100-82406-13_005

Jefferson Barracks Historic District
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Photo #21

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Jefferson Barracks Historic District
St. Louis, MO
Photo #22

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