
June 2017



Nellis Air Force Base

**The Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation
of the Lomie Gray Heard Charter School Property**

**United States Air Force
Air Force Civil Engineer Center**

Global Power for America

**THE HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY AND EVALUATION
OF THE LOMIE GRAY HEARD CHARTER SCHOOL
PROPERTY
(CORAL ACADEMY CIRCA 2016)
AT NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, NEVADA**

by

Serra Akboy-İlk, PhD, Assoc. AIA
Michelle Wurtz Penton, PhD, RPA
Kristen Reynolds, MA

Principal Investigator
Duane E. Peter, RPA

for

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Fort Worth District
P.O. Box 17300
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

and

Nellis Air Force Base
Nevada
NAFB Project # 01-2016-NAFB
SHPO Project # UT2015-3658

Versar, Inc.

700 International Pkwy Suite 104,
Richardson, Texas 75081

and

Potomac-Hudson Engineering, Inc.
98010 Washingtonian Boulevard, Suite 350
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20878

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE June 2017	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final December 2017 – June 2017		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE <i>The Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of the Lomie Gray Heard Charter School Property (Coral Academy circa 2016) at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada</i>			5. FUNDING NUMBERS Contract No. W9126G-14-D-0007 Task Order 0010	
6. AUTHOR(S) Serra Akboy-İlk, Michelle Wurtz Penton and Kristen Reynolds				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAMES(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Versar, Inc. 700 International Parkway Suite 104 Richardson, Texas 75081			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER U.S. Air Force Civil Engineer Center Series Reports of Investigations Number 6	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAMES(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District PO Box 17300 Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300			10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
12a. DISTRIBUTION AVAILABILITY STATEMENT For Official Use Only. Further dissemination only with approval of the USAED Ft. Worth and the U.S. Air Force			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (<i>Maximum 200 words</i>) Versar, Inc., conducted a historic building inventory and developed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility recommendations for the Lomie Gray Heard Charter School Property (Coral Academy circa 2016) at Nellis Air Force Base (AFB), Nevada. The school campus was designed by the architectural firm of Walter Zick & Harris Sharp, Associates (Zick & Sharp). In compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) under 36 CFR Parts 60 and 800, the architectural survey includes documentation and evaluation of 18 resources located within the school campus. Three buildings at the Lomie Gray Heard Charter School Property, Nellis AFB (Facilities 1783, 1784, and 1789) are recommended eligible under Criteria B and C based on their design by Zick & Sharp, whose Mid-century Modern work shaped the architectural landscape of Las Vegas between 1949 and 1980. The school campus was designed to be “one of the most modern type structures” in the state of Nevada and embodies distinct design and structural qualities of the Mid-century Modern architectural style. Name of Federal Technical Responsible Individual: Dr. Jay R. Newman Organization: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, CESWF-EV-EC Phone #: (817) 886-1721				
14. SUBJECT TERMS Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, Architectural Survey and Evaluation, NRHP, Section 110, Department of Defense, Zick & Sharp, Mid-century Modern			15. NUMBER OF PAGES 105 + appendix	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UL	

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report presents the historic building inventory and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility recommendations for the Lomie Gray Heard Charter School Property (Coral Academy circa 2016) at Nellis Air Force Base (AFB), Nevada. The school campus was designed by the architectural firm of Walter Zick & Howard Sharp, Associates (Zick & Sharp). In compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) under 36 CFR Parts 60 and 800, the architectural survey includes documentation and evaluation of 18 resources located within the school campus.

Originally known as Las Vegas Army Airfield (LVAA), Nellis AFB was founded as part of a general expansion of the Army Air Corps and is situated approximately 8 miles northeast of downtown Las Vegas. Today, Nellis is known as the "Home of the Fighter Pilot" and is Headquarters for the U.S. Air Force (USAF) Warfare Center. To improve the quality of education for children of military families while meeting the unique needs of this mostly transient population, the federal government constructed the elementary school campus in the Nellis Terrace housing area in 1953. Initially called the Air Base School, the school was renamed Nellis Elementary School in 1953. The school has also been referred to as Nellis Air Force Base Dependents School and Nellis Air Force Base School. In 1971, it was renamed the Lomie G. Heard Elementary School, honoring the prominent educator, Ms. Lomie Gray Heard, who was principal of the school for 21 years.

The architectural resources included in the report were not previously evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. Recommendations for National Register eligibility are based upon criteria established in National Register bulletins, *Interim Guidance: Treatment of Cold War Historic Properties for U.S. Air Force Installations, A Systematic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, The Architecture of the Department of Defense: A Military Style Guide, and Historic Context for Evaluating Mid-Century Modern Military Buildings*. Three buildings at the Charter School Property, Nellis AFB (Facilities 1783, 1784, and 1789) are recommended eligible under Criteria B and C based on their design by Zick & Sharp, whose Mid-century Modern work shaped the architectural landscape of Las Vegas between 1949 and 1980. The school campus was designed to be “one of the most modern type structures” in the state of Nevada (1951b) and embodies distinct design and structural qualities of the Mid-Century Modern architectural style.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	xix
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	xxi
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
CHAPTER 2. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY.....	5
Evaluation and Eligibility Criteria for Resources 50 Years of Age or Older	6
Evaluation and NRHP Significance Criteria of Resources Less than 50 Years in Age	7
CHAPTER 3. HISTORIC CONTEXT.....	9
History of Nellis Air Force Base	9
World War II and the Las Vegas Army Airfield.....	9
Inception of the Cold War and Transition to the Air Force.....	11
The Korean War and Beginnings of Nuclear Testing	12
The 1960s and Vietnam.....	14
Post Vietnam	17
Armed Forces Buildup in the 1980s.....	18
Mid-Century Modern Design of Walter Zick & Harris Sharp	19
Nellis Air Base School	24
Lomie Gray Heard (1906-2009).....	41
CHAPTER 4. PREVIOUS BUILDING INVENTORIES AT NELLIS AFB.....	47
CHAPTER 5. BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	49
Facility 1781.....	49
Facility 1782.....	54
Facility 1783.....	57
Facility 1784.....	60
Facility 1785.....	63
Facility 1786.....	67
Facility 1787.....	70
Facility 1788.....	73
Facility 1789.....	76
Facility 1790.....	80
Facility 3200.....	84
Facility 25003.....	84
Facility 30002, 30003, and 30004	90
Facility 50000.....	92
Facility 58717.....	94
Unnumbered Structure.....	96
CHAPTER 6. RECOMMENDATIONS	99
CHAPTER 7. PREPARERS' QUALIFICATIONS.....	103
REFERENCES CITED	105
APPENDIX A: ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORMS	A-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Nellis AFB boundary with the Charter School property shown in red.....	2
Figure 2. Nellis AFB base map with evaluated resources marked.	4
Figure 3. The Flora Dungan Humanities Building, University of Nevada, in the 1970s.....	22
Figure 4. Moulin Rouge Hotel and Casino in 1956	22
Figure 5. The Mint Hotel and Casino in 1957.	23
Figure 6. Architects Walter Zick and Harris Sharp, general contractor Robb Johnson, Tutor Scherer, and Milton Prell, representing general stockholders. “Birth of the ‘Mint’.” <i>Las Vegas Review-Journal</i> . March 13 1957:3.....	24
Figure 7. Photograph of the barrack building (T-306), which was used as a classroom, with the students and the teachers.	25
Figure 8. Photo taken 1950 shows a 3rd and 4th grade class inside the barrack building. The teacher is Roxy Ann Pittman.....	26
Figure 9. Kindergarten classroom in the barrack building in 1951.....	26
Figure 10. Aerial image from 1959 demonstrates the layout of the buildings in the Charter School Property.	27
Figure 11. Zick & Sharp’s proposed design for the Nellis Elementary School.....	27
Figure 12. 1953 aerial photograph. Courtesy of Nellis AFB.	28
Figure 13. 1953 photograph portrays the rooflines of the multipurpose building (Facility 1790) and administration building (Facility 1781).....	29
Figure 14. 1953 aerial photograph showing the horizontal building mass of the school complex.	29
Figure 15. The first graduates of the Nellis Elementary School.....	30
Figure 16. The graduating 8th graders in 1954, of the Nellis Air Base School.....	31
Figure 17. The cheerleader squadron, photograph taken in 1961.....	31
Figure 18. The Nellis School Band during a concert in the 1950s.	32
Figure 19. The Nellis School Band performing during a PTA event in 1958.	32
Figure 20. The school float named “From Covered Wagons to Jets,” which received the top honor in the children’s Helldorado Days Parade in 1952, Bull’s Eye, May 23 1952.....	33
Figure 21. The students built an imitation oil well for the famous Helldorado Days Parade in Las Vegas in 1950s.....	34
Figure 22. Nellis students presenting a radio show on KENO, <i>Las Vegas Sun</i> , 12 February 1953.	34
Figure 23. In 1960, Nellis Elementary School had 34 teachers to serve 1,020 students.	35
Figure 24. Photo dating 1959, shows the World War II barracks.....	35
Figure 25. Clark County School District enrollment report, September 18, 1964.....	36
Figure 26. During Nevada’s 100th birthday celebration Blanche Jones, school secretary (left) and Lomie Gray Heard (right) showing their homemade pioneer clothes.	37
Figure 27. The students dressed up for Nevada’s 100 th birthday celebration.	37
Figure 28. Site survey plan prepared in 1951, shows a total of 12.17 acres, identified as Unit Y, which was leased for the school property.....	38

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 29. The eight-room cluster, as shown on the schematic, would have movable walls, which would create 8 classrooms or 2 four-room pods, 1964..... 39

Figure 30. Flyer from an open house in 1983, demonstrates the use of the buildings in the school campus. 40

Figure 31. 1987 aerial image showing the school campus. 41

Figure 32. Photograph showing Nellis Elementary School in mid-1990s..... 41

Figure 33. Aerial photo of the campus in 2016..... 42

Figure 34. Ms. Heard photographed at her office in the 1960s. 43

Figure 35. Mr. Waddle and Ms. Heard are looking over the school handbook in 1971..... 44

Figure 36. Ms. Heard’s retirement ceremony held at the Lomie G. Heard Elementary School library in 1971. 44

Figure 37. Ms. Heard (left) during the induction ceremony for the Education Hall of Fame, Western University, New Mexico, May 9, 1997..... 45

Figure 38. Facility 1781 south elevation, looking north..... 49

Figure 39. Facility 1781 south elevation, looking northwest..... 50

Figure 40. Facility 1781 east elevation, looking west..... 50

Figure 41. Facility 1781 north elevation, looking southwest..... 51

Figure 42. Facility 1781 north elevation, looking south..... 51

Figure 43. Facility 1781 west and north elevations, looking southeast. 52

Figure 44. Facility 1781 west elevation, looking east..... 52

Figure 45. Facility 1781 south elevation in 1956 (Facility 1790 at left)..... 53

Figure 46. Facility 1781 south elevation in 1958..... 54

Figure 47. Facility 1782 east and north elevations, looking southwest. 55

Figure 48. Facility 1782 west elevation, looking east..... 55

Figure 49. Facility 1782 east and south elevations, looking northwest. 56

Figure 50. Facility 1782 east elevation, looking west. The parking lot (Facility 50000) is on the front. 56

Figure 51. Facility 1782 and walkway in 1962 or prior..... 57

Figure 52. Facility 1783 west and south elevations, looking northeast. 58

Figure 53. Facility 1783 west and north elevations, looking southeast. 58

Figure 54. Facility 1783 east and south elevations, looking northwest. 59

Figure 55. Facility 1783 detail of south elevation, looking southwest. 59

Figure 56. Facility 1784 east and north elevations, looking southwest. 61

Figure 57. Facility 1784 west and north elevations, looking southeast. 61

Figure 58. Facility 1784 west and south elevations, looking northeast. 62

Figure 59. Facility 1784 east and south elevations, looking northwest. 62

Figure 60. Courtyard between Facility 1783 (left) and Facility 1784 (right), looking west..... 63

Figure 61. Facility 1785 west and south elevations, looking northeast. 64

Figure 62. Facility 1785 east and south elevations, looking northwest. 64

Figure 63. Facility 1785 west elevation, looking east..... 65

Figure 64. Facility 1785 west and north elevations, looking northeast. 65

Figure 65. Facility 1785 north elevation, looking southwest..... 66

Figure 66. Facility 1785 north elevation, looking southwest. Note: Roof windows filled. 66

Figure 67. Facility 1786 south elevation, looking north. 68

Figure 68. Facility 1786 east elevation, looking west..... 68

Figure 69. Facility 1786 east elevation, looking southwest..... 69

Figure 70. Facility 1786 west elevation, looking north. 69

Figure 71. Facility 1786 west elevation, looking south. 70

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 72.	Facility 1787 west and south elevations, looking northeast.....	71
Figure 73.	Facility 1787 north elevation, looking southeast.	71
Figure 74.	Facility 1787 east and north elevations, looking southwest.....	72
Figure 75.	Facility 1787 north elevation, looking northwest.	72
Figure 76.	Courtyard between Facility 1785 (left) and 1787 (right), looking northwest.	73
Figure 77.	Facility 1788 north and west elevations, looking southeast.....	74
Figure 78.	Facility 1788 east elevation, looking west. Note: Covered walkway along the south elevation.	74
Figure 79.	Facility 1788 south elevation, looking northwest.	75
Figure 80.	Facility 1788 west elevation, looking east.....	75
Figure 81.	Facility 1788 (left) west and south elevations, looking east, aligned with Facility 1785.	76
Figure 82.	Facility 1789 west and north elevations, looking southeast.....	77
Figure 83.	Facility 1789 east and north elevations, looking southwest.....	77
Figure 84.	Courtyard between Facilities 1789 north elevation (left) and 1788 south elevation (right), looking west.	78
Figure 85.	Facility 1789 south elevation and adjacent kindergarten playground, looking west.	78
Figure 86.	Enclosed courtyard located adjacent to Facility 1789, looking west.	79
Figure 87.	Facility 1789 south elevation, looking north. Note: Lattice is seen on this elevation.....	79
Figure 88.	Facility 1789 south elevation and adjacent enclosed courtyard and playground, looking northeast.....	80
Figure 89.	Facility 1790 south elevation, looking north.	81
Figure 90.	Facility 1790 east elevation, looking west.....	81
Figure 91.	Facility 1790 east elevation, looking west.....	82
Figure 92.	Facility 1790 west elevation, looking east.....	82
Figure 93.	Facility 1790 looking east, the mechanical system is seen on the foreground.	83
Figure 94.	Facility 1790 south and east elevations, looking northeast. Note: Facility 50000 (bicycle rack) is seen in the foreground.	83
Figure 95.	View of the flagpole (Facility 3200), looking north.	85
Figure 96.	Chain-link fence at the northwest campus boundary, looking south.	85
Figure 97.	Chain-link fence and concrete block wall along the western campus boundary, looking northeast.....	86
Figure 98.	Organizational signage of the school property, located on the southeast corner of the campus.	87
Figure 99.	View of the flag pole (Facility 3200) and the memorial rock for September 11 2001 (right).	87
Figure 100.	Inscription on the memorial rock for September 11, 2001.	88
Figure 101.	Landscaped garden in front of Facility 1781, containing memorial rocks and synthetic petroglyph rock.....	88
Figure 102.	Synthetic petroglyph rock located in landscaped garden at the main campus entrance.....	89

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 103. On the southeast corner of Facility 1786 there is a memorial rock, named, “Shade for the Children.” 89

Figure 104. Memorial rock is dedicated to the Nellis AFB Officers’ Wives Club and the 558th Engineer Squadron..... 90

Figure 105. Two overhead protections located in the main playground, looking south. 91

Figure 106. Overhead protection located in the kindergarten playground, looking northeast. Facility 1789 on the left. 91

Figure 107. Parking located west of Facility 1790..... 92

Figure 108. Bicycle rack located at the southwest corner of the school property. Facility 1790 is in the background. 93

Figure 109. Main parking lot, looking north. 93

Figure 110. Parking lot located at the southeast corner of the school campus..... 94

Figure 111. Sidewalk in front of Facility 1781, looking north..... 95

Figure 112. Sidewalk leading to Facility 1790, looking north. 95

Figure 113. View of covered sidewalk located adjacent to Facility 1789, looking west. 96

Figure 114. Unnumbered structure, looking north. 97

Figure 115. Resources recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP..... 101

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Resources Evaluated at Nellis AFB, Nevada	3
Table 2 Principals of Lomie Heard Gray Elementary School	43
Table 3 National Register Eligibility Recommendations of Evaluated Resources	99

ACRONYMS

ACC	Air Combat Command
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AIA	American Institute of Architects
AFB	Air Force Base
CCSD	Clark County School District
HEW	Health, Education, and Welfare
LVAA	Las Vegas Army Airfield
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSM	Nevada State Museum
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
UNLV	University of Nevada, Las Vegas
U.S.	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
WSA/MSA	Weapons Storage Area/Munitions Storage Area

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank a number of individuals who were instrumental in this project. Lynn Wulf, AFCEC, Nellis IST and Kish LaPierre, 99 CES/CEIEA, Nellis AFB, provided overall project guidance. Gerald J. White, Wing Historian at 99th Air Base Wing, Nellis AFB, was instrumental in aiding the researchers by providing invaluable insight to the history of the development of the base and the school system. Appreciation is extended to Crystal R. Van Dee, Curator of Manuscripts, Nevada State Museum in Las Vegas who provided access to the Lomie Gray Heard Collection. At Versar, Inc., we are indebted to Bridget McGregor for formatting and producing the report.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the historical evaluation and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility recommendations for 18 architectural resources (Facilities 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 3200, 25003, 30002, 30003, 30004, 50000, 58717, and one unnumbered structure) of the Lomie Gray Heard Charter School Property (Coral Academy circa 2016) at Nellis Air Force Base (AFB), which is located approximately eight miles northeast of downtown Las Vegas, Nevada. The inventory and assessment is to assist Nellis AFB in meeting the requirements of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and associated regulations (36 CFR Parts 60 and 800). In September 2016, the Fort Worth Division of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) contracted with Potomac Hudson Engineering who subcontracted Versar, Inc. of Richardson, Texas, to conduct this current inventory and assessment at Nellis AFB under Contract No. W9126G-14-D-0007, Task Order 0010. In December 2016 an architectural survey for the Lomie Gray Heard Charter School Property at Nellis AFB was conducted.

The Lomie Gray Heard Charter School Property is a school campus located on Nellis AFB (Figure 1). The campus was primarily constructed in two building campaigns, the original 1953 construction and an addition in 1967. The school has undergone several name changes through the years: Nellis Air Base School, Nellis Elementary School, Lomie G. Heard Elementary School, and most recently Coral Academy of Science. Although the school campus was located on Nellis AFB, the Clark County School District (CCSD) leased the land and was responsible for the maintenance and administration of the school. In April 2016, the CCSD ended the lease and Lomie G. Heard Elementary School was closed; a public charter school, Coral Academy of Science, began operating in the existing campus during the 2016 fall semester.

The current study includes 18 resources associated with the school campus (Table 1; Figure 2). Eleven resources (1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1788, 1789, 1790, 3200, and an unnumbered structure) are 50 years of age or older. Four resources (1787, 30002, 30003, and 30004) are less than 50 years of age. Three resources (25003, 50000, and 58717) have elements that are both 50 years of age or older and less than 50 years of age.

Recommendations for NRHP eligibility for military properties designed and constructed during the Cold War-era (1945-1991) are based upon criteria established in National Register bulletins, *Interim Guidance: Treatment of Cold War Historic Properties for U.S. Air Force Installations*, *A Systematic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture*, and diverse contextual studies conducted on Air Force properties.

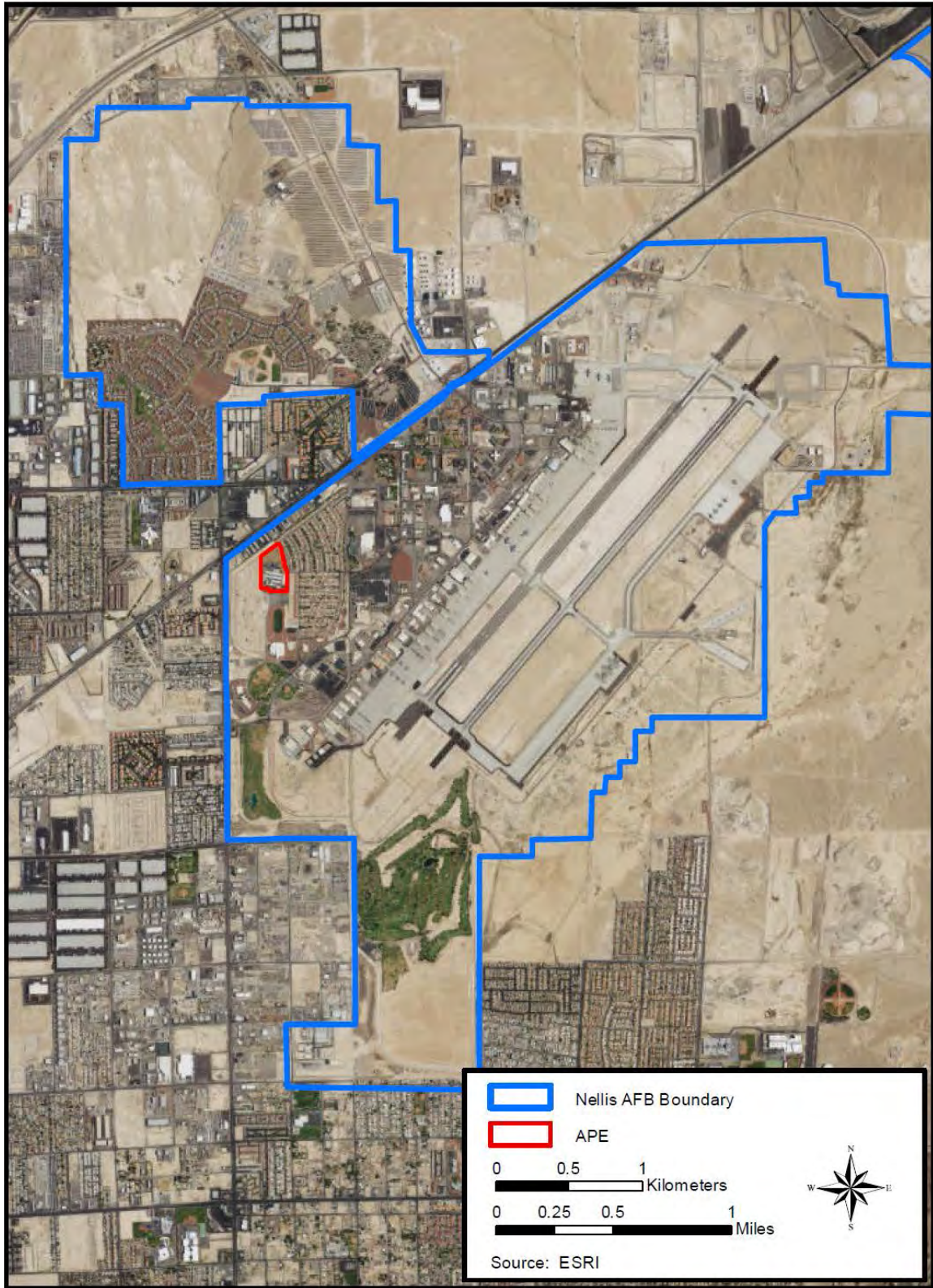


Figure 1. Nellis AFB boundary with the Charter School property shown in red.

Table 1
Resources Evaluated at Nellis AFB, Nevada

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction
1781	Administration Building	1953 (Additions 1967)
1782	Multipurpose Building	Unknown (1956-1964)
1783	Classroom Building	1953
1784	Classroom Building	1953
1785	Classroom Building	1956
1786	Multipurpose Building	1967
1787	Specialist Wing	1990
1788	Classroom Building	1956
1789	Classroom Building	1953
1790	Multipurpose Building (now used as the library)	1953
3200	Flag Pole	1953
25003	Fence & Signage	Various 1953 - Concrete block fence around kindergarten play area 2001 – Chain-link fence around school property
30002	Overhead Protection (Playground)	Unknown; between 1987 and 2016
30003	Overhead Protection (Playground)	Unknown; between 1987 and 2016
30004	Overhead Protection (Playground)	Unknown; between 1987 and 2016
50000	All parking	Unknown; Prior to 1987 – bicycle rack and parking area on the east side of campus Post 1987 – parking area on the west side of campus and main parking area on the south side of campus
58717	Sidewalk	1953; expanded in 1967
Unnumbered	Structure	1953

Fieldwork and research took place at Nellis AFB from December 9–12 by Serra Akboy-İlk, PhD, Assoc. AIA, Architectural Historian, and Michelle Wurtz Penton, PhD, RPA, Project Manager. Photographs and data were collected from the wing historian.

The following document presents an overview of the historic and architectural context for Nellis AFB and recommendations for National Register eligibility. Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) forms for each of the surveyed resources are included as Appendix A.



Figure 2. Nellis AFB base map with evaluated resources marked.

CHAPTER 2

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Eighteen resources were surveyed and evaluated on December 9–12, 2016, as part of the historic building survey and evaluation of the Charter School Property at Nellis AFB. The 18 resources were educational facilities (e.g., classrooms, library, and administration building) and support facilities (e.g., signage, sheds, sidewalks, and parking lots).

For this project, a field team consisting of an architectural historian/photographer and a project manager visited Nellis AFB. The data collection included a site analysis of the Charter School Property, photographic documentation of the architectural resources, archival research, interviews with persons knowledgeable about the school history and activities, as well as collection of historic information (text, photographs, and maps). The team visited the Real Property Office at Nellis AFB and had additional meetings with Kish LaPierre, 99 CES/CEIEA, as well as Gerald J. White, Wing Historian at 99th Air Base Wing. During the fieldwork, the project team visited the Cahlan Research Library located in the Nevada State Museum. The team conducted a thorough review of the Lomie Gray Heard collection and the microfilm archives of the *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. The team also reached out to Karen Zick Goff, the daughter of architect Walter Zick, and the AIA Las Vegas Chapter regarding historical information related to the architectural firm and their projects. All collected data was compiled to develop the contextual study for the Charter School Property and to cultivate a deeper understanding of the architectural qualities of the built environment.

The historic context for Nellis AFB primarily relies on previously developed contexts (JRP 2014; Travisano et al. 2007). The historical narrative of the Charter School Property was developed through archival research conducted at the Cahlan Research Library. The Lomie Gray Heard Collection includes diverse materials such as scrapbooks, yearbooks, flyers, letters, and historic photographs that provided documentation on the development of the campus but also afforded an invaluable insight into school life. The Special Collections, located at University Libraries, University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV), likewise aided the development of the historic narrative of the school. The transcripts found in the Oral Histories Collection and the visual images section of the Nellis Air Force Base Photograph Collection, in particular, were fundamental to assessing the relationship of the base with the city of Las Vegas over the years.

The 18 evaluated resources presented in this report were constructed between 1953 and 1990. The original architectural fabric designed by Walter Zick & Howard Sharp, Associates (Zick & Sharp) (Facilities 1781, 1783, 1784, 1789, and 1790) and Facilities 1785 and 1788 (built in 1956) have reached 50 years of age and are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The remaining resources were built in 1967 or later. As resources less than 50 years of age, they must meet the stricter criterion of exceptional importance under Criteria Consideration G in addition to the standard criteria to be NRHP eligible.

EVALUATION AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR RESOURCES 50 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER

Resources over 50 years of age may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP based on four criteria presented in 36 CFR§60.4 [A–D]. These four criteria are applied following the identification of relevant historic themes or patterns. In brief, a property may possess significance for:

- (A) its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
- (B) its association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) its illustration of a type, period, or method of construction, or for its aesthetic values, or its representation of the work of a master, or if it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) if it has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Not only must a property possess significance in order to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it must also maintain a certain level of integrity. The NRHP defines seven aspects of integrity: (1) location, (2) setting, (3) design, (4) materials, (5) workmanship, (6) feeling, and (7) association. Although not all seven aspects of integrity must be present for the property to be eligible, the property must retain, overall, the defining features and characteristics that were present during the property’s period of significance.

The school’s resources were built during the period of significance defined as the Cold War (1945–1991). The Cold War was unique in that it marked a new era in military strategy. Previously, wars had been fought with a large number of troops, ships, artillery, and the relatively new airplane. With enormous strides in scientific technology, Cold War military strategy relied on advanced aircraft and ships, sophisticated radar, hardened command and control centers, and nuclear bombs and missiles as deterrents to large-scale nuclear warfare. The effects of the Cold War on the military landscape were profound, and it created a built environment never before seen (Prior et al. 2017). New installations and individual buildings, as in the case of the expansion of Nellis AFB, were rapidly built to meet the highly specialized needs of the military as it dealt with the challenges of the Cold War.

Three publications—*Interim Guidance: Treatment of Cold War Historic Properties for U.S. Air Force Installations* (USAF 1993), *A Systematic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture* (Lewis et al. 1995), and most recently *National Register of Historic Places Themes and Historic Context for the Air Force, Army, and Navy in the Cold War* (Prior et al. 2017) include guidelines for determining what types of Cold War military properties might be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Military schools fall under the category of Troop and Family Support facilities, which also include housing, chapels, libraries, post offices, etc. These facility types support standard base operations, and include buildings and structures that “would be part of any campus or military installation regardless of the era in which they were constructed” (Prior et al. 2017:54). The guidance recommends that Troop and Family Support facilities qualify for NRHP eligibility under Criterion C for significant architectural or structural design.

Under Criterion C, a property is eligible if it possesses “distinctive characteristics” of an architectural style or construction type, which are the physical features that commonly recur in individual types, periods, or methods of construction. The qualities can be general, such as basic form, plan, style, and materials, or be specific referring to precise ways of combining particular kinds of materials (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002:18). In this context, “uniqueness” alone does not make a property eligible for the NRHP, even if the property under investigation is the only example

of its type. The property is not eligible if it does not also represent a style, structural type, or architectural concept that is formally recognized (Hampton et al. 2012:71).

The second concept means that the resource must be a significant work of an architect, engineer, or design firm that is considered important in the history of American architecture or engineering (Hampton et al. 2012:73). The designer or firm could be considered important nationally or at the state or local level. Consequently, properties by famous modernist architects like Frank Lloyd Wright, Richard Neutra, or Louis Kahn could be eligible, as could resources by lesser-known but influential regional designers such as Zick & Sharp. Not all properties designed by a prominent architect are necessarily eligible for the NRHP; “the property must express a particular phase in the development of the master’s career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft” (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002:18).

The third concept addresses properties that possess high artistic values. These values may be expressed in many ways in the built environment, including areas as diverse as community design or planning, engineering, and sculpture. A property is eligible for its high artistic values if it so fully articulates a particular concept of design that it expresses an aesthetic ideal (Hampton et al. 2012:74). The property cannot be a typical example of its architectural, engineering, or artistic type or style; it must embody the characteristics of its type or style better than most other examples of the style or type. A property is not eligible if it does not express aesthetic ideals or design concepts more fully than other properties of its type (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002:20).

The fourth concept deals with historic districts. National Park Service (NPS) defines a historic district as “a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development” (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002:5). The resources in a historic district, therefore, share a common history and/or physical qualities that collectively deliver a sense of time and place. A historic district encompasses a well-defined area that is distinct from its surroundings and whose boundaries are logically established (Hampton et al. 2012:91). As a rule of thumb, the majority (at least 50 percent) of the extant resources within a historic district must retain sufficient integrity to enhance the district’s historic character. These resources are classified as ‘contributing’ properties. Severely altered historic resources or properties constructed after the district’s period of significance are classified as ‘noncontributing’ elements and generally detract from the district’s overall historic character.

EVALUATION AND NRHP SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA OF RESOURCES LESS THAN 50 YEARS IN AGE

Resources less than 50 years of age must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years. This criterion requires that such resources be “exceptionally important” to qualify for listing. In addition to being of exceptional importance, resources less than 50 years in age must also meet one of the criteria for resources 50 years old or older (i.e., A, B, C, or D) and retain their integrity. For a property to possess exceptional significance, it must have strong associations to the event or trend deemed to be of extraordinary importance and retain sufficient integrity to that period of association. Determining a property’s level of importance, however, can be challenging. The advantage to a resource that is 50 years or older is that sufficient time has elapsed to evaluate the property’s historical significance (i.e., is it a trend or does it have long-range implications), and it can be compared to similar resources elsewhere when considering both significance and integrity at the broader, national level. Resources less than 50 years of age lack the “temporal filter to allow sufficient historical perspective for evaluation” (Murphey 1995:10) and frequently suffer from the absence of baseline

data that allow one to compare the resource's significance and level of integrity with similar resources.

For the purpose of this report, the significance of the school properties are investigated in relation to Mid-century Modernism and local history, in particular the importance of the work of Zick & Sharp. The report, furthermore, reflects on the recommendation of the school property as a historic district.

CHAPTER 3 HISTORIC CONTEXT

Nellis AFB encompasses approximately 11,460 acres, of which more than 60 percent is undeveloped. The combined land area occupied by Nellis AFB and its restricted ranges is over 5,000 square miles. Nellis AFB originated as part of the expansion of the Army Air Corps during the late 1930s and developed in response to changing missions of the U.S. Air Force. A comprehensive historic context for Nellis Air Force Base may be found in Trivisano et al. 2007. The following overview provides a historic context for general development of the base.

HISTORY OF NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE

World War II and the Las Vegas Army Airfield

Nellis AFB was originally founded as part of a general expansion of the Army Air Corps (AAC) ordered by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in response to the perceived threat of aggressive dictatorships in Europe (Cate et al. 1948:101; Conn and Fairchild 1989). By the late 1930s, Roosevelt noted that the existing Air Corps was inadequate for hemisphere defense and called for its expansion, including more personnel and aircraft. The expansion of the service required new airfields for training, new depots for maintenance and supply, and new bases for tactical units (Cate et al. 1948:104–105, 112).

The tactical groups proposed for the expanded AAC consisted of combat units needing local practice ranges as well as larger ranges for aerial gunnery and bombing training. The AAC had already begun increasing bombing and gunnery ranges in the late 1930s. Ranges had to consist of large reservations closed to the public, and they also required an airfield within their boundaries because it was unsafe for armed aircraft to fly over civilian areas. The large size was necessary to allow for firing errors and general use; bullets fired from a plane could carry for over 10 miles (USAF Historical Office 1947:50, 1951).

The Army began scouting sites for aerial gunnery schools in 1940, around the same time that President Roosevelt established the Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range near Tonopah, about 90 miles north of Las Vegas. Las Vegas was an attractive candidate for an Army airfield because of the expanses of publicly owned desert “wasteland” north, northwest, and northeast of the city. An existing Western Air Express airfield and the moderate climate, which allowed year-round flying, combined with the inland location, were further attractions. Moreover, the city was eager for the jobs and income that would come with a military facility.

As plans for the Army airfield developed, the city of Las Vegas acquired a \$340,000 grant from the Civil Aeronautics Board to develop the existing Western Air Express field into a municipal airport. The city and Army worked out a deal to operate the facility jointly for municipal and military functions. The city purchased the property on 2 January 1941 for \$10, and leased the field to the Army later that month (OHWTC 1994:6). Establishment of the air base took place around the same time that the federal government opened a large magnesium plant near the city. New resorts and gambling houses also opened at the southwestern outskirts of Las Vegas, and the three new developments ultimately led to the expansion of the city, with the airfield's presence bringing about the establishment of new communities on the east (Hulse 1991:211, 213).

Construction proceeded simultaneously on the municipal airport (McCarran Field) and an Air Corps Gunnery School. The operations terminal of McCarran Field was opened in August 1942 and remains in use to the present, being the oldest remaining structure at Nellis AFB. The three municipal runways were extended to 6,000 feet; and taxiways and other facilities were added. Spurs of the Union Pacific Railroad were also added to the site (Page & Turnbull, Inc. 1988:2; OHWTC 1994:7).

The first troops designated for the facility arrived in June, even before the base was fully prepared for occupancy. Plans called for construction of barracks, day rooms, supply buildings, mess facilities, administration buildings, a fire station, a guardhouse, a post exchange, a recreation hall, a theater, warehouses, a clinic, a post office, a chapel, and training and operation buildings (Figures 5 and 6). In August, the base received its first aircraft, AT-6 trainers. These were supplemented in December with nine more AT-6s and 17 B-10s (OHWTC 1994:7-8; Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:6, 9).

Construction and supply stepped up following the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, and the Las Vegas Army Airfield (LVAA) was activated on 20 December 1941. Instruction at the new Air Corps Gunnery School finally began in January of 1942. Facilities and operations had to grow fast and new classes were begun each week. Despite considerable obstacles, shortages of equipment and training materials, and the completion of the facility while in use, the gunnery school graduated 9,117 gunners by the end of 1942 and 18,071 in 1943. The majority of the school's graduates over the next two years joined the fighting in Europe (OHWTC 1994:9; Wilman and Reinhardt 1997).

The years 1943 and 1944 saw the first female personnel outside of the medical corps arrive at the airfield. Members of the Women's Army Air Corps (WAAC) mostly performed administrative tasks, but also served as Link trainer operators, truck drivers, radio operators, and supply clerks. Also in 1944, the base received a complement of Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs). Civilian employees, these pilots flew all of the available aircraft types at the airfield, towing targets and providing instruction. They also taught the bombardier, navigator, and co-pilot students (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:15).

Another social element of note during the war years was segregation. Prior to 1948, African-American and white soldiers were separated and the manifestations of this practice at LVAA consisted of the presence of two "colored" squadrons that provided support services in the quartermaster corps and in an aviation squad. The African-American troops were obliged to use separate facilities and had their own barracks, mess, and swimming pool (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:14).

The civilian workforce comprised a further element of the base population. Nearly 80 percent of these employees were spouses of the military staff. While their presence facilitated the mission of the base, they accompanied their spouses when military personnel were rotated to new assignments. The frequent turnover resulted in a continual state of having to train new employees (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:21).

In anticipation of intensifying the effort against Japan, training on B-29s began at the LVAA in early 1945. By this time, the training procedures had become so routine and the instructors and administration experienced enough that the transition from the smaller B-17 to the B-29 went relatively smoothly, despite having to substitute retrofitted B-24s to compensate for a shortage of B-29s available for training. Gunnery instruction was reemphasized, as aviation students were shifted to Kingman Army Airfield in Arizona as part of a program of consolidating various disciplines at specific locations (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:19–20).

Almost as soon as the transition to B-29s was complete, the Japanese surrendered after the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. At the close of the war, the LVAA had trained 1,147 officers, 8,368 aviation cadets, and 45,361 enlisted aerial gunners for the B-17 and 3,335 for the B-29 (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:22).

Inception of the Cold War and Transition to the Air Force

The end of World War II brought on the beginning of the Cold War, a protracted period of hostility and struggle centered on the U.S. and Soviet Union and their alliance partners. The Cold War was primarily an ideological, economic, and geopolitical confrontation that last roughly from 1947 to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991. The period never resulted in the outbreak of actual hostilities between the two superpowers but was a rivalry manifested largely by economic embargoes, propaganda, espionage, and proxy wars such as were fought in Korea during the 1950s and Vietnam during the 1960s and 1970s.

Demobilization of the army began immediately following World War II, and training was terminated at LVAA in September 1945. The base was converted into a separation center and overseas replacement depot. The base's permanent staff was reduced from over 11,000 in August to less than 3,000 people at the end of the year. The period between the end of the war and the end of 1946 saw plans for the base shift as the Army contemplated what to do with it. Proposals for a new mission included complete civilianization, a bombardier school, a B-25 transition course, and another gunnery school. None of these proposals emerged as definite plans and the post was inactivated on 31 January 1947.

Two months later, however, the LVAA was reassigned as a standby base for Williams Army Airfield, Arizona. Moreover, the troops did not leave. Rather, they were assigned to Mather Army Airfield, California, and deployed to the LVAA, which became a subfield of Mather (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:22, 24). The LVAA retained this status through March 1948, and also continued service as a standby field for Williams Army Airfield between 1948 and 1950 (OHWTC 1994:10).

The United States Air Force (USAF) became a separate branch of the Defense Department on 17 September 1947. The USAF reactivated the Las Vegas facility, renamed Las Vegas AFB, on 13 January 1948, and began planning an advanced single engine school there for both enlisted men and officers. The base was assigned to the Air Training Command (ATC), and hosted the 3595th Flying Training Wing for Advanced Single Engine Training.

In May 1949, Nellis AFB established the USAF Aircraft Gunnery School, picking up the mission of the AAF Flexible Gunnery School (1941-1946). Established to train fighter pilots and combat crews for the Korean War, improvements in the enemy's ability to engage in aerial gunnery prompted improvements in the gunnery/fighter weapons school in the early 1950s.

The reactivation led to increased activity and development at the base. The facility had been designed and built for World War II and contained a number of “temporary” buildings, which needed extensive repair or rebuilding (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:25). Around the time the USAF took over the facility, it asked municipal leaders to relocate McCarran Airport. Anxious to retain the base, the city moved the civilian facility to its present location south of Las Vegas in 1948 (OHWTC 1994:10; Page & Turnbull, Inc., 1988:3).

Civic support for the base was strong, and a movement existed to obtain a “name” for the installation beyond that of the nearby city. From among several candidates, a nominating committee decided to honor First Lieutenant William Harrell Nellis, a native of Nevada and former resident of Las Vegas, who had been killed when his P-47 was shot down over Bastogne, Belgium, on 27 December 1944. In 1950, the LVAA became Nellis AFB.

The Korean War and Beginnings of Nuclear Testing

The Korean War (1950-1953) was the first major conflict in which the Air Force operated as an independent branch of the military. The extensive use of fighter aircraft during the conflict put pilots into a highlighted position. The period of the Korean War saw developments toward increased professionalism at training facilities like Nellis AFB (Sherwood 1996:8). In addition, continental testing of atomic weapons started in the early 1950s, and it was during this time that portions of the Nellis AFB range began to be developed into the national proving ground for nuclear armaments.

With the entry of the country into the conflict in Korea, the Nellis AFB mission changed. The advanced single-engine fighter school gave way to a Combat Crew Training School that was designed to teach fighter gunnery skills (Office of History, USAF Weapons and Tactics Center [OHWTC] 1994:11; Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:27). Nellis AFB emerged from the Korean War as the largest fighter-training base in the country (Hulse 1991:214).

As newer programs were added to the aircraft gunnery school mission, the need for additional space led to the reactivation of the Indian Springs standby base as a subsidiary of Nellis AFB. A major mission of this facility was to support the Atomic Energy Commission, which was testing bombs at Frenchman’s Flat on the Indian Springs range. Shortly after the base was activated, it was taken over by the USAF Special Weapons Command (Wilman and Reinhard 1997:31–33).

The first nuclear tests were conducted here in 1951, with Nellis AFB supplying monitoring aircraft and tracking the bomber flights (Fehner and Gosling 2000). Nuclear testing took place at the Nevada site in two eras; atmospheric testing was performed from 1951 to 1958, and underground testing conducted from 1961 to 1992. Ultimately, the Nevada site served as the nation’s primary proving ground for nuclear weapons.

After the armistice ending the Korean War was signed in July 1953, Nellis AFB was no longer needed to expeditiously prepare pilots for wartime. The Air Force reinstated the base’s original mission of advanced and specialized training of highly qualified tactical fighter pilots as fighter weapons instructors, as well as operational testing and evaluation. In 1954, the Combat Crew Training School was redesignated the USAF Fighter Weapons School. Research and development also continued as part of the Nellis AFB mission through the 1950s. The Nellis Training Research and Development Section evaluated new fighter aircraft before utilizing them in their training programs (Hinds 1977:41; JRP 2014; Wilman & Reinhardt 1997:42).

The Air Force's transition from the F-86 to F-100 in the mid-1950s led to additional changes at Nellis AFB. The introduction of the new aircraft lagged at Nellis AFB, which was required to continue using the older model. Nellis AFB did not receive the new planes until 1957. When the F-100 arrived, it also brought the Air Force's aerobatics team, the Thunderbirds, to Nellis AFB, where it has remained in residence to the present. This relocation from Luke AFB facilitated maintenance and logistics for the unit (OHWTC 1994:11; USAF Thunderbirds Art Department 2006; Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:46).

Another development related to the introduction of the F-100 consisted of expanded range area. The F-100 *Super Sabre* jet was faster than previous aircraft and required more air space to maneuver. It also carried supersonic air-to-air gunnery, which necessitated a larger range area. The consequence of these requirements was the acquisition of an additional 40-mile land parcel along the east range (OHWTC 1994:11; Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:47).

The base undertook major building upgrades during the 1950s, when Nellis AFB went through one of its greatest building expansions. The base had not received rehabilitation money upon being reopened in 1948 and continued to use the "temporary" structures built during World War II. These had been refurbished during the Korean War but were insufficient for the base's needs by the mid-1950s. In 1954, runways and operations buildings were improved or replaced. Later developments included the replacement of barracks, bachelor officers' quarters, mess halls, and administration buildings.

A family housing development had been planned for members of the advanced single-engine school and their families since before the outbreak of the Korean War. Known as Wherry Village (later Nellis Terrace), the new development contained over 300 houses next to the base. Families began occupying the units in October 1951 (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:35).

These units reflected the widespread military housing program developed after World War II and implemented by the government in the 1950s. Named after Nebraska Senator Kenneth Wherry, who introduced the bill to provide for construction of military family housing, the Wherry program called for private sector construction, ownership, and management of the housing units. It was notable in part because of its emphasis on housing for families rather than individual personnel, who could be accommodated in barracks. Additionally, there were no standardized plans, so developers used off-the-shelf, commercially available designs. Developers also followed prevailing principles of suburban subdivision design, giving the units and neighborhoods a different character than was typically associated with military construction.

When the Wherry program ended in 1955, it was replaced by a second plan, named Capehart after Indiana Senator Homer Capehart, that lasted until 1964 (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation [ACHP] 2005; Baldwin 1996). The Capehart housing at Nellis AFB was originally constructed in one location, known as Manch Manor I and was located outside the base boundaries, on the north side of Craig Road. A total of 113 buildings, both single dwellings and duplexes, provided an additional 200 housing units by 1960. Implementing this construction were the architectural firm of Zick & Sharp and the contractor Longley Construction Company (Dobson-Brown 2004:4-42).

The construction of Nellis Elementary School, also designed by Zick & Sharp, coincided with this period of intense efforts to expand the military base. For a detailed discussion of the school's history, please see the section on its history later in this chapter. Also during this time, further resources were allocated to improve the infrastructure of the base. Roadways were paved, runways repaired and extended, and the electrical distribution system was rehabilitated.

The trend of new construction at Nellis AFB continued into 1955 when a laundry, squadron operations building, a parachute shop, new officers' mess, service club snack bar, and additions to the commissary were constructed. In 1956, maintenance and readiness hangars along the flight line were erected. Also during this period, the Air Force built additional ammunition storage facilities as well as jet fuel storage facilities and a pump station located in the northeastern portion of the base.

An important administrative change took place late in the decade. Nellis AFB was administered by the ATC, which provided training to all the commands in the Air Force but could not obtain equipment as quickly as the operational commands. A consequence of this situation was that, rather than operate with obsolete aircraft, the school had to close down during times of transition from one aircraft to another. During these standby periods, commands such as the Tactical Air Command (TAC) had to perform the training, research, and development mission of the USAF Fighter Weapons School. To resolve this problem, the TAC acquired control of Nellis AFB, with the support of ATC, on 1 July 1958. The TAC designated the 4520th Combat Crew Training Wing as host wing and assigned it and Nellis AFB to the Twelfth Air Force.

This switch made newer aircraft available at Nellis AFB immediately (the host wing used the F-105 Thunderchief by late 1958). TAC took over the test, research, and development elements of the ATC mission by establishing an Operational Training and Evaluation (OT&E) Division within its Directorate of Requirements. The division also provided a Test, Research, and Development (TR&D) Division at Nellis AFB that helped develop tactics and techniques for all fighters in TAC inventory. The TR&D Division that emerged in the late 1950s provided liaison teams to other tactical air forces, such as the Pacific Air Forces, that helped commanders achieve greater combat skills for their units, a role that gained importance as the country entered into the Vietnam War during the 1960s (OHWTC 1994:12–13; Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:48).

The 1960s and Vietnam

As part of its evolving mission, Nellis AFB began incorporating land warfare support into its training program and deemphasizing combat crew training. This change in emphasis involved construction of a close air support complex near the subsidiary base at Indian Springs. Training was modified as well to incorporate low-level weapon delivery into the air-to-air curriculum. In 1960, the base began using the F-105 *Thunderchief*, first as part of the research and development mission and then for combat crew training (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:53–54).

The research and development mission of the base included testing the F-110, a version of the Navy's F-4 *Phantom*. Testing by the Air Force was part of Robert McNamara's desire for all branches of the military to use a single fighter. The Air Force borrowed Naval F-4Bs, designating them F-110A *Spectres*, and developed requirements for their own version, which put an emphasis on fighter-bombers. The testing performed at Nellis AFB supported the Air Force's decision to adopt this aircraft, the Air Force version receiving the designation F-4C (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:58).

At the end of 1963, the main base encompassed over 4,400 acres and 1.5 million square feet of floor space, exclusive of housing. Most buildings were still the World War II-era temporary structures, but new structures had been added. These included new control towers and barracks built during the early 1960s. The requirements of supporting six different airframes, including the newly introduced F-4C, led to enlarging runways and improving hangars. A new chapel was also opened in 1963, replacing a World War II structure, and a new medical facility opened in 1965 (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:64, 69).

Problems with housing resurfaced in 1964 as many of the contract quarters used to accommodate military families off base, including the commander's house, were judged defective. Housing in Manch Manor, located outside the base boundaries, required extensive upgrades and repairs to render it acceptable. In the face of this, the Air Force began negotiations to acquire the property outright, completing the purchase late in the year and beginning repairs. By the end of 1965, Manch Manor and Nellis Terrace contained housing for 996 families, though 61 percent of the married personnel lived in the surrounding community (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:65, 69).

With the built environment substantially modernized in the first half of the 1960s, Nellis AFB was ready to accommodate the significant changes that took place in the mid-1960s, when military training had to adjust in preparation for the escalating situation in Vietnam. Nellis AFB had already participated in several exercises oriented toward conventional war and limited objectives. However, there were no established training methods for the requirements of fighting in Southeast Asia or for the particular needs of this conflict; these methods had to be developed through processes of trial and error. In 1964 and 1965, Nellis AFB trained flight leaders in night photoreconnaissance. Moreover, training for bomber pilots and flight crew had to be modified to increase their efficiency and to expose them to some of the hazards expected in the jungle environment of Asia (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:66).

Training programs also expanded to include airmen and maintenance personnel. This program of formally training maintenance staff was undertaken throughout the service to ameliorate the constant problem of having too few adequately qualified personnel. These troops did not become part of the permanent staff at Nellis AFB, but were primarily sent directly to combat units in Asia (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:70).

On 1 September 1966, the Air Force opened the Tactical Fighter Weapons Center (TFWC) as a focal point for tactical fighter weapons research and training. The TFWC managed two wings, the 4525th Tactical Fighter Wing (formerly the USAF Fighter Weapons School) and the 4520th Tactical Fighter Wing. The principal objective of the TFWC was to manage the test capabilities of the weapons school. In addition, the TFWC was responsible for operational analysis for the war and development of new combat tactics. The change was part of a broader reorganization within the Air Force that created new centers for addressing how the service would fight in future wars. At Nellis AFB, the effect of this modification was to elevate testing as a major part of the base's mission and make testing a more formal and extensive activity (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:71).

Additional reorganization took place in 1968. The 4520th Tactical Fighter Wing, which had operated at Nellis AFB since the Korean War, was inactivated in January, and its missions were transferred to the 4480th, which inactivated a few months later. In March, the 474th Tactical Fighter Wing (TFW) transferred from Cannon AFB in New Mexico and became the host wing for Nellis AFB. The combat crew training activities became less important at Nellis AFB, and the remaining elements became the responsibility of the 474th TFW. The 4525th Tactical Fighter Wing took on the responsibility for testing and specialized training. The 474th TFW was also the first operational wing to control the base. Under the new organization, the test and training wings became tenant units (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:72).

A little over a year later, the Air Force inactivated the 4525th in October 1969. This change was part of a service-wide program to increase productivity and responsiveness. To replace the 4525th, the Air Force activated the 57th Fighter Weapons Wing (FWW), which took over the Fighter Weapons School from the dissolved unit and took on some of the testing work of the TFWC. Two aggressor squadrons also came under the aegis of the 57th (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:75). These units consisted of experts in Soviet-style tactics who flew simulated battle missions against trainees

in the combat crew program to expose them to likely enemy tactics. The aggressor function continues into the present as part of Red Flag exercises (OHWTC 1994:13).

Around this time, Nellis AFB took on the label “Home of the Fighter Pilot” in acknowledgment of becoming a focal point for the Air Force in tactical fighter expertise. One of the base’s activities was to evaluate the F-111 and develop techniques for its use. Another mission was the development of the Wild Weasel program, which utilized a tandem of aircraft to precede strike flights and sanitize a target area of radar-guided surface-to-air missile threats. The instructional and testing missions were aided during this time by programs designed to evaluate actual combat experience and use it to improve tactical training. Nellis AFB personnel conducted interviews with experienced F-4 combat pilots and toured the Asian theater to discuss the practicality of the training curriculum with its users (Wilman and Reinhard 1997:72, 74–75).

In late 1969, Nellis AFB also acquired the Lake Mead facility, consisting of a former Army installation and operated by the Navy as a munitions storage facility located 5 miles north of Nellis AFB. Built in the 1950s as a facility separate from Nellis AFB, the Lake Mead base contained approximately 8,000 acres and over 150 buildings, which included a chapel, fire station, mess hall, dormitories, gymnasium, and swimming pool complex in its administration area (Figure 15). The weapons storage area as constructed in 1954 contained 100 storage igloos, plants “A” and “B,” an “S” structure, and other facilities associated with weapons storage, assembly, and maintenance (Figure 16).

Because it had been built as a permanent facility, Lake Mead was in better condition than Nellis AFB. However, Nellis AFB did not possess the resources or personnel to manage this new facility, and so it was closed down until a new unit, the 820th Civil Engineering Squadron, arrived and reopened it as Area II of Nellis AFB (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:76–77). In the early 1970s, the 3096th Aviation Depot Squadron took up residence at Area II. This unit’s responsibilities included storing and maintaining nuclear weapons. In the 1990s, this unit was designated the 896th Munitions Squadron, and it remains based in Area II to the present, where it operates the Nellis AFB weapons storage area (Anderson 2005; Nellis Air Force Base [NAFB] 2006).

By the end of the 1960s, funding began to be allocated for internal improvements at the aging base. These improvements were necessary because of not only the condition of older facilities but also the expanding size of the base’s population, which went from 5,464 people in 1966 to 9,287 by the end of 1969. Among the new buildings were dormitories for airmen, a Fighter Weapons School building, and a new wing headquarters. In addition, warehouses, armament and disarmament pads, ammunition shops, and improved range facilities were installed (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:73, 76). This concentrated period of improvement changed the built environment of the base from that of a World War II remnant to a modern Cold War-era Air Force base (Hinds 1977:82-94, JRP 2014).

The early 1970s also brought continued changes to the physical structure of Nellis AFB. Money derived from “non-appropriated funds” supported the construction of a new bank, a child-care center, a base exchange, additions to the bowling alley, and a temporary gymnasium. Furthermore, the base added 300 new housing units in the Manch Manor area, although housing in general remained insufficient to accommodate the entire military population of the base. Additional housing and improvements were added to Indian Springs as well (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:80, 85).

Other structural changes in the early 1970s, both administrative and physical, included the transfer of the base host duties away from the 474th FWW and back to the TFWC. Construction of Interstate 15 included an exit that provided access to Nellis AFB at a location away from its World War II-era main gate. The new exit fed traffic to Craig Road, which Nellis AFB had previously ceded to Las Vegas, and this road became the main entry point to the base. In response, Nellis AFB moved its main gate to the intersection of Las Vegas Boulevard and Craig Road and also had the road widened to four lanes to facilitate access and alleviate congestion in the area of Manch Manor, which was located off Craig Road (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:81).

American troops began withdrawing from Vietnam in 1973, and the war officially ended in 1975 with the capitulation of South Vietnam. During the first years of the 1970s, Nellis AFB began slowing its involvement in southeast Asia. The base stopped sending liaisons to the region in early 1972 and its officers rotated through the war zone only as needed. Although not directly involved in the war, Nellis AFB was affected by it, having a lower maintenance priority because its primary mission was training and testing rather than active combat. After the last American troops pulled out of Saigon in 1975, the 474th FWW, which had been based in Thailand during the war, returned to Nevada (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:84–85, 91).

Post Vietnam

The late-war and post-war period saw continued expansion and improvements at Nellis AFB, despite overall reductions in the armed services. Nellis AFB continued to host tests of new and upgraded aircraft at the ranges, even if the test and evaluation work was conducted elsewhere. The ranges were improved with the installation of new and modernized equipment (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:85). The development of the Red Flag program involved the creation of an electronic warfare range at Nellis AFB that used ground-threat simulators to mimic Soviet-type Integrated Air Defense Systems. Other innovations associated with this program included equipping training ranges with realistic targets (Berger 2005).

In 1973, Nellis AFB received the Electronic Warfare Joint Test, an extensive and high profile exercise that had been sought by several other ranges. The objective of this exercise, which lasted over a year, was to evaluate the effectiveness of various air-to-ground electronic warfare systems against surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft artillery in an integrated threat type air defense system. The program also utilized a Red Force aggressor for the first time. The base's south range was substantially upgraded in 1974 to prepare for the test with the inclusion of Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:90).

While portions of the range were upgraded, the base relinquished nearly 6,000 acres of the small arms range in 1971 that it had held since World War II, leaving a 4,800-acre parcel for small arms training. Also that year, the base acquired a 41-acre parcel at its southwestern border to create a nonresidential encroachment boundary for the runway (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:85).

The energy crisis of the early to mid-1970s affected Nellis AFB in ways similar to the rest of the country. Energy-saving measures included curtailing training, using bicycles instead of trucks for small transportation needs, and carpooling. The Thunderbirds demonstration squad switched from the F-4 to T-38, which used only a quarter of the fuel. During the fighting in the Middle East, aircraft from Nellis AFB flew missions in the Mediterranean in support of Israel, while researchers from the base used the war as an opportunity to examine the success of various tactics (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:89).

The base increased its residential accommodations in 1974 with the addition of 200 units adjacent to Manch Manor and Caffarelli Park, suitable for mobile homes. Late in the 1970s, the Air Force upgraded housing still further, renovating base dorms and adding new dorms for enlisted personnel and bachelor officers. Family housing was refurbished and a new commissary was built (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:90, 99).

In 1976, the F-15 *Eagle* arrived at Nellis AFB. The A-7D, in use at the base since 1971, left soon after the F-15s arrived. The base's inventory of F-111s transferred to Mountain Home AFB in Idaho around this same time. The 474th TFW made the transition to the F-4D during the latter part of the 1970s, and the A-10 *Thunderbolt* ("Warthog") ground attack aircraft came to the base in 1977 (OHWTC 1994; Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:92).

In 1978, the host responsibility was changed again. This time, the 57th FWW, through its 57th Combat Support Group, received the responsibility for the base, removing it from the TFWC. In 1980, the Air Force switched the host responsibilities again, deciding that the purview of the 57th was too large. "Housekeeping" operations, such as personnel, civil engineering, and services, were assigned to the newly created 554th Operations Support Wing (OSW), the first such wing to be designated specifically to manage a base. As part of the reorganization, the TFWC relinquished some responsibilities for testing and evaluation, as well as the Red Flag program, which went to the 57th (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:93, 98–99).

Armed Forces Buildup in the 1980s

In the post-Vietnam era, the DoD downsized all branches of the military, largely as a result of cost-cutting measures. At the beginning of the 1980s, the circumstances of the military included low morale, low pay, outdated equipment, and little maintenance. The situation began to change in 1981, however, under the administration of President Ronald Reagan. Reagan's "Peace through Strength" policy and his approach to the Soviet Union of active confrontation led to an expansion of the armed forces. The military legacy of Reagan's policies included a 43 percent increase in military spending over his two terms as well additional personnel, more weapons and equipment, and greater intelligence capabilities.

At Nellis AFB, the period was one of moderate expansion and continuing its basic mission of training, testing, and evaluation. Improvements through 1980 that related to Nellis AFB's mission included a new weapons security system, a new radar approach control system, and a new range control center. Additionally, Red Flag received a new central control facility. Other changes included a new bachelor enlisted quarters, a new bachelor officers' quarters, and a new commissary (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:99, 102).

In 1980, the air base received another new unit, the 4450th Tactical Group, based at Tonopah Air Station. The very secret operations of this unit included the development of the F-117A *Nighthawk* stealth fighter (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:99). Prototypes of this aircraft were developed under the "Have Blue" program, which conducted test flights at Groom Lake Airfield within the Nellis AFB range complex. This area had, in fact, been operating as a secret testing facility since the 1950s, most notably serving as a development base for the U-2 and SR-71 *Blackbird* programs.

At the beginning of the 1980s, the 57th FWW took on the mission of testing and developing tactics for the F-16 *Fighting Falcon*. During the 1980s, the base supported a wide range of aircraft in addition to the F-16, including the A-10A *Thunderbolt*, the F-4E *Phantom*, the F-5E *Tiger*, the F-15 *Falcon*, the T-38 *Talon*, the UH-1N, and the F-111E/F. These were distributed among the main

base and Indian Springs auxiliary base (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:105, 108). In 1988 the Air Force chose Nellis AFB to unveil the F-117A stealth fighter, which had been developed in secret at the Tonopah range.

In the 1980s, changes in the built environment included the removal of outdated World War II barracks, which the Air Force gave to Clark County. The county moved the buildings to an area east of Las Vegas and south of the base for use as a county detention center. Nellis AFB refurbished the World War II-era base headquarters for the security police in 1982. Additionally, new dormitories were added in 1984, one for 500 troops in Area II and one for 600 in the main base. Area II also received a new dining facility to replace the dilapidated structures dating to the World War II (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:113, 116).

Expansion of the base's mission put pressure on the existing facilities. The base's population increased by 50 percent from the mid-1970s to the early 1980s, but facilities increased by only 15 percent. The base added trailers as temporary working areas, and by 1983, trailers composed 20 percent of the structures at Nellis AFB. Amenities were added that were meant to reduce stress on families and individuals, including a Family Support Center, a new Airman's Club, a riding stable, and a Social Actions Office (now the Military Equal Opportunity Office). In 1987, the new base library opened in the former Base Recreation Center (OHWTC 1994:43; Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:114). The base also provided World War II-era buildings at Area II to the Federal Bureau of Prisons for use as a 250-inmate minimum-security facility (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:122).

The end of the 1980s and the end of the Cold War were marked at Nellis AFB by the inactivation of the 474th TFW, Nellis AFB's major combat unit. This wing had been based at Nellis AFB since 1968 and served as the base's major combat unit. The inactivation of the unit decreased demands on the ranges and resulted in the transfers of 160 officers, 1,446 enlisted, and 68 civilian positions to the reserves. Nellis AFB would not have another combat unit for the rest of the twentieth century.

Despite this loss, the end of the Cold War did not have a devastating effect on the personnel numbers and general activity level at Nellis AFB. After closing George AFB, California, in 1992, the Air Force transferred its Air Warriors mission to Nellis. This was a joint Army-Air Force mission that used exercise programs to support the Army's doctrine of Air-Land Battle. Receiving this new mission provided the Air Force incentive to improve and erect new facilities. By comparison with other Air Force bases during the same period, Nellis went through an unusually large construction surge in the last three years of the 1980s (JRP 2014; Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:124).

At present, Nellis AFB composes a part of the Air Force's AFCEC and is known as the "Home of the Fighter Pilot" due to its advanced-level training. The primary mission of Nellis AFB is to provide training for composite strike forces composed of all aircraft types in the Air Force inventory, in conjunction with air and ground units of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and air forces from U.S.'s allied nations.

Mid-Century Modern Design of Walter Zick & Harris Sharp

Mid-century Modern design dominated the architectural scene of post-war America. Emphasis on functionality and maximum utilization of space, simplification of architectural forms and opting for plainer designs, and utilization of advanced materials and structural systems (often post and beam structures to avoid bulky building elements) met the needs of a country coming out of World War II with big dreams and big plans. Mid-century Modern design was often utilized with an

emphasis placed specifically on targeting the needs of the ordinary citizen with the goal of bringing modernism into America's post-war suburbs.

The qualities of mid-century design were also appealing for commercial, industrial, and military uses. Some prominent Mid-century Modern examples include the Skidmore, Owings & Merrill design of the Cadet Chapel, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado (built 1956–1962); the Metallurgy and Chemical Engineering Building, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, designed by Mies van der Rohe (built 1942–1946); and Boston City Hall, Massachusetts, designed by Kallman, McKinnell & Knowles (built 1962–1968).

During the rise of Mid-century Modern architectural styles in the U.S., Walter Zick and Harris Sharp, two University of Southern California School of Architecture graduates, established their firm in 1949 and subsequently became famous for their modernistic forms and designs. Modernism was developed as a rejection of past architectural styles and an embrace of advanced materials and technologies. Zick, accordingly, asserted traditional styles of the past are “long gone from the architectural scene.” A new building, therefore, should bear no resemblance to its parent and should be “streamlined.” Streamlining was one of the core concepts of modern design. Vehicles such as automobiles and locomotives could convey the concept of speed through the use of horizontal lines and sweeping curved forms. Architects would, accordingly, apply such streamlined forms to buildings, often for commercial, office, and industrial edifices, since it suggested that the occupants of the building were forward thinking and technologically advanced.

Walter Zick graduated with an architecture degree one year before the Great Depression, during which time he returned to school to receive a degree in engineering (Karen Zick Goff, personal communication 2017). In the mid-1940s, Mr. Zick came to Las Vegas to work on the Flamingo Hotel with Richard Stadelman & Associates. During this time, Zick grew to love the area and decided to remain.

Walter Zick was extremely active in the development of architecture licensing guidelines for the state of Nevada. This involvement began as a member of the Nevada State Association of Architects and then later with the establishment of the Nevada State Board of Architecture. Walter Zick was appointed as one of the five first state board members by Governor Pittman. The board determined the criteria for licensure and began issuing licenses. Walter Zick was issued license No. 2 for the state and served as an officer in several organizations. Following the establishment of the Nevada State Board of Architecture, the group petitioned to form the Nevada Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. In 1954, the Nevada Chapter became the Reno Chapter and the Las Vegas Chapter was established. Walter Zick served as the first president of the newly formed Las Vegas Chapter. Locally, Walter Zick is referred to as the godfather of Mid-century Modern architecture in Las Vegas (AIA, Las Vegas Chapter n.d.; Goff and Walker n.d.).

Harris Sharp received a degree in Architecture in 1943 and was a partner to A. Lacey Worswick until leaving and forming the partnership with Walter Zick in 1949. Harris Sharp received license No. 8 and was also active in the Las Vegas chapter of the AIA, serving as an officer at various times (AIA, Las Vegas Chapter n.d.).

Zick & Sharp were among the most prolific mid-century architects in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas, having designed such “streamlined” buildings. Their extensive portfolio included residential, commercial, education, and health facilities. Today, however, most of their identified work has either been drastically altered or demolished. Some of the firm's selected works include

- The Stocker Home, 1952
- Paradise Village (some of the houses), Las Vegas, NV, 1950-1954
- El Cortez Hotel and Casino 1952 exterior alterations, Las Vegas, NV, 1952 (listed on the NRHP)
- Lomie G. Heard Elementary School, Nellis AFB, Clark County, NV, 1953
- Moulin Rouge Hotel and Casino, 900 W Bonanza Road, Las Vegas, NV, 1955 (demolished in 2010)
- Twin Lakes Shopping Center, 1048 N Rancho Drive, Las Vegas, NV, 1955
- Maude Frazier Hall, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV, 1956 (demolished in 2008)
- Hyde Park Middle School, Hinson Street, Las Vegas, NV, 1957
- Mint Hotel & Casino, 100 Fremont Street, Las Vegas, NV, 1957
- Capehart Housing, Nellis AFB, Clark County, NV, 1958
- Archie C. Grant Hall, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV, 1958
- Boulder City High School, 5th Street, Boulder City, NV, 1959
- Clark County Courthouse, 200 S 3rd Street, Las Vegas, NV, 1958 (demolished)
- Foley Federal Building, 300 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Las Vegas, NV, 1964
- Carson Building, 302 E Carson Avenue, Las Vegas, NV, 1965
- E.W. Clark High School, Pennwood Avenue, Las Vegas, NV, 1965
- Edward A. Greer Education Center, 2832 East Flamingo Road, Las Vegas, NV, 1965
- Harry C. Levy Gardens, 2525 W Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, NV, 1966
- Valley High School, Burnham Avenue, Las Vegas, NV, 1966
- First National Bank of Nevada Building, 302 E Carson Avenue, Las Vegas, NV, 1968
- Flora Dungan Humanities Building, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV, 1970
- Nevada Savings and Loan Association Building, 201 S Las Vegas Boulevard, Las Vegas, NV, 1975

Unlike the traditional building forms with a series of enclosed rooms, a modernist building was thought of more as a volume enclosing space rather than as a series of solid walls. To be able to provide the open space, architects would use structural skeletons accompanied by thin walls and large amounts of glass while exposing new materials such as concrete, steel, and glass (Hampton et al. 2012). The Flora Dungan Humanities Building, located at the University of Nevada, for example, represents how Zick & Sharp exposed the structural skeleton of the building to define the expressionist character of the architectural form. The bold cantilevered concrete form gives the Brutalist building its striking appearance. The large windows located in the vertical bands within the concrete frame gives the educational facility a light, skeletal feel when compared to the more solid-looking building exteriors of the past (Figure 3). Today, the historic edifice is one of the few remaining architectural examples of the Mid-century Modern legacy of Zick & Sharp.

Unbroken horizontal lines and forms characterize the Mid-century Modern architectural designs, to evoke a sense of speed and sleekness. The use of flat rooflines and cubic forms, with no exterior ornament, were all preferred in this particular design approach. One of Zick & Sharp's widely recognized buildings, the Moulin Rouge Hotel and Casino, represents the application of the horizontal masses (Figure 4). The low, horizontal, flat-roofed form of this building was Modernistic in arrangement, and the building had a precise and machine-made look. When Moulin Rouge opened on May 24, 1955, the construction cost was \$3.5 million. It was the first integrated hotel-casino in the U.S. at a time when even nationally prominent African-American musicians and entertainers could not socialize with guests in the public areas of the resorts (McFadden 1992). Although Moulin Rouge was listed in the National Register in 1992, the building has since been demolished.



Figure 3. The Flora Dungan Humanities Building, University of Nevada, in the 1970s. The image is retrieved from the UNLV, University Libraries, Digital Collections. URL <http://digital.library.unlv.edu/u/?pho,7085>



Figure 4. Moulin Rouge Hotel and Casino in 1956 (The photograph is retrieved from the UNLV, University Libraries, Digital Collections, Dreaming the Skyline: Resort Architecture and the New Urban Space. URL <http://digital.library.unlv.edu/u/?sky,105>

To introduce a dynamic tension to the simplified and geometrical forms, architects would often utilize asymmetrical structural elements. Exaggerated forms of covered porches, sweeping curves, and angled walls would provide a dramatic architectural effect in contrast to the clean building lines. A widely recognized design of Zick & Sharp, the 1957 Mint Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, exemplifies the use of Expressionist building elements to accent the architectural form (Figure 5). Through its eye-catching neon signs and iconic arching eyebrow with white chaser lights, the Mint instantly became an architectural landmark of Las Vegas. An article, dated 13 March 1957 in the local newspaper *Las Vegas Review-Journal* heralded the groundbreaking opening ceremonies for the “beautiful” Mint Club with the architects Zick & Sharp, general contractor Robb Johnson, Tutor Scherer, and Milton Prell, representing general stockholders (Figure 6). The property has changed ownership numerous times and unfortunately the building has been compromised with the new development engulfing the hotel.



Figure 5. The Mint Hotel and Casino in 1957. Source: UNLV, University Libraries, Digital Collections, Dreaming the Skyline: Resort Architecture and the New Urban Space. URL <http://digital.library.unlv.edu/u/?sky,1705>

Paradise Village, the southern portion of the greater Beverly Green in Las Vegas, is another example of Zick & Sharp’s Mid-century Modern design, built in 1950-1954. Planned in three architectural styles, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Contemporary, the duo designed a significant portion of the homes located in Paradise Village. The *Las Vegas Review-Journal* heralded the design of the residential buildings as “of modern structure in the western state fashion suited to this area.” Each house would be built from cement brick and cinder block and include modern fixtures of “a novel revolve-a-door,” “trop-i-cool roof materials,” a cooler and electric heating. The arrangement of the windows would also include Modernistic features. “Windows will be of the steel casement type, with picture windows used in the front portion of homes. Across the rear of the houses, a solid line of large glass windows will be used to give an effect of the most modern fashioning” (1950b).



Figure 6. Architects Walter Zick and Harris Sharp, general contractor Robb Johnson, Tutor Scherer, and Milton Prell, representing general stockholders. “Birth of the ‘Mint’.” *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. March 13 1957:3.

The design of the houses mark Zick & Sharp’s notable use of asymmetrical roof lines, more commonly known as the shed roof. This type of roof was a popular feature of Mid-century Modern architecture and predominantly credited to the modern architectural styles of the 1960s and ’70s. The shed roofs would provide maximum daylight and view at the high side and would maintain the privacy and low horizontal proportions on the opposite side. This specific roof style would be cost-effective since it was a natural extension of the frame structure. However, as noted in the City of Las Vegas Historic Survey Report, “the residential designs of the noted modernist architectural firm Zick and Sharp ... suggest that incorporation of shed rooflines into modern residential architecture pre-dates this time frame” (pg 22). The Nevada Preservation Foundation is currently working on the National Register nomination of Paradise Village (Nevada Preservation Foundation 2017).

Nellis Air Base School

The Nellis Air Base School opened in September 1949 shortly after the establishment of the USAF Aircraft Gunnery School on base for advanced fighter pilot instructor training. While the base’s future was up in the air following World War II, the establishment of the gunnery school and the importance of its mission in regard to the Korean War of the early 1950s cemented its future as a necessary and valuable military installation.

Superintendent of Public Schools Walter Johnson appointed Ms. Lomie Gray Heard to a teaching and principal position. Ms. Heard remembered: “There were no houses; all families live in barracks which had been converted to apartments...Most of the children had just returned from their overseas assignments in Japan, France, or Germany and were so interesting. Parents were very cooperative as they were so happy to have a school for their children in their own backyard. Our enrollment was not over fifty. There were only three teachers, one for grades three and four, one for grades one and two, and one for kindergarten. I taught grades one and two” (Nevada State Museum [NSM] n.d.).

The school operated from two World War II barracks (Buildings 305 and 306) (Figure 7, Figure 8, and Figure 9). The barracks had improper heating and cooling systems, and “often old blankets were hung over the barracks doors to keep out the wind in the winter” (1960). During the hot fall weather and early spring periods, classes were taught with the temperature more than 100°F, and during the cold winter days, students would often be sent home when the heating system failed.



Figure 7. Photograph of the barrack building (T-306), which was used as a classroom, with the students and the teachers. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

The number of elementary school students increased in conjunction with the onset of the Korean War, and the associated influx of military personnel to Nellis AFB for combat crew training. Ms. Heard remembered, “Nellis Air Force Base was expanding and five-hundred homes were built. The next year we had seven teachers and I taught first grade until January 1 when more teachers were hired; I then assumed duties of a full-time principal. My classroom teaching ended but not without sadness. Duties of an administrator kept me very busy” (NSM n.d.).

The new homes, completed in 1951, were Wherry Houses for military families. The housing complex was called Wherry Village (later Nellis Terrace). The elementary school population had increased from less than 50 children in 1949 to almost 450 a mere two years later. On 6 July 1951, the Office of Education in the Federal Security Agency approved the construction of a school campus for 442 elementary school students (Ellis 1988:71). The central location of Wherry Village was chosen as the site of the campus in order to accommodate the transportation of the students between the housing and the school buildings (Figure 10).



Figure 8. Photo taken 1950 shows a 3rd and 4th grade class inside the barrack building. The teacher is Roxy Ann Pittman. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.



Figure 9. Kindergarten classroom in the barrack building in 1951. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

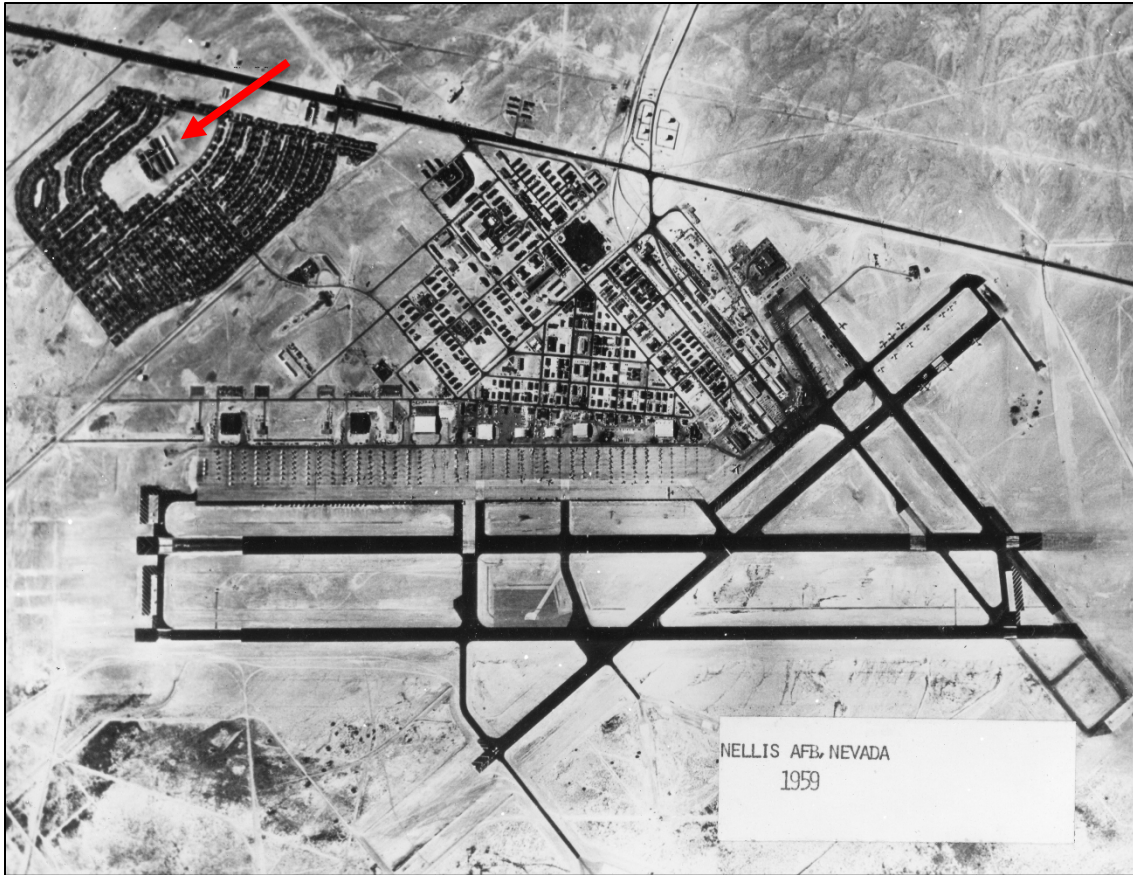


Figure 10. Aerial image from 1959 demonstrates the layout of the buildings in the Charter School Property. Note: Red arrow indicates the Charter School Property. Courtesy of Nellis AFB.

The new school was made possible through Public Laws 815 and 874, which provided money for school construction in areas impacted with civilian and military personnel of the armed forces (1950; 1951b). Superintendent Johnson stated that the federal government's motivation to construct the elementary school at Nellis AFB would save the Las Vegas Union School one-third of a million dollars (1950). The Housing and Home Finance Agency of the federal government financed the project, with local education authorities in full control upon its completion (1952b; 1951c). The federal agency signed a contract with Zick & Sharp for the plans (1951d). The proposed school facility would include 13 classrooms, an administration building, and a multipurpose building (1952a) (Figure 11).



Figure 11. Zick & Sharp's proposed design for the Nellis Elementary School. Image retrieved from *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, "Modern Design Picked for New School at Nellis Base," December 21 1951:1.

When Nellis Elementary School opened its doors on 8 September 1953, School Superintendent J. Harold Brinley heralded the facility as “one of the most beautiful schools in the west.” The campus included five buildings: the multipurpose room (Facility 1790), the office (Facility 1781), the kindergarten section (Facility 1789), and the two wings of classrooms (Facilities 1783 and 1784) behind the office area. There was no kitchen, so the multipurpose room also served as a cafeteria.

The buildings displayed Zick & Sharp’s distinct use of sculptural forms of Mid-century Modern design and advanced structural technologies. The streamlined design of the school buildings, consequently, cannot be considered apart from the role of Nellis AFB in the midst of an atomic culture. The expanding role of Nellis AFB to accommodate the scientific and technological achievements of the Cold War and the flourishing military equipped with the state-of-the-art aircraft training facilities undoubtedly had an influence on the architects’ design scheme of the elementary school. In a *Las Vegas Review-Journal* article, Zick, in fact, announced that the school would be “one of the most modern type structures” in the state of Nevada as well as the Pacific coast (1951b) (Figure 12).

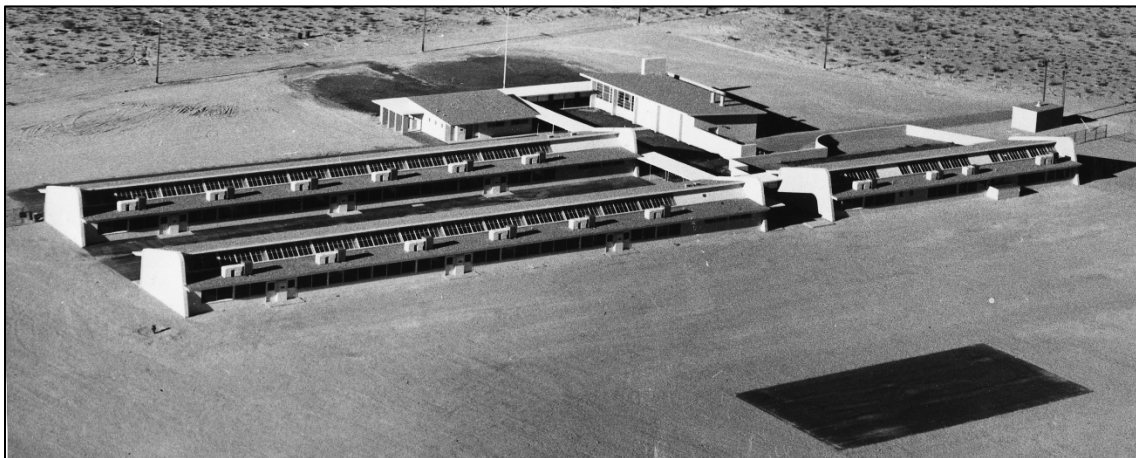


Figure 12. 1953 aerial photograph. Courtesy of Nellis AFB.

The school campus consisted of three long, horizontal classroom blocks with shed roofs; a one-story administration building with a gable roof; and a one-story multipurpose building with a shed roof (Figure 13). The low-horizontal masses are situated at right angles on a formal grid, and all connected via a covered walkway (see Figure 12). The buildings have no applied ornament and feature horizontal bands of windows. The overall effect gives the school a stark, plain, cubic appearance, with strong horizontal lines. The buildings, furthermore, have outdoor courtyard areas which the students would use for recess time as well as public gatherings. The unusual curved forms of the walls at each end of the classroom blocks (Facilities 1783, 1784, and 1789) evoke a sense of speed and sleekness in their streamlined design and resemble the wings of an airplane (Figure 14). When designing the curvilinear form of the walls, the architects were likely inspired by the machine aesthetic style of the built environment of Nellis AFB.

Besides the Mid-century Modern building forms and elements, Zick & Sharp included advanced structural elements to serve the educational facility. The school contained 12 classrooms besides two kindergarten rooms. The latter included radiant floor heating and cork flooring to accommodate the toddlers who spent much of their time on the floor. Another innovative structural element was the introduction of tri-lateral lighting with the incorporation of clerestory windows on

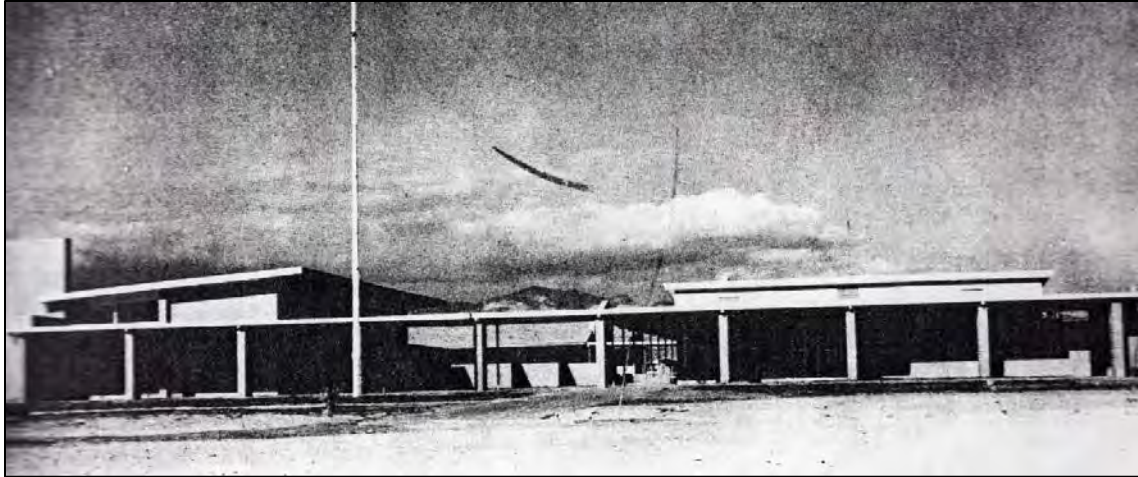


Figure 13. 1953 photograph portrays the rooflines of the multipurpose building (Facility 1790) and administration building (Facility 1781). Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

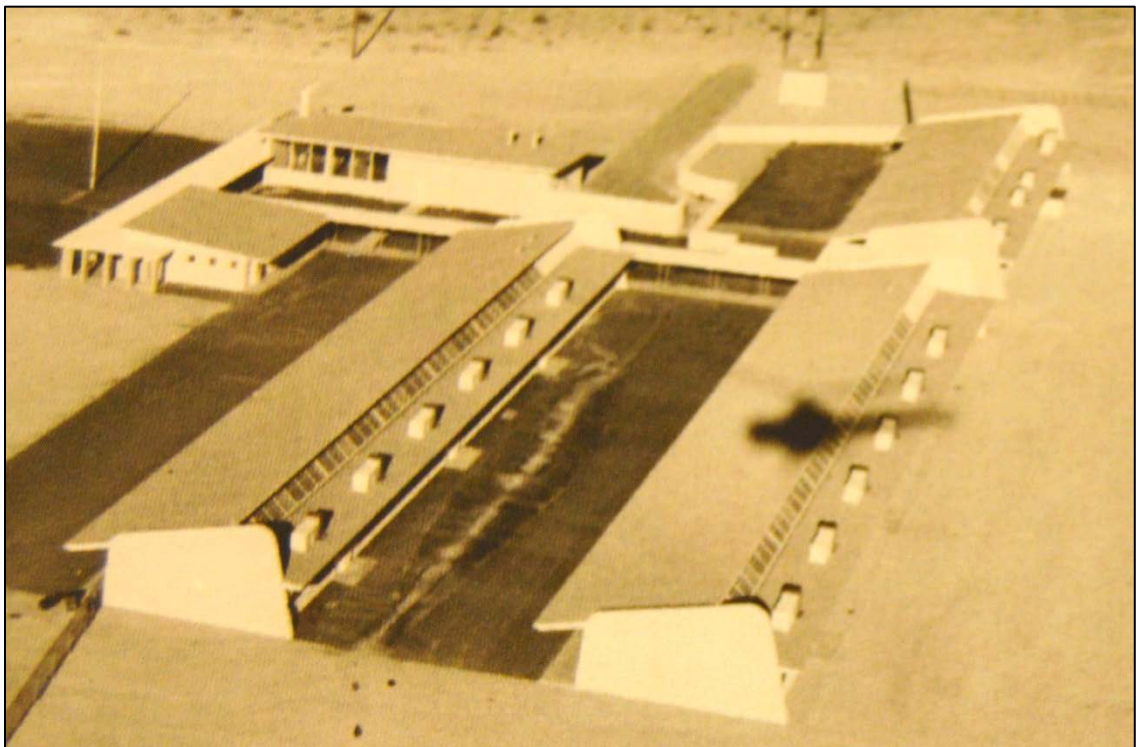


Figure 14. 1953 aerial photograph showing the horizontal building mass of the school complex. Note the classroom buildings' curvilinear walls, which resemble the wings of an airplane. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

the roofs. The school campus also included a separated administration building and multipurpose structure. The latter had a removable stage to allow school activities such as dancing, public gatherings, and plays. The multipurpose structure also included a kitchen and hot lunch facilities. For all these structural qualities, Zick & Sharp consulted the California Department of Education, which was considered expert on school construction and developed their design scheme accordingly (1951c).

Along with the stylistic and structural sensibilities, the school body soon praised the modern amenities of the buildings. When the elementary school was moved from the barracks to the Zick & Sharp-designed campus in 1953, Ms. Heard wrote in her memoirs:

“In May we moved into our building[s] on Baer Drive. Such luxury! Everything was new. We had 15 classrooms, a multipurpose room, library, teachers’ lounge, and an office complex with a nurse’s office... We were planning our first Eight Grade Graduation...and we were so proud of our multipurpose room with a portable stage” [NSM n.d.].

The Nellis Elementary School was a kindergarten through 8th grade school. The 1953 eighth grade graduation included students Peggy Marie Edmundson, Patricia Forney, Nancy Robb, and Yvonne Salenco (Figure 15). The ceremony was held in the multipurpose building, which was known as the “auditorium.” The following year the graduation class consisted of five students: Judy Szalai, Jimmy Foster, Carol Kinney, Lynn McCafferty, and Sharon Walker (Figure 16).

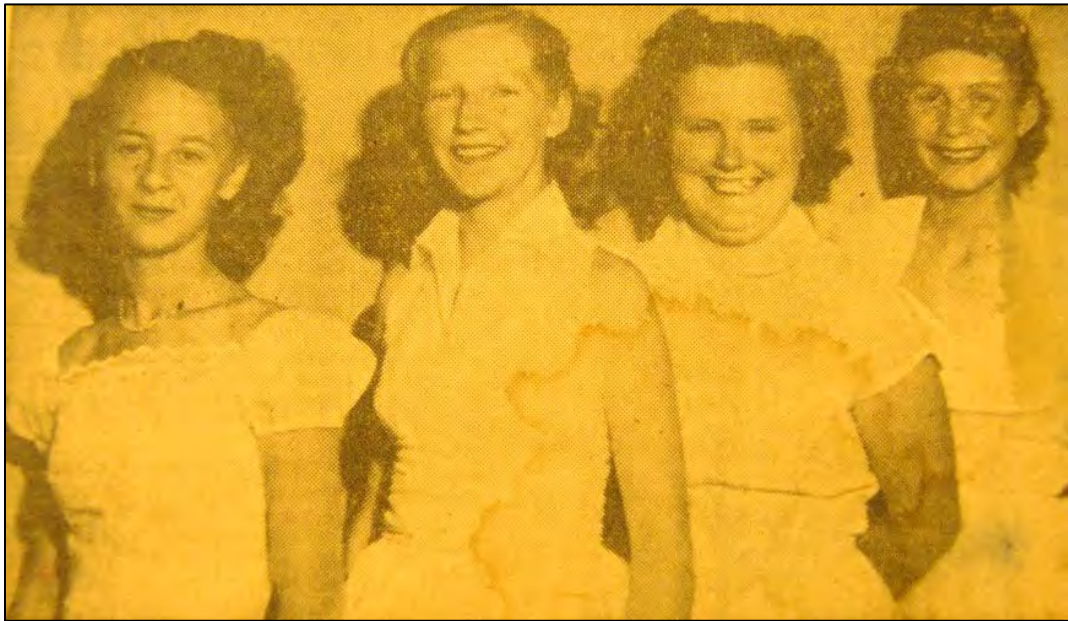


Figure 15. The first graduates of the Nellis Elementary School. Pictured from left to right, Yvonne Salenco, Peggy Marie Edmundson, Patricia Forney, and Nancy Robb. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

Due to the expanding mission of Nellis AFB during the 1950s, enrollment quickly surpassed capacity. In the beginning of the fall 1953 term, twelve teachers were relocated to three World War II barracks buildings on base. The barracks were across the street from the Base Commander’s quarters. Two of the buildings were two-story barracks, and the other one (between the two) was a single-story structure (NSM n.d.).

Ms. Heard was instrumental in changing the name of the school from “Air Base School” to “Nellis Elementary School.” Ms. Heard detested the “generic” name of the school and worked with the Air Force to get a petition to rename the school and sent the petition to the Las Vegas Union School District (NSM n.d.).



Figure 16. The graduating 8th graders in 1954, of the Nellis Air Base School, Judy Szalai, Jimmy Foster, Carol Kinney (sitting left to right), Lynn McCafferty, and Sharon Walker (standing left to right), accompanied by Ms. Heard and teacher Mrs. Myrna Copeland.

Under Ms. Heard's tenure as principal, the students enjoyed a variety of extracurricular activities. The school had both girls' and boys' basketball teams, a baseball team, and a cheerleader squadron (Figure 17). Furthermore, the school included a student band in which students played instruments including drums, tubas, horns, and woodwinds (NSM n.d.). The band performed at a variety of events, including those associated with National Education Week (Figure 18) and Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) events (Figure 19).



Figure 17. The cheerleader squadron, photograph taken in 1961. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.



Figure 18. The Nellis School Band during a concert in the 1950s. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.



Figure 19. The Nellis School Band performing during a PTA event in 1958. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

In terms of the greater community, 1950s Las Vegas was booming. New hotel-casinos included the Sahara, Sands, Dunes, and Tropicana establishments. By 1954, the city was drawing eight million tourists a year to its casinos and entertainments by the likes of Frank Sinatra and Elvis Presley. The city grew from a pre-World War II population of 8,422 to 24,624 residents by 1950. That number would almost triple to 64,405 people by 1960 (Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority 2017).

A tradition among the students of Nellis Elementary School was attending the famous Helldorado Days Parade of Las Vegas. The annual event including a rodeo and carnival dated back to 1934—three years after gambling was legalized in Nevada. The students of Nellis Elementary School entered floats in the annual parade. In 1952, the school float named “From Covered Wagons to Jets” received first prize in the children’s Helldorado Days Parade (Figure 20 and Figure 21). In



Figure 20. The school float named “From Covered Wagons to Jets,” which received the top honor in the children’s Helldorado Days Parade in 1952, Bull’s Eye, May 23 1952. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

1953, Dorothy Blue designed the float and Mr. Randell Van Houten supervised the construction. The school won first prize with its float (NSM n.d.). To recognize Nevada drilling, some students even built an imitation oil well in the 1950s as a float. Other notable events of the 1950s included the students presenting a show called “Here’s to Children” on KENO Radio, Las Vegas (Figure 22).

Following the Korean War, Nellis AFB’s mission again focused on teaching tactical fighter pilots to be instructors. The air base continued to expand, and many new facilities were constructed during the 1950s. These included two additional classroom buildings (Facilities 1785 and 1788) in 1956 for the Nellis Elementary School campus. By 1960, the Nellis Elementary School had 1,020 students and 34 teachers (Figure 23). The school continued to utilize barracks for additional classrooms in order to avoid classes being limited to half-day sessions (Figure 24).

By 1960, a second housing development had been completed in order to accommodate the base’s huge surge in population over the prior decade. The Manch Manor I neighborhood, located outside the base, hosted 113 Capehart houses accommodating 200 families. The associated construction of the Manch Manor Elementary School—which opened in September 1962—temporarily relieved the overcrowding at Nellis Elementary School (NSM n.d.). The Vietnam War era of the mid 1960s kept Nellis AFB operations in full swing with land warfare support training including photoreconnaissance flying. And by the end of 1965, the Manch Manor and Nellis Terrace neighborhoods had been both expanded—together accommodating 996 families (Wilman and Reinhardt 1997:65, 69).



Figure 21. The students built an imitation oil well for the famous Helldorado Days Parade in Las Vegas in 1950s. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.



Figure 22. Nellis students presenting a radio show on KENO, *Las Vegas Sun*, 12 February 1953. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.



Figure 23. In 1960, Nellis Elementary School had 34 teachers to serve 1,020 students. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.



Figure 24. Photo dating 1959, shows the World War II barracks, which were used as classrooms. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

The expansion of the air base was in keeping with general trends in the city of Las Vegas. The 1960s saw Las Vegas's continued prosperity and growth with the addition of new hotel-casinos including the famed Caesar's Palace and Circus Circus. The growth of the city is reflected in school enrollment. In 1964 the Clark County School District had an enrollment of 30,122 (Figure 25). By 1970, Las Vegas's population hit 125,787 people. For Nevada's 100th birthday on October 31, 1964, the Nellis Elementary School organized a celebration event, where the students and teachers dressed as pioneers and Native Americans (Figure 26 and Figure 27).

SCHOOL	Kg.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Sp.	Total
Bonanza	89	105	90	100	112	77	86		659
C. P. Squires	85	95	75	76	57	66	70	27	551
Crestwood	99	114	116	111	105	121	125	3	794
E. W. Griffith	94	97	110	116	94	85	101	22	719
Fay Herron	193	182	172	131	139	117	108	20	1,062
Fifth Street	36	57	46	36	20	33	46	67	341
Halle Hewetson	114	118	109	89	85	87	75		677
Helen J. Stewart								81	81
Highland	130	160	152	162	132	134	144	36	1,050
Jefferson	30	48	42	39	44	40	49		292
J. E. Manch	73	77	72	78	57	138	125		620
J. M. Ullom	132	112	109	83	86	77	66		665
John F. Miller	67	66	82	78	64	71	58	8	494
John S. Park	95	96	86	90	111	106	99		683
J. T. McWilliams	141	161	137	124	128	107	93		891
Kit Carson	100	141	87	111	101	79	92	18	729
Laura Lide Dearing	172	187	176	143	150	120	108		1,056
Lincoln	112	137	126	141	120	110	78	5	829
Lois Craig	78	109	94	90	92	83	70	47	663
Madison	89	103	92	91	102	75	75	18	645
Matt Kelly	118	158	130	126	134	95	91	14	866
Mayfair	26	17	24	26	19	23	32		167
Mountain View	119	132	133	93	119	88	89		773
Nellis	175	191	181	143	124				814
North Ninth	87	89	71	71	75	63	53		509
Paradise	114	163	125	122	117	102	117		860
Paul E. Culley	128	138	142	138	124	113	103	6	892
Quannah McCall	88	98	78	79	62	67	59		531
Red Rock	144	141	114	134	121	124	124		902
Rex Bell	167	189	178	144	154	177	140	5	1,154
Robert E. Lake	124	103	118	88	100	98	90	2	723
Rose Warren	152	133	127	117	122	94	84		829
Ruby S. Thomas	125	147	130	133	131	135	129	19	949
Ruth Fyfe	143	121	132	137	116	98	122	16	885
Sunrise Acres	135	140	134	118	114	96	97	10	844
Tom Williams	172	173	156	140	119	127	97		984
Twin Lakes	88	97	72	79	92	89	87	7	611
Vail Pittman	64	76	69	65	59	57	57		447
Variety								109	109
Vegas Verdes	86	95	99	69	72	89	85	4	599
Walter Bracken	111	141	122	103	90	91	84	21	763
Washington	32	30	34	20	20	17	26		179
West Charleston	106	107	98	114	88	91	98		702
Westside	77	133	74	51	53	48	49	22	507
Sp.Children's Clinic								15	15
Homebound			2	1			1	3	7
TOTAL	4510	4977	4516	4200	4024	3708	3582	605	30,122

Figure 25. Clark County School District enrollment report, September 18, 1964.



Figure 26. During Nevada's 100th birthday celebration Blanche Jones, school secretary (left) and Lomie Gray Heard (right) showing their homemade pioneer clothes. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.



Figure 27. The students dressed up for Nevada's 100th birthday celebration. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

By the latter half of the 1960s, additional buildings were needed at the Nellis Elementary School. In 1964, school attendance was at 814 with 180 additional fifth and sixth grade students being transported off base for school (see Figure 25). Projections for the 1965-1966 school year anticipated 996 students which exceeded the school's capacity. The original Zick & Sharp-designed buildings also required rehabilitation updates and further alterations to meet the changing needs of the school. Clark County School officials began addressing the construction of additional buildings on the school campus. By then, the Secretary of the Air Force would grant a permit (School Permit SFRE (S) 815) to the Commissioner of Education (Federal Security Administration). The school permit allowed the Clark County officials to use and occupy the tract of the land and properties for school purposes on the base. The permit, however, precluded the Clark County officials from building additional school facilities since Public Law 815 prohibited any construction on federal land unless the school district had title to the properties.

In order to qualify for the federal funds, however, by section 5 of Public Law 815, the Clark County School officials must have an interest in or a right to construct and maintain school facilities on the proposed site for at least a 25-year period. To enable the local school district to construct new facilities, the Secretary of the Air Force granted a long-term (25-year) lease (Lease No: DA-04-353-ENG-10143) pursuant to the application of Public Law 815 in 1966. Under such a lease, the school would have control and custody of the site as long as it was used for school purposes. It was a no-cost lease, \$1 for the term.

The lease granted the Board of Trustees, CCSD, a total of 12.17 acres, identified as Unit Y, which also included the use of 2.28 acres, for the construction of additional elementary school facilities (Figure 28). Pursuant to Public Law 815, 81st Congress, the Department of Housing and Urban Development began the construction of the additional school buildings, which were opened in 1967. The U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) authorized money to be furnished to CCSD to build a ten-room addition and enlarge the administration office and appurtenant facilities, work that was to be supervised by the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency. The addition to Nellis Elementary would allow the 180 fifth and sixth grade students that are being transported to other schools to return to Nellis Elementary. It would also allow the Clark County School District to standardize elementary grade schools for a K-6 structure and reinforce the Clark County Master Plan which calls for the development of “neighborhood schools” (Nellis AFB nd).

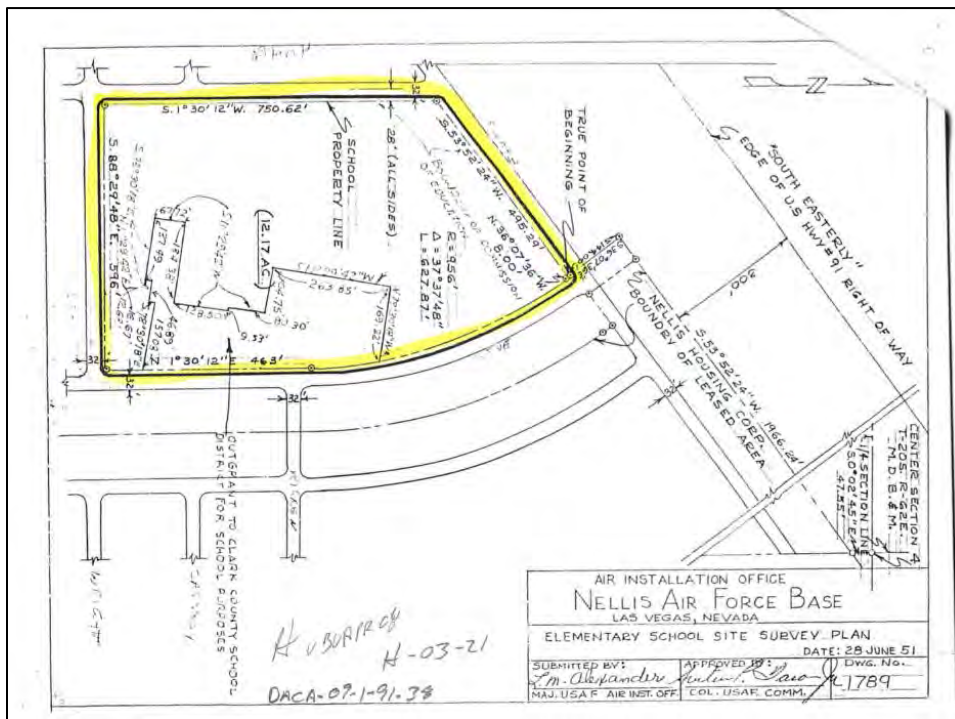


Figure 28. Site survey plan prepared in 1951, shows a total of 12.17 acres, identified as Unit Y, which was leased for the school property.

The military fluctuations in family assignments would require a facility that could expand and contract by 100 or more students each year. The schematic design, therefore, emphasized the necessity of having clusters of classrooms with moving walls that would accommodate variable-sized groups, rather than the traditional self-contained rooms (Figure 29). The additions to the

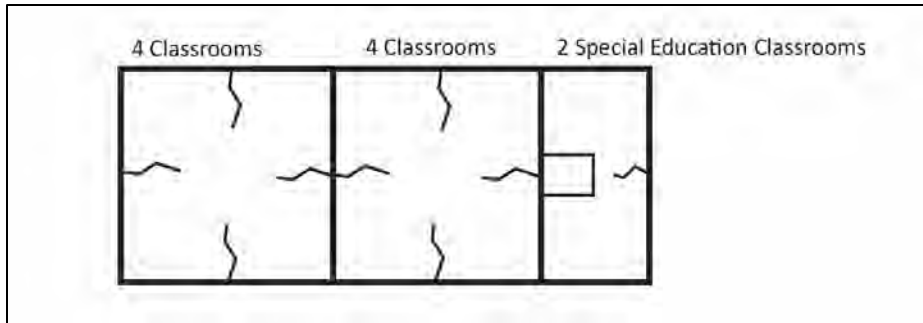


Figure 29. The eight-room cluster, as shown on the schematic, would have movable walls, which would create 8 classrooms or 2 four-room pods, 1964. Report acquired from Kish LaPierre, 99 CES/CEIEA.

school facilities were opened on September 5, 1967, with a project cost of \$307,500. Jack Miller & Associates, AIA, a prominent Las Vegas architect, designed the additions and prepared the specification drawings. Sierra Construction Corporation of Las Vegas was awarded the general construction contract. Stipulations of the contract included work was to be fully completed within 180 consecutive calendar days and for each day beyond the completion date liquidated damages of \$100 per day would be accrued (Nellis AFB nd).

On January 20, 1967, the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare issued Bulletin No. 75 in response to Section 228 of Public Law 89-750 which authorized the U.S. Office of Education to transfer school facilities constructed on Federal property to local educational agencies without cost when such transfer is deemed to be in the public interest. The bulletin served as notification to federal entities and local educational agencies of the new authority and the conditions that must be met before transfer is authorized. The bulletin also identified Air Force installations with federally owned school facilities. Tactical Air Command bases with federally owned schools included Nellis AFB, George AFB, Langley AFB, and MacDill AFB. In late 1969, the Clark County School District Board of Trustees were considering exercising their option to request assignment of Nellis Elementary School to the Clark County School District. On October 22, 1969 the Clark County School District requested the transfer of title of the school facilities. The request for transfer stated that the, “purpose of such transfer will minimize duplication of accountability and maintenance functions and will provide for a more efficient operational program”. The transfer of the school facilities was completed with the execution of Amendment No. 1 of the lease on October 21, 1971.

In 1971, when Ms. Heard retired after 21 years of service, the PTA petitioned the CCSD to rename Nellis Elementary School as Lomie Gray Heard Elementary School in her honor (NSM n.d.). In a letter addressing the then Superintendent of CCSD, Dr. Kenny G. Guinn, the president of PTA, Mary Cronin, stated the reason of the petition:

...I am sure as Superintendent, you are well aware of the selfless dedication of Miss Heard during her tenure as Principal from 1949 to the present time. She truly has become an institution at this base and military personnel have had as many as six children under her able guidance. Significantly, there are airmen stationed at Nellis Air Force Base who can recall Miss Heard as their Principal when they were of elementary school age. Miss Heard has worked constantly and diligently with the Clark County School District officials and the Federal Government to bring the school from an empty barracks to its present 35 classrooms, a Library and Cafeteria. Throughout the years she has had the well-deserved support of the faculty, who have come to respect and admire her. The Parents-Teachers [sic] Association recognizes that she has been an integral part of the Nellis community, and because of her efforts, foresight and inherent ability to establish rapport with children, the dependents of military personnel have received an outstanding and progressive education...(NSM n.d.).

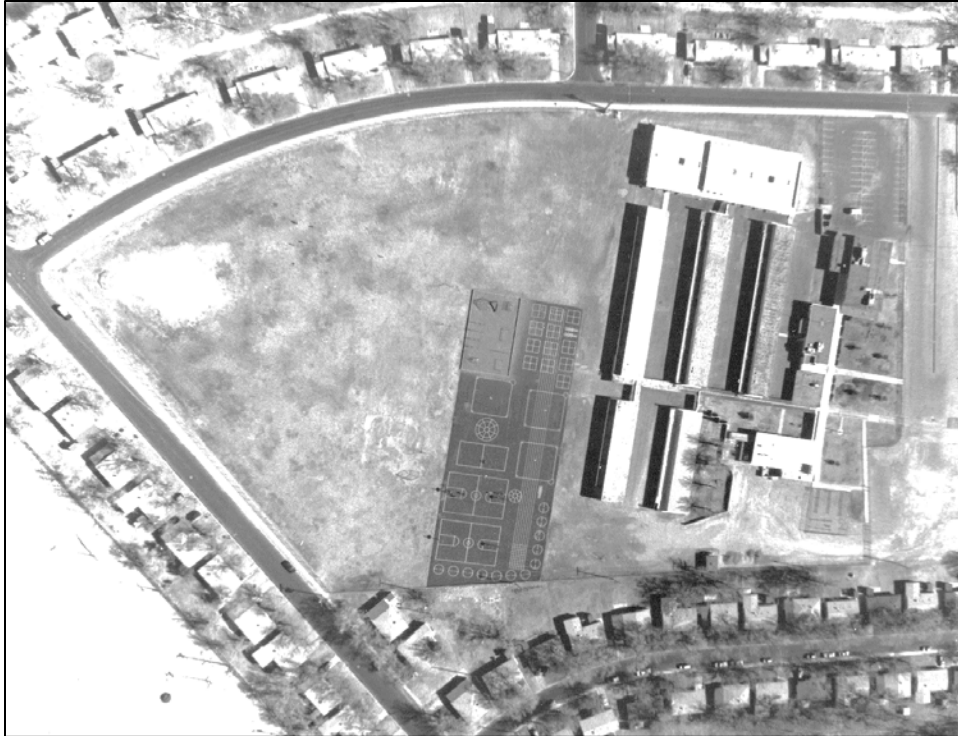


Figure 31. 1987 aerial image showing the school campus. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.



Figure 32. Photograph showing Nellis Elementary School in mid-1990s. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

Lomie Gray Heard (1906-2009)

Ms. Heard was born on January 22, 1906, in Carlsbad, New Mexico and lived on a cattle ranch all her youth. She graduated from high school in Lovington, New Mexico, and began teaching in the rural town of Hernandez, New Mexico. From there she moved on to other New Mexico teaching positions in Encino, Lovington, and Hobbs. During 1942-1944, she taught at the Indian Reservation Kayenta in Arizona. Subsequently, in 1944, she continued teaching in an Indian boarding school in Tohatchi, New Mexico. In 1944, Ms. Heard joined the public school system of



Figure 33. Aerial photo of the campus in 2016. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

Las Vegas, Nevada, and began teaching kindergarten half days at Jefferson School and half days at Washington School in North Las Vegas. Ms. Heard attended college during the summer months, as teachers would do during that time. She received her kindergarten-primary diploma from New Mexico Western University in Silver City. In 1940, she earned a B.A. from Colorado State University. She also attended the University of Arizona and the University of Nevada at Las Vegas (NSM n.d.).

In 1949, Ms. Heard joined the staff of the Nellis Air Base School, and in 1950 she took on the duties of principal (Figure 34). Serving as principal for 21 years, Ms. Heard was the longest serving principal of the school (Table 2) and guided the school through its major periods of growth, as described earlier in this chapter.

Ms. Billie Noack, who taught at Nellis Elementary School for 27 years (1962-1999) wrote, “Ms. Heard had the reputation of being a hard principal to work for.” When Ms. Noack was attending her college classes, she even heard rumors that Ms. Heard would “listen on the intercom to [teachers’] classes and if [they] were not on the page in [their] lesson plans, [they] would get called on the carpet.” Ms. Noack, however, noted that the school did not have an intercom system for many years after that. She remembers that, on the contrary, the teachers working with Ms. Heard did not find her reputation to be true; she would constantly encourage the teachers to try new ideas (NSM n.d.). Likewise, Ms. Sharon Lowes, who taught at Nellis Elementary School during 1964-1965 wrote, “Teaching under the direction of Miss Heard was a wonderful experience.” Lowes remembers Ms. Heard would expect the children to behave and the teachers to do their job. Yet, Ms. Heard would accommodate teachers’ requests as long as there was a legitimate reason.

In 1971, Ms. Heard retired from serving as full-time educator and principal. Mr. Harold Waddle (1971-1976), the successor principal after Ms. Heard (Figure 35 and Figure 36), addressed her legacy, in a letter written on August 17, 2000. When Waddle became the principal, he found a very competent staff, high student achievement, cooperative parents, and well-disciplined children. During his tenure at the Lomie Gray Heard Elementary School, the school remained in the upper



Figure 34. Ms. Heard photographed at her office in the 1960s. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

Table 2
Principals of Lomie Heard Gray Elementary School

Principal	School Year
Miss Kitty Chisholm	1949-1950
Miss Lomie Gray Heard	1950-1971
Mr. Harold Waddle	1971-1976
Mr. DeLoyd Hammond	1976-1987
Mrs. Ryleen Hinkle	1987-1996
Dr. Danny Kilgore	1996-2006
Ms. Traci Dyer	2006-2012
Mrs. Kori Deal	2012-2016

20 percent in academic achievement based on CCSD test results and national scores. Waddle achieved several improvements during his tenure, “paving the front of the school, providing sidewalks, remodeling the kitchen, cafeteria, and library, and upgrading the playground with grass, ball field, new sand lot, and new equipment” (NSM n.d.).

Upon retirement, Ms. Heard continued teaching. She worked as a substitute teacher in the CCSD. After moving to Payson, Arizona, in 1978, she served as a tutor for kindergarten through high school students. On January 22, 1997, Ms. Heard returned to Lomie Heard Gray Elementary School for a birthday celebration.

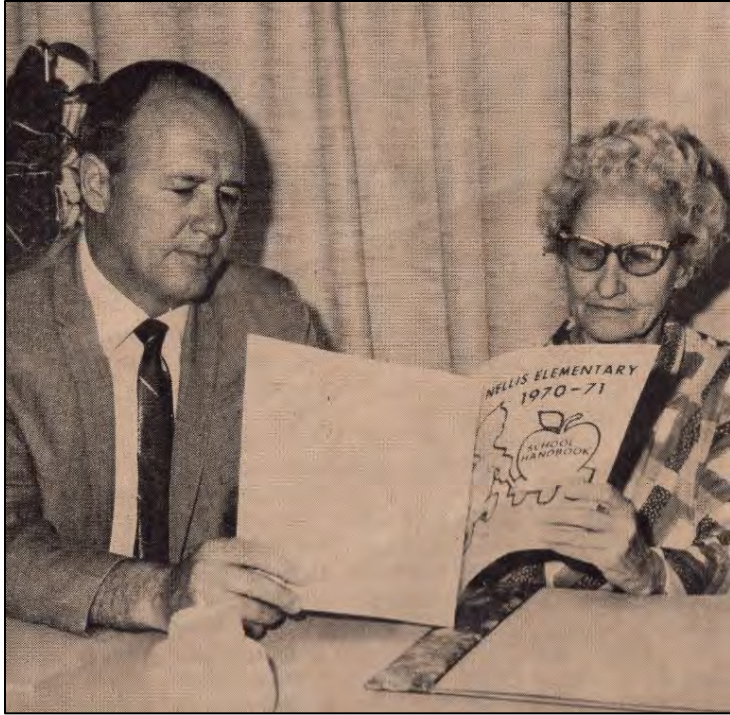


Figure 35. Mr. Waddle and Ms. Heard are looking over the school handbook in 1971. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.



Figure 36. Ms. Heard's retirement ceremony held at the Lomie G. Heard Elementary School library in 1971. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

In May 1997, Ms. Heard was inducted into the Education Hall of Fame, Western University, New Mexico, in recognition of over 60 years as a dedicated educator in New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. The induction ceremony was held at the university (Figure 37). In recognition of Ms. Heard's lifetime commitment and dedication to education, children, and community, the Governor of the State of Nevada, proclaimed October 20, 2000, as a day in honor of Lomie Gray Heard.



Figure 37. Ms. Heard (left) during the induction ceremony for the Education Hall of Fame, Western University, New Mexico, May 9, 1997. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

CHAPTER 4

PREVIOUS BUILDING INVENTORIES AT NELLIS AFB

Several studies have addressed the built environment at Nellis AFB. The Page and Turnbull study *An Inventory and Evaluation of World War II Structures at Nellis Air Force Base and Indian Springs Auxiliary Air Force Field, Nevada* (1988), for example, evaluated the World War II buildings and structures. The authors determined that none of the inventoried properties were eligible for National Register. However, the study concluded that the old McCarran Field Air Terminal building (Building 805) might be eligible on the basis of local importance if further study would be conducted (Page and Turnbull 1988:8). According to 1991 correspondence, an evaluation by the SHPO architectural historian determined that Building 805 was eligible to the NRHP.

In 1995, Mariah Associates conducted an evaluation, interpretation, and prioritization of Cold War facilities for 27 Air Force bases in the U.S., *United States Air Force ACC and the Legacy of the Cold War: A Systematic Study of ACC Cold War Materiel Culture. Headquarters*. The study addressed the built environment at Nellis AFB and recommended additional research for the Threat Facility, the Red Flag air combat training center, the Weapons School Facility, and the Thunderbirds maintenance hangar.

In compliance with the proposal to demolish all the Wherry Housing at Nellis AFB, in 2004 Deborah Dobson-Brown conducted the *Wherry and Capehart Housing, Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada*. The author recommended none of the buildings eligible for National Register since they lacked the historical association or integrity (ES-3).

Two studies by Geo-Marine, Inc., *Nellis AFB Historic Evaluation of 9 Buildings* conducted in 2006 and *Nellis AFB Historic Evaluation of 251 Buildings* in 2007, investigated the Cold War built environment on Nellis AFB and Creech AFB. The nine buildings evaluated in 2006 (Buildings 67, 250, 258, 264, 265, 415, 839, 841, and 941) existed as isolated remnants of a previous era and were all recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the National Register. The study in 2007 evaluated the properties of the Weapons Storage Area/Munitions Storage Area (WSA/MSA) in Area II. These properties were recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register as a proposed historic district. The proposed district was originally part of Lake Meade Base, a Navy munitions storage facility constructed in 1954 that contains resources evocative of the original plan, function, appearance, and mission of the base during the period of significance, 1961 and earlier, covered by this investigation. In addition to the proposed WSA/MSA historic district, Building 1039 was recommended as an individually eligible property based on its association with the nation's first flexible gunnery school.

In 2014, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC conducted *Survey and Evaluation of 121 Buildings at Nellis Air Force Base, Clark County, Nevada*. The study recommended six buildings eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A: four buildings (buildings 222 [SHPO #B13548], 224 [SHPO #B13549], 226 [SHPO #B13550], and 228 [SHPO #B13551]) as contributors to an as-yet undefined “Red Flag” historic district (though not individually eligible); Building 282 (SHPO #B13558), Waxman Hall, individually eligible as home of the Air Force Fighter Weapons School; and Building 292 (SHPO #B13561), an aircraft hangar, individually eligible as the “Home of the Thunderbirds” (JRP 2014, 2).

CHAPTER 5

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FACILITY 1781

The Administration Building (Facility 1781), designed by architects Zick & Sharp, was constructed in 1953 for the original school campus (Figure 38-Figure 44). The building has always served as the primary entrance to the complex. In 1967, prominent Las Vegas architect Jack Miller designed a large addition that extended the building to the east. The 1967 addition is approximately 3,092 square feet, thus accounting for over half of the building's 5,048 square feet. On the north and south elevations, the separation between the two building campaigns is manifested by the changes in elevation, roof system, and wall composition.



Figure 38. Facility 1781 south elevation, looking north.

Facility 1781 is a one-story building with a flat roof and rectangular plan. It is oriented roughly east-west. The original portion of the building is a concrete post and beam structure with concrete block infill walls. The foundation is a reinforced concrete slab. Fixed, rectangular windows above



Figure 39. Facility 1781 south elevation, looking northwest. Note: Transition in concrete block dimensions showing the distinction between the original structure and addition. The exterior corner of the 1953 building was converted into a niche within the 1967 addition.



Figure 40. Facility 1781 east elevation, looking west. Note: Facility 1782 is seen on the left.



Figure 41. Facility 1781 north elevation, looking southwest.



Figure 42. Facility 1781 north elevation, looking south. Note: The change in the structural qualities of the 1953 building (left) and the 1967 addition (right) are evident from the elevations.



Figure 43. Facility 1781 west and north elevations, looking southeast. Note: Original ribbon windows are located on the north elevation (1953 construction).



Figure 44. Facility 1781 west elevation, looking east.

concrete panels wrap around the southwest corner of the south (front) façade in a projecting metal framework. An original concrete planter wraps around the southeast corner of the façade, where it meets the 1967 addition. The main entrance—two-leaf metal doors with sidelites—and a metal-framed glass curtain wall are present on the south façade of the addition. The addition features a higher roofline and a textured, square tile finish.

The Administration Building has undergone numerous alterations. On the original 1953 façade (Figure 45 and Figure 46), floor-to-ceiling fixed windows flanked a single-leaf, plain wood door with a decorative geometric relief of cut-out squares. In 1967, the entrance was relocated to the addition. The original door and windows were replaced by the current window grid. The doors on the north façade are all replacements, and only two of the original steel awning windows are extant (see Figure 40 and Figure 41). The 1967 addition more than doubled the size of the building.



Figure 45. Facility 1781 south elevation in 1956 (Facility 1790 at left). Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1781 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1781 was designed by Zick & Sharp—considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. However, the 1967 addition and renovations dramatically altered the scale and design of the building—the original Mid-century Modern styling of which is no longer extant. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with Zick & Sharp or Criterion C for its design. Facility 1781 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. While the building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, it has suffered a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Facility 1781 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 46. Facility 1781 south elevation in 1958. Note: Covered walkway has been extended since 1956 (see Figure 45). Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

FACILITY 1782

Facility 1782 (Figures 47-Figure 50) was built as a multipurpose building to accommodate the growing student body of the Nellis Elementary School. The architect and/or engineer are unknown. No drawings or Real Property Records exist that indicate if the building was modified or the function was changed over time. Even though the exact construction date is not known for Facility 1782, the sequence of aerial photographs show that it was built between 1956 and 1962. A 1958 school yearbook photograph (see Figure 46) shows that a covered walkway from Facility 1781 was extended east, suggesting that Facility 1782 had been constructed. Examination of a 1959 aerial also seems to indicate that Facility 1782 may have been constructed by then (resolution of the aerial is poor). Therefore, it is most likely that Facility 1782 was constructed closer to 1958-1959.

This two-story, 5,909-square-foot building has a low-pitched gable roof with narrow eaves and a rectangular plan. Like Facility 1781, it is oriented roughly east-west. The building is of concrete post and beam construction with concrete block infill. It rests on a concrete slab foundation. The south (front) and east façades are solid edifices without fenestration. One single-leaf plain metal door is located on the south façade. A one-story, shed-roofed wing with two steel awning windows spans the west elevation. It is believed to be original based on the wing's presence in a photograph taken prior to 1962 (Figure 51). It has ribbon windows on the north elevation, which give the design a sense of horizontal flow and an industrial feel. There is a shed-roofed one-story, concrete block addition along the north elevation. An identical single-leaf metal door is located on the east side of the north addition. Steel awning windows are visible along the second story of the north façade. The building also has a covered walkway at the west end of the north elevation.



Figure 47. Facility 1782 east and north elevations, looking southwest.



Figure 48. Facility 1782 west elevation, looking east. Note: One-story wing spanning the west elevation.



Figure 49. Facility 1782 east and south elevations, looking northwest.



Figure 50. Facility 1782 east elevation, looking west. The parking lot (Facility 50000) is on the front.

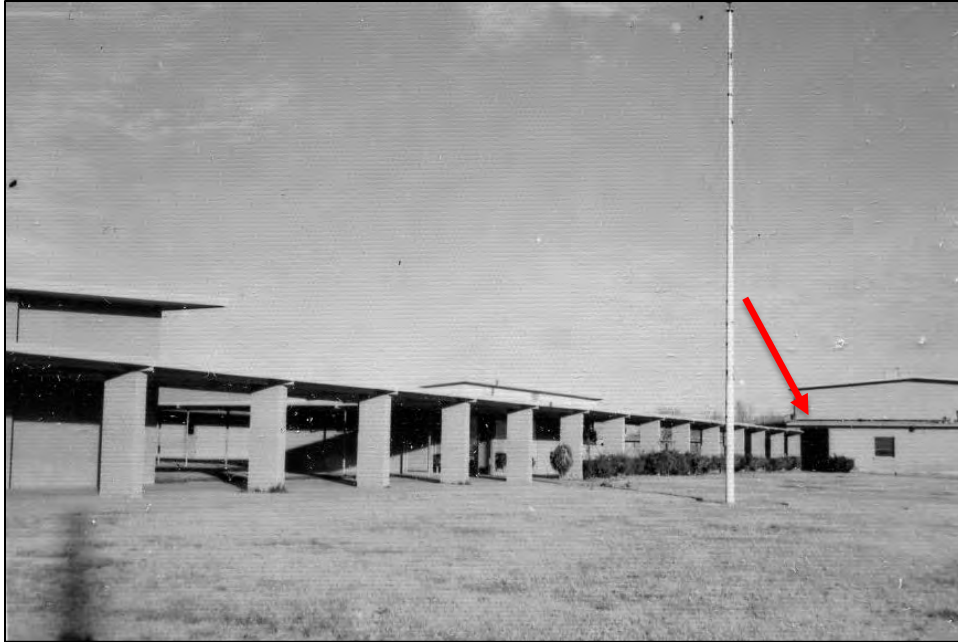


Figure 51. Facility 1782 and walkway in 1962 or prior. Note: Red arrow shows one-story wing on western elevation of Facility 1782. Courtesy of NSM, Lomie G. Heard Collection.

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1782 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Based on its design, Facility 1782 was likely not the work of Zick & Sharp—considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. It is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion B. Facility 1782 has been altered, which can be observed from the exterior. Although there are no original drawings, the additions altered the scale of the building and changed the window rhythm. It also does not display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Facility 1782 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 1782 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

FACILITY 1783

Facility 1783 is one of the three Zick & Sharp-designed classroom buildings constructed for the original campus in 1953 (Figure 52-Figure 55). The building currently houses Classrooms 4-9 as well as separate boys' and girls' restrooms. Like the Administration Building that it parallels, Facility 1783 is oriented roughly east-west. The 7,911-square-foot, one-story building has a long and narrow rectangular plan. It is a concrete post and beam structure with concrete block infill walls on a concrete foundation. The structural skeleton allows thin walls and large glass surfaces for the classrooms.

The principal shed roof incorporates a wide, overhanging eave along the south (front) façade of the building, and a lower shed roof is located along the north side of the classroom building. A steel-framed clerestory window spans the north side of the roof between the upper and lower rooflines, which are accented by blue metal fascias. The east and west walls of Facility 1783 project beyond the primary north and south walls and rise into high, curving parapets. The curvilinear form of the



Figure 52. Facility 1783 west and south elevations, looking northeast.



Figure 53. Facility 1783 west and north elevations, looking southeast.



Figure 54. Facility 1783 east and south elevations, looking northwest.



Figure 55. Facility 1783 detail of south elevation, looking southwest. Note: Roof windows are covered (white area under the blue band)

walls resembles the wings of a plane, and introduces a sculptural effect to the streamlined design. All the rooms are accessed from the outside by single-leaf, plain metal replacement doors along the south and west façades. A narrow ribbon of original steel awning windows is located above the doors and below the shed roof on the south. A ribbon of larger, steel awning windows is located along the north façade of the classrooms. There are no exterior doors on this rear façade. The building is connected to the covered walkway on the west elevation.

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1783 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1783 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. The classroom building was, however, designed by Zick & Sharp, considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. It is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion B for this association. The building is also significant for its Mid-century Modern design characteristics, including its low horizontal profile, asymmetrical rooflines, curving walls, industrial ribbon windows, and purposeful lack of ornamentation. While the doors are all replacements and the clerestory window glass has been removed, the building maintains enough of its original character defining features to maintain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship in addition to location, setting, feeling, and association. Facility 1783 is therefore recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria B and C.

FACILITY 1784

Facility 1784 is one of the three Zick & Sharp-designed classroom buildings constructed for the original campus in 1953 (Figure 56-Figure 60). The building currently houses Classrooms 16-19 as well as separate boys' and girls' restrooms. Like Facility 1783 that it parallels, Facility 1784 is oriented roughly east-west. The building encompasses 7,039 square feet. Otherwise, it is identical to Facility 1783 described above. The building is connected to the covered walkway on the west elevation.

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1784 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1784 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. The classroom building was, however, designed by Zick & Sharp—considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. It is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion B for this association. The building is also significant for its Mid-century Modern design characteristics, including its low horizontal profile, asymmetrical rooflines, curving walls, industrial ribbon windows, and purposeful lack of ornamentation. While the doors are all replacements and the clerestory window glass has been removed, the building maintains enough of its original character defining features to maintain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship in addition to location, setting, feeling, and association. Facility 1784 is therefore recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria B and C.



Figure 56. Facility 1784 east and north elevations, looking southwest.



Figure 57. Facility 1784 west and north elevations, looking southeast.



Figure 58. Facility 1784 west and south elevations, looking northeast.



Figure 59. Facility 1784 east and south elevations, looking northwest.



Figure 60. Courtyard between Facility 1783 (left) and Facility 1784 (right), looking west.

FACILITY 1785

Facility 1785 was built in 1956 (Figure 61-Figure 66) as a classroom building to meet the needs of the growing Nellis Elementary School. The building currently houses Classrooms 20-25 as well as separate boys' and girls' restrooms. Facility 1785 and its peer Facility 1788 are oriented roughly east-west and parallel to Facilities 1784 and 1789, respectively, of the original campus. Their similar design, size, and layout continued and expanded the Zick & Sharp-designed grid pattern of the campus to the north. The architect and/or engineer are unknown. The one-story building encompasses 6,378 square feet. It is a concrete post and beam structure with concrete block infill walls on a concrete foundation. The structural skeleton allows thin walls and large glass surfaces for the classrooms.

The primary shed roof incorporates a wide, overhanging eave along the south (front) façade of the building. A lower shed roof is located along the north side of the classroom building. And like the 1953 buildings, a steel-framed clerestory window spans the north side of the roof between the upper and lower rooflines, which are accented by blue metal fascias. All the rooms are accessed from the outside by single-leaf, plain metal replacement doors along the south, west and north façades. Unlike the 1953 classroom buildings, there are no windows on the south façade. However, ribbons of multi-pane steel awning windows—similar to the original classroom buildings—span the north façade. A covered walkway runs along the west side of the building.



Figure 61. Facility 1785 west and south elevations, looking northeast.



Figure 62. Facility 1785 east and south elevations, looking northwest.



Figure 63. Facility 1785 west elevation, looking east. Note: Shed roof mimics the 1953 Zick & Sharp designed classrooms, Facilities 1783 and 1784.



Figure 64. Facility 1785 west and north elevations, looking northeast. Note: Mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and fire suppression systems added along the roofline.



Figure 65. Facility 1785 north elevation, looking southwest. Note: Holes cut in panels beneath the ribbon windows for HVAC pipes.



Figure 66. Facility 1785 north elevation, looking southwest. Note: Roof windows filled.

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1785 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1785 was clearly not the work of Zick & Sharp—considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B. The building does not display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. While the unknown architect designed the building to be compatible with the existing fabric, it lacks the high style of the Zick & Sharp structures. Without the streamlining created by the curving walls that enhanced the asymmetrical look of the shed rooflines and clerestory windows, Facility 1785 is a far more modest example of Modernistic architecture. Facility 1785 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 1785 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

FACILITY 1786

Facility 1786 was built in 1967 (Figure 67-Figure 71) as a ten-room cluster to accommodate the growing student body of the Nellis Elementary School. The building currently houses Classrooms 31-35 as well as separate boys' and girls' restrooms. The architectural firm was Jack Miller Associates. The 12,593-square-foot, one-story building has a rectangular plan. It is oriented roughly north-south and located perpendicular to the three rows of classroom buildings.

The building is of concrete post and concrete block construction and rests on a concrete foundation. The flat roof extends beyond the east and west elevations to provide protected walking paths. The walls are clad with textured square tiles. The north and south walls are topped by curved parapets—conservatively mimicking the streamlined design of the 1953 school buildings. Single-leaf plain metal doors with sidelites and two-leaf plain metal doors are located along the east and west façades. There are no windows. The south elevation incorporates the mural “Desert Hawks,” which is the school logo.

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1786 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. The prominent Las Vegas architectural firm Jack Miller Associates designed the building. Facility 1786, however, does not express a particular phase in Miller's career or a significant aspect of his craft. With its concrete box-like form, heavy massing, and lack of fenestration, it is a very modest expression of Modern architectural principles that does not rise to the threshold of significance required for NRHP listing. It is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion B or C. Facility 1786 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 1786 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 67. Facility 1786 south elevation, looking north.



Figure 68. Facility 1786 east elevation, looking west.



Figure 69. Facility 1786 east elevation, looking southwest.



Figure 70. Facility 1786 west elevation, looking north.



Figure 71. Facility 1786 west elevation, looking south.

FACILITY 1787

Facility 1787, the Specialist Wing, was built in 1990 (Figure 72-Figure 76). The 7,373-square-foot building currently houses Classrooms 40-45 as well as separate boys' and girls' restrooms. The architect and/or engineer are unknown. No drawings or Real Property Records exist that indicate if the building was modified or the function changed. It is oriented roughly east-west and parallel to classroom Facility 1785.

The one-story building is of concrete post and concrete block construction and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is flat. The exterior walls are clad with textured square tiles. Single-leaf plain metal doors are located along the north and south façades. There are no windows. Covered walkways are located along the north and south.

Built in 1990, Facility 1787 is an elementary school building for the children of military families. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the building must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G. The resource has not made an exceptionally important contribution to broad patterns in our history, is not associated with the lives of persons of exceptional national, state, or local importance, is not of exceptional architectural importance, and does not yield nor is likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Therefore, Facility 1787 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G.



Figure 72. Facility 1787 west and south elevations, looking northeast.



Figure 73. Facility 1787 north elevation, looking southeast.



Figure 74. Facility 1787 east and north elevations, looking southwest.



Figure 75. Facility 1787 north elevation, looking northwest.



Figure 76. Courtyard between Facility 1785 (left) and 1787 (right), looking northwest.

FACILITY 1788

Facility 1788 was built in 1956 (Figure 77-Figure 81) with its peer Facility 1785 as a classroom to meet the needs of the growing Nellis Elementary School. The building currently houses Classrooms 20-25 as well as separate boys' and girls' restrooms. Facility 1788 and its peer Facility 1785 are oriented roughly east-west and parallel to Facilities 1789 and 1784, respectively, of the original campus. Their similar design, size, and layout continued and expanded the Zick & Sharp-designed grid pattern of the campus to the north. The architect and/or engineer are unknown. The one-story building encompasses 4,230 square feet. Otherwise it is identical to Facility 1785 described above. The building is connected to the covered walkway on the corner of east and south elevations.

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1788 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1788 was clearly not the work of Zick & Sharp—considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B. The building does not display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. While the unknown architect designed the building to be compatible with the existing fabric, it lacks the high style of the Zick & Sharp structures. Without the streamlining created by the curving walls which enhanced the asymmetrical look of the shed rooflines and clerestory windows, Facility 1788 is a far more modest example of Modernistic architecture. Facility 1788 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 1788 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 77. Facility 1788 north and west elevations, looking southeast.

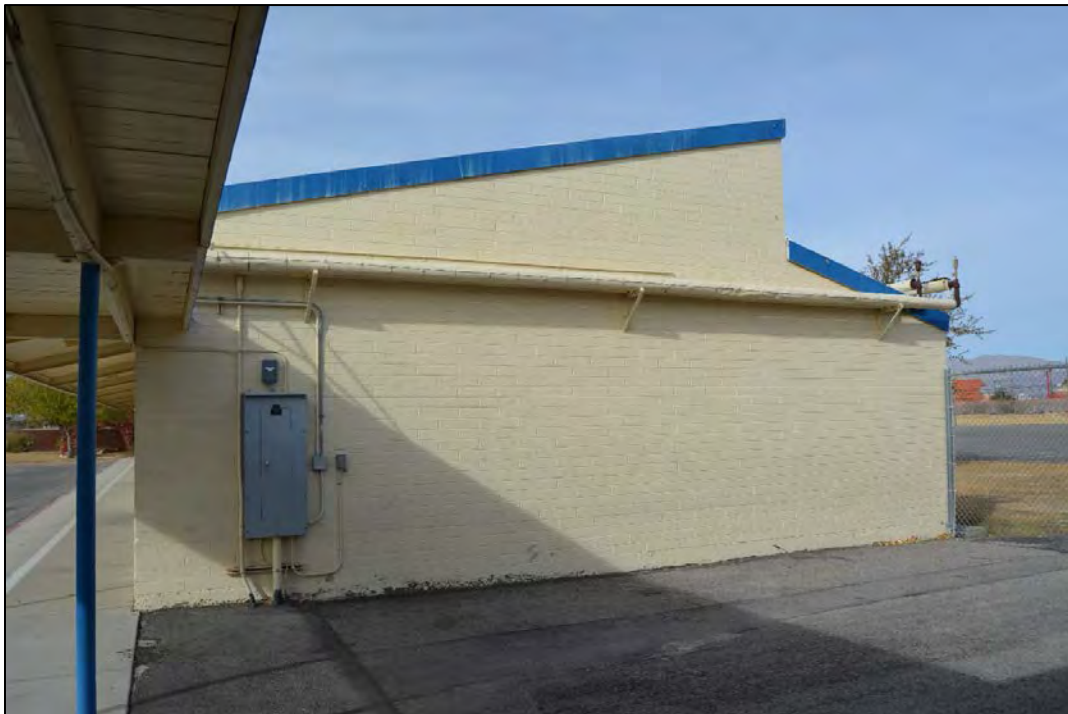


Figure 78. Facility 1788 east elevation, looking west. Note: Covered walkway along the south elevation.



Figure 79. Facility 1788 south elevation, looking northwest.



Figure 80. Facility 1788 west elevation, looking east.



Figure 81. Facility 1788 (left) west and south elevations, looking east, aligned with Facility 1785. Facility 1789 is seen on the right. The school garden is seen on the foreground.

FACILITY 1789

Facility 1789 is one of the three Zick & Sharp-designed classroom buildings constructed for the original campus in 1953 (Figure 82-Figure 88). It was the kindergarten wing. The building currently houses Classrooms 1-3. Facility 1789 is oriented roughly east-west, adjacent to Facility 1784. The 4,058-square-foot, one-story building has a narrow rectangular plan. It is a concrete post and beam structure with concrete block infill walls on a concrete foundation. The structural skeleton allows thin walls and large glass surfaces for the classrooms.

The principal shed roof incorporates a wide, overhanging eave along the south (front) façade of the building, and a lower shed roof is located along the north side of the classroom building. A steel-framed clerestory window spans the north side of the roof between the upper and lower rooflines, which are accented by blue metal fascias. The east and west walls of Facility 1789 project beyond the primary north and south walls and rise into high, curving parapets. The curvilinear form of the walls resembles the wings of a plane and introduces a sculptural effect to the streamlined design. All the rooms are accessed from the outside by single-leaf, plain metal replacement doors along the south and west façades. A narrow ribbon of original steel awning windows is located above the doors and below the shed roof on the south. A ribbon of larger, steel awning windows is located along the north façade of the classrooms. There are no exterior doors on this rear façade. On the south elevation, latticework covers a room addition. A covered sidewalk along the south elevation allows access to and from the classrooms. There is also a large enclosed playground and courtyard area adjacent to the southern elevation.



Figure 82. Facility 1789 west and north elevations, looking southeast. Note: Roof windows on the south elevation are covered.



Figure 83. Facility 1789 east and north elevations, looking southwest.



Figure 84. Courtyard between Facilities 1789 north elevation (left) and 1788 south elevation (right), looking west.



Figure 85. Facility 1789 south elevation and adjacent kindergarten playground, looking west.



Figure 86. Enclosed courtyard located adjacent to Facility 1789, looking west.



Figure 87. Facility 1789 south elevation, looking north. Note: Lattice is seen on this elevation.



Figure 88. Facility 1789 south elevation and adjacent enclosed courtyard and playground, looking northeast.

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1789 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1789 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. The classroom building was, however, designed by Zick & Sharp, considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. It is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion B for this association. The building is also significant for its Mid-century Modern design characteristics, including its low horizontal profile, asymmetrical rooflines, curving walls, industrial ribbon windows, and purposeful lack of ornamentation. While the doors are all replacements and the clerestory window glass has been removed, the building maintains enough of its original character defining features to maintain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship in addition to location, setting, feeling, and association. Facility 1789 is therefore recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria B and C.

FACILITY 1790

Designed by Zick & Sharp, Facility 1790 was built in 1953 (Figure 89-Figure 94) as a multipurpose building for the campus. It has served as the library since at least the early 1980s. Facility 1790 is oriented roughly north-south and perpendicular to the Administration Building. The 3,940-square-foot, one-story building has a rectangular plan. It is a concrete post and beam structure with a brick veneer finish and a concrete foundation. The shed roof has wide, overhanging eaves. A one-story, flat-roofed wing with a lower roofline is located along the west side of the building. A tall, rectangular brick tower rises high above the wing's roof. Based on a 1953 photograph (see Figure 13), this wing is original to the building. The original covered walkway with brick piers runs along the front façade of the building.



Figure 89. Facility 1790 south elevation, looking north.



Figure 90. Facility 1790 east elevation, looking west.



Figure 91. Facility 1790 east elevation, looking west.



Figure 92. Facility 1790 west elevation, looking east.



Figure 93. Facility 1790 looking east, the mechanical system is seen on the foreground.



Figure 94. Facility 1790 south and east elevations, looking northeast. Note: Facility 50000 (bicycle rack) is seen in the foreground.

Two-leaf, plain metal doors are located on the south (front) façade. Adjacent to this entrance is a painted mural. A two-pane metal window is located to the right of the entrance. Original decorative brick pilasters are present on the south and east façades. On the east, the pilasters delineate two sets of tripartite, original steel awning windows that rise to just under the eave. Single-leaf, plain metal doors (one each) are located on the east and west façades.

Facility 1790 has undergone numerous alterations. In its original iteration (see Figure 45 and Figure 46), the west half of the front façade was a steel-framed window wall incorporating the entrance door. The window wall spanned the entire height of the façade to just under the eave. The window wall has since been removed and replaced by infill material and two-leaf, plain metal doors. The two-pane window to the right of the entrance is also not original to the building. A wood lean-to has been added to the northern elevation adjacent to the mechanical equipment.

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1790 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1790 was designed by Zick & Sharp, considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Las Vegas. However, the alterations to the front façade of the building have dramatically altered its original Mid-century Modern design. While the original shed roofline, brick tower, and east-facing windows are intact, the front façade's window wall was its primary character defining feature. It is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion B for its association with Zick & Sharp or under Criterion C for its design. Facility 1790 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. While the building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, it has suffered a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Facility 1790 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

FACILITY 3200

The Flagpole, Facility 3200, was constructed in 1953 (Figure 95). The 30-foot high steel pole is anchored in a concrete footing, directly south of the covered walkway between the Administration building (Facility 1781) and the Library (Facility 1790).

As a flagpole, Facility 3200 is considered a Base Operations Support structure. It does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion A. It is not associated with any significant person and does not display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B or C. Facility 3200 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 3200 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

FACILITY 25003

Facility 25003 includes all the fence and signage materials located on the school property. Constructed in 2001, a chain link fence encloses the school property (Figure 96 and Figure 97). The fence was installed through a recommendation of a traffic safety analysis conducted in 2000. It was recommended that a chain link fence enclosing the school with one central entrance would aid in safety, thus preventing children from running into the street. A chain link fence constructed prior to 1987 predates the 2001 fence across the front of the school campus (see Figure 31). Additional chain link fences define the large playground area, bicycle racks, and unnumbered



Figure 95. View of the flagpole (Facility 3200), looking north. Note: Facility 1790 is on the background.



Figure 96. Chain-link fence at the northwest campus boundary, looking south.



Figure 97. Chain-link fence and concrete block wall along the western campus boundary, looking northeast. Note: Concrete block wall inside chain-link fence.

structure (discussed later). In addition to the chain link fences, there are two concrete block fences. One is located along the western side of the school campus bordering the school garden (see Figure 97) and the second encloses the kindergarten playground south of Facility 1789. The concrete block fence which encloses the kindergarten playground area dates to the original campus construction of 1953 (see Figure 86).

The signage materials include the following:

- Concrete block organizational signage, inscribed Lomie G. Heard Elementary School, located on the southeast corner of the campus (Figure 98).
- September 11, 2011 memorial rock located south of Building 1790 (Figure 99 and Figure 100).
- Petroglyph rock, located in the landscaped garden, located south of the Building 1781 (Figure 101 and Figure 102).
- Memorial rock dedicated in 1994, for the shade trees donated by the Nellis and Officers' Wives Club and planted by the 558th Engineer Squadron, located on the southeast corner of Building 1786 (Figure 103 and Figure 104).

The concrete block wall surrounding the kindergarten playground was designed by Zick & Sharp and is associated with Facility 1789. However, it does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion A and by itself does not represent the artistry of Zick & Sharp or display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B or C. Facility 25003 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 25003 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 98. Organizational signage of the school property, located on the southeast corner of the campus.



Figure 99. View of the flag pole (Facility 3200) and the memorial rock for September 11 2001 (right). The Library (Facility 1790) is on the background.



Figure 100. Inscription on the memorial rock for September 11, 2001.



Figure 101. Landscaped garden in front of Facility 1781, containing memorial rocks and synthetic petroglyph rock.



Figure 102. Synthetic petroglyph rock located in landscaped garden at the main campus entrance.



Figure 103. On the southeast corner of Facility 1786 there is a memorial rock, named, "Shade for the Children."



Figure 104. Memorial rock is dedicated to the Nellis AFB Officers' Wives Club and the 558th Engineer Squadron.

The remaining resources are less than 50 years of age and, therefore, must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G. As support structures for the school, the facility type lacks exceptional historical or engineering importance with no exceptional design or engineering merit. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the campus and because the structures do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age. Therefore, the remaining resources associated with Facility 25003 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

FACILITY 30002, 30003, AND 30004

Facilities 30002, 30003, and 30004 include the blue overhead protections located in the playground areas (Figure 105 and Figure 106). Based on a review of aerial photographs, the overhead protections were installed between the years 1987 and 2016. Two overhead protections are located on the primary playground blacktop. The third and smaller overhead protection is located over the kindergarten playground equipment, south of Facility 1789.

Facilities 30002, 30003, and 30004 are less than 50 years of age and, therefore, must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G. As a support structure for the school campus, the facility type lacks exceptional historical or engineering importance. Facilities 30002, 30003, and 30004 are overhead protection facilities with no design or engineering merit. They have not made an exceptionally important contribution to broad patterns in our history, are not associated with the lives of persons of exceptional national or local importance, are not of exceptional architectural importance, and do not yield nor are likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Therefore, Facilities 30002, 30003, and 30004 are recommended not eligible



Figure 105. Two overhead protections located in the main playground, looking south.



Figure 106. Overhead protection located in the kindergarten playground, looking northeast. Facility 1789 on the left.

under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the campus and because the structures do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

FACILITY 50000

Facility 50000 includes all parking areas (both vehicle and bicycle) located within the school property (Figure 107 and Figure 108). The parking areas are primarily located along the southeastern corner and western edges of the school campus. A majority of the parking area is covered in asphalt with the exception of a portion of the parking area located along the western boundary which is dirt. All parking areas with the exception of the main parking lot (Figure 109) are surrounded by a chain link fence.

- Parking area on the eastern side of campus adjacent to Facility 1782 (Figure 110). Paved prior to 1987.
- Parking area on the western side of campus adjacent to Facility 1790 (see Figure 107). Paved after 1987.
- Main parking area outside the campus fence on the southern boundary of campus (see Figure 109).
- Bicycle rack adjacent to Facility 1790 (see Figure 108). Paved prior to 1987.



Figure 107. Parking located west of Facility 1790.

As support structures for the campus, the facility type lacks exceptional historical or engineering importance with no exceptional design or engineering merit. The resources have not made an exceptionally important contribution to broad patterns in our history, are not associated with the lives of persons of exceptional national, state, or local importance, are not of exceptional architectural importance, and do not yield nor are they likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Therefore, the parking areas (both vehicle and bicycle) are recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the campus and because the structures do not



Figure 108. Bicycle rack located at the southwest corner of the school property. Facility 1790 is in the background.



Figure 109. Main parking lot, looking north. Facilities 1789, 1790, and 1781 (left to right) are seen in the background.



Figure 110. Parking lot located at the southeast corner of the school campus. Facilities 1782 (left) and 1786 (right) are seen in the background.

convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements of historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

FACILITY 58717

Facility 58717 is the concrete sidewalk network that connects the various buildings (Figure 111-Figure 113). Aerial photographs from 1953 show a sidewalk network established connecting the buildings and was therefore part of Zick & Sharp’s original design for the campus. The concrete may have been replaced and/or repaired over time; however, the layout has remained the same. As the campus was expanded in the 1960s, so was the sidewalk network. Exterior sidewalks leading up to the school buildings are typically uncovered, whereas sidewalks connecting campus buildings are typically covered. The covering is a wood frame with a shed roof supported by steel poles or concrete block columns. The concrete block columns support the covered walkway along the northern entrance to the school campus (see Figure 113). Exterior lighting is installed on the underside of the covering. Sidewalks located adjacent to the long edges of the classroom buildings are covered by extensions of the roof which provides an overhang protection the sidewalk.

Facility 58717 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A and by itself does not represent the artistry of Zick & Sharp or display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B or C. Facility 58717 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 58717 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 111. Sidewalk in front of Facility 1781, looking north.



Figure 112. Sidewalk leading to Facility 1790, looking north.



Figure 113. View of covered sidewalk located adjacent to Facility 1789, looking west.

UNNUMBERED STRUCTURE

The unnumbered structure (storage building) is located at the west side of the campus, south of the school garden. The concrete block building has a flat roof and was constructed in 1953 as part of the original school campus (Figure 114). The building has a single door entrance and a roll up door on the north elevation. The building is surrounded by a chain-link perimeter fence.

This structure does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A and by itself does not represent the artistry of Zick & Sharp or display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B or C. It also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. The unnumbered structure is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 114. Unnumbered structure, looking north.

CHAPTER 6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The extensive inventory and evaluation of the buildings and structures of the Charter School Property determined that three properties (Facilities 1783, 1784, and 1789) are recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Table 3). The expansion of the school campus since 1953 culminated in the stratification of the architectural resources over the course of time. Either new facilities were constructed to meet the needs of the growing student body or existing buildings were repurposed.

Table 3
National Register Eligibility Recommendations of Evaluated Resources

Facility Number	Facility Name	Date	Architect	Eligibility Recommendation
1781	Administration Building	1953 (Additions 1967)	Zick & Sharp Associates Jack Miller & Associates	Ineligible
1782	Multipurpose Building	Unknown (1956-1964)	Unknown	Ineligible
1783	Classroom Building	1953	Zick & Sharp Associates	Eligible B and C
1784	Classroom Building	1953	Zick & Sharp Associates	Eligible B and C
1785	Classroom Building	1956	Unknown	Ineligible
1786	Multipurpose Building	1967	Jack Miller & Associates	Ineligible
1787	Specialist Wing	1990	Unknown	Ineligible
1788	Classroom Building	1956	Unknown	Ineligible
1789	Classroom Building	1953	Zick & Sharp Associates	Eligible B and C
1790	Multipurpose Building (now used as the library)	1953	Zick & Sharp Associates	Ineligible
3200	Flag Pole	1953	Zick & Sharp Associates	Ineligible
25003	Fence & Signage	Various 1953 - Concrete block fence around kindergarten play area 2001 - Chain-link fence around school property	1953 - Zick & Sharp Associates 2001 - Unknown	Ineligible

Table 3 (continued)

Facility Number	Facility Name	Date	Architect	Eligibility Recommendation
30002	Overhead Protection (Playground)	Unknown; between (1987 and 2016)	Unknown	Ineligible
30003	Overhead Protection (Playground)	Unknown; between (1987 and 2016)	Unknown	Ineligible
30004	Overhead Protection (Playground)	Unknown; between (1987 and 2016)	Unknown	Ineligible
50000	All parking	Unknown; Prior to 1987 – bicycle rack and parking area on the east side of campus Post 1987 – parking area on the west side of campus and main parking area on the south side of campus	Unknown	Ineligible
58717	Sidewalk	1953; expanded in 1967	1953 – Zick & Sharp Associates	Ineligible
Unnumbered	Structure (storage building)	1953	Zick & Sharp Associates	Ineligible

In regard to the school facilities, the eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP falls under two district themes: (1) properties designed by Zick & Sharp, Criterion B; and (2) properties constructed under the influence of Architectural Modernism (1950-1975), Criterion C. Facilities 1783, 1784, and 1789 are recommended eligible under Criterion B (any specific individuals who made exceptionally significant contributions to local, state, or national history) and Criterion C (representative of the work of a significant architect or engineer, or display of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction). The architectural firm of Zick & Sharp designed Facilities 1783, 1784, and 1789 in 1953. Prominent Las Vegas architects Walter Zick and Harris Sharp led efforts to establish architectural licensing in the state of Nevada and made significant contributions to the architecture of Las Vegas. These properties are good examples of Mid-century Modern architecture.

The campus does not meet the criteria to establish a historic district. Out of ten buildings (1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, and 1790), only three are recommended eligible for the National Register. To propose a historic district, at least 50 percent of the extant resources within a historic district must retain sufficient integrity. In the Charter School Property, the resources that are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP are the classroom buildings from the original Zick & Sharp campus design that have retained their integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association (Figure 115). Unfortunately, the other two buildings from the original campus design—the Administration Building (Facility 1781) and Library (Facility 1790)—have suffered significant losses of integrity due to alterations over time.



Figure 115. Resources recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

CHAPTER 7

PREPARERS' QUALIFICATIONS

Serra Akboy-Ilk, PhD, Assoc. AIA, served as the Architectural Historian on this project. She conducted fieldwork as well as research, undertook photographic documentation of the Charter School Property, and co-authored the report. Dr. Akboy-Ilk received a doctoral degree in architecture with a focus on historic preservation from Texas A&M University in 2011. She holds a Master of Arts degree in Anatolian civilizations and cultural heritage management from Koç University, İstanbul, Turkey, and a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, İstanbul, Turkey. Dr. Akboy-Ilk has more than fifteen years' experience working as a historic architect on a wide range of historical research and cultural resources management projects. Since 2015, she has been working at Versar, Inc., as an architectural historian and has conducted numerous building inventory and evaluation projects for a variety of federal agencies. Based on her level of education and experience, Serra Akboy-Ilk qualifies as historian/ architectural historian under the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (as defined in 36 CFR Part 61).

Michelle Wurtz Penton, PhD, RPA, served as the Project Manager for the project. She conducted fieldwork, archival research, and contributed to the technical report. Dr. Wurtz received a doctoral degree in Geospatial Information Sciences from the University of Texas at Dallas, a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology from the University of Texas at Arlington, and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology and Geography from Texas Tech University. Dr. Wurtz is a project manager with 16 years of experience in historical and cultural resources investigations.

REFERENCES CITED

American Institute of Architects, Las Vegas Chapter

- n.d. A Brief History of AIA Las Vegas. (<http://c.ygcdn.com/sites/www.aialasvegas.org/resource/resmgr/imported/History%20of%20the%20Chapter.pdf>). Accessed March 20, 2017.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

- 2005 Capehart Wherry Era Military Housing. Accessed 30 June 2006 from www.achp.gov/army-capehartwherry/. Anderson, T.
- 2005 *History of the 896th Munitions Squadron*. Manuscript on file at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada.

Andrus, Patrick, and Rebecca H. Shrimpton

- 2002 National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Anonymous

- 1947 "Courthouse Addition Awaits Official Nod." *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. September 18 1947:4.
- 1950a "District Gets Windfall." *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. December 14, 1950:3.
- 1950b "Paradise Village Job Started." *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. March 26, 1950:7.
- 1951a "Nellis Air Base School Gets Okeh." *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. January 30, 1951:2.
- 1951b "Architects Picked for Base School." *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. March 1, 1951:3.
- 1951c "Modern Design Picked for New School at Nellis Base." *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. December 21, 1951:1.
- 1951d "13-Classroom School at Nellis Air Base to be Opened in '52." *Bull's Eye*, Vol.1 No: 6. June 30, 1951:1.
- 1952a "Nellis School Job Pending." *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. March 27, 1952:6.
- 1952b "Construction to Start on Nellis School." *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. April 14, 1952:1.
- 1952c "Nellis School Float" *Bull's Eye*, May 23, 1952.

- 1952d “Base Grammar School Increases Enrollment” *Bull’s Eye*, September 5, 1952:4.
- 1953 “Future Radio Announcers.” *Las Vegas SUN*. February 12, 1953:7.
- 1956 “West Charleston Medical Center Opens on Sunday.” *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. December 9, 1956:23.
- 1957 “Birth of the ‘MINT’.” *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. March 13, 1957:3.
- 1960 “Nellis School Feels Growth Pains’.” *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. October 14, 1960:6.
- 1974 “Why It’s Nellis Of Course.” *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. Special Edition. August 31, 1974:10.
- Baldwin, W.C.
 1996 *Four Housing Privatization Programs: A History of the Wherry, Capehart, Section 801, and Section 802 Family Housing Programs in the Army*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Office of History, Alexandria, Virginia.
- Berger, A.
 2005 *Beyond Blue Four: The Past and Future Transformation of Red Flag*. *Air & Space Power Journal* 19 (2, summer).
- Cameron, R.
 1994 *Coming In From the Cold: Military Heritage in the Cold War*, Report on the Department of Defense Legacy Project. Center for Air Force History.
- 1948 *The Air Corps Prepared for War, 1939–1941*. In *Plans and Early Operations, January 1939 to August 1942*, pp. 101–150. *The Army Air Forces in World War II*, vol. I, edited by W. F. Craven and J. L. Cate. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Conn, S., and B. Fairchild
 1989 *United States Army in World War II, The Western Hemisphere: The Framework of Hemisphere Defense*. Center of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D.C.
- Dobson-Brown, Deborah
 2004 *Wherry and Capehart Housing, Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada*. Prepared for Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada.
- Ellis, Robert G.
 1988 *A Chronology of Events at Las Vegas Army Air Field, Las Vegas Air Force Base, and Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: October 1940 through September 1966*. 554 Operations Support Wing.
- Goff, Karen Zick, and Claire Zick Walker
 2007 *CCSD Facility Name Nomination Application*.
- Green, Paul
 2003 *Interim Guidance: Treatment of Cold War Historic Properties for U.S. Air Force Installations*. U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.

- Hampton, Roy, Maria Burkett, and Christine Trebellas
 2012 *Historic Context for Evaluating Mid-Century Modern Military Buildings*. Prepared for Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, by Hardlines Design Company, Columbus, Ohio.
- Hebert, A. J.
 2005 *Red Flag with a Difference*. Air Force Magazine 88(8).
- Hinds, J. R.
 1977 *Epitome of the History of Nellis Air Force Base, 1940-1977*. Prepared for Nellis Air Force Base, NV: Nellis Air Force Base.
- Hulse, J. W..
 1991 *The Silver State: Nevada's Heritage Reinterpreted*. University of Nevada Press, Reno.
- JRP Historical Consulting, LLC
 2014 *Survey and Evaluation of 121 Buildings at Nellis Air Force Base, Clark County, Nevada*. Prepared for Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, by JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, Davis, California.
- Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority
 2017 History of Las Vegas Timeline, <http://www.lveva.com/stats-and-facts/history-of-las-vegas/>. Accessed 8 May 2017.
- Lewis, Karen, Katherine J. Roxlau, Lori E. Rhodes, Paul Boyer, Joseph S. Murphey, Paul Green, James A. Lowe, A. Blake Roxlau, David P. Staley, John A. Evaskovich, Patience Elizabeth Patterson
 1995 United States Air Force ACC and the Legacy of the Cold War: A Systematic Study of ACC Cold War Materiel Culture. Headquarters, U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command, Langley, Virginia.
- Lavin, Mary K.
 1998 Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Military-Industrial Historic Properties. U.S. Army Environmental Center, Proving Ground, Maryland.
- Llinares, Rick, and Chuck Lloyd
 1996 *Warfighters: The Story of the USAF Weapons School & the 57th Wing*. Schiffer Publishing, Ltd., Atglen, Pennsylvania.
- McFadden, Michelle
 1992 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form of Moulin Rouge Hotel. Submitted to United States Department of the Interior National Park Service.
- Murphey, J. S.
 1995 Challenges of Cold War Cultural Resources. In *Historic Context and Methodology for Assessment*, pp. 7–14. A Systematic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, vol. 1, by K. Lewis, K. J. Roxlau, L. E. Rhodes, P. Boyer, J. S. Murphey. Mariah Associates, Inc., Albuquerque, New Mexico. Submitted to Air Combat Command Headquarters, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia.

Nellis Air Force Base (AFB)

2006 Nellis Air Force Base Web Page, www.nellis.af.mil. Accessed July 7, 2006.

nd Real Property Office miscellaneous files.

Nevada Preservation Foundation

2017 "Paradise Village National Register," <https://nevadapreservation.org/paradise-village-national-register-historic-places/>. Accessed January 23, 2017.

Nevada State Museum (NSM)

Lomie G. Heard Collection.

Office of History, USAF Weapons and Tactics Center (OHWTC)

1994 *Brief History of Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada (Air Combat Command)*. Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada.

Page & Turnbull, Inc.

1988 An Inventory and Evaluation of World War II Structures at Nellis Air Force Base and Indian Springs Auxiliary Air Force Field, Nevada. Prepared for Interagency Archeological Services, National Park Service, Western Regional Office, San Francisco, California.

Prior, Marsha, Karen Van Citters, and Duane E. Peter

2017 *National Register of Historic Places Themes and Historic Context for Air Force, Army, and Navy in the Cold War*. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command Series, Report of Investigations Number 99. Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas.

Rogers, Keith

2015 "Nellis wants to sever ties with CCSD, replace with new charter school." *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. March 22 2015.

Shaw, Frederick J. (editor)

2004 *Locating Air Force Base Sites, History's Legacy*. Air Force History and Museums Program, United States Air Force, Washington D.C.

Sherwood, J. D.

1996 *Officers in Flight Suits: The Story of American Air Force Fighter Pilots in the Korean War*. New York University Press, New York.

Travisano, Mikel, Michelle Wurtz, Marsha Prior, and Tarin E. Erickson

2007 *Nellis Air Force Base: Historic Evaluation of 64 Buildings*. U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command Series Reports of Investigations Number 40. Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas.

U.S. Air Force Historical Office

1947 *Development of AAF Facilities in the United States*. U.S. Air Force Historical Study No. 69 (Document #467658). On file, Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

U.S. Air Force Thunderbirds Art Department
2006 *Thunderbirds History*. Accessed July 5, 2006 from
www.nellis.af.mil/thunderbirds/index.htm.

Weitze, Karen J.

1999 *Cold War Infrastructure for Strategic Air Command: The Bomber Mission*. Prepared for Headquarters, Air Combat Command, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. KEA Environmental, Inc., Sacramento, California.

Wilman, J. Catherine, and James D. Reinhardt

1997 *Pictorial History of Nellis Air Force Base, 1941-1996*. Nellis Air Force Base, Office of History, Washington D.C.

APPENDIX A

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORMS

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

For SHPO Use Only

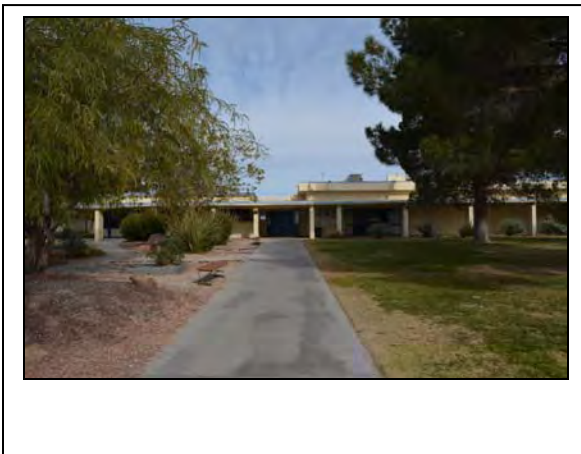
Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)

BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1953
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

The Administration Building (Facility 1781), designed by architects Zick & Sharp, was constructed in 1953 for the original school campus. The building has always served as the primary entrance to the complex. In 1967, prominent Las Vegas architect Jack Miller designed a large addition that extended the building to the east. The 1967 addition is approximately 3,092 square feet, thus accounting for over half of the building's 5,048 square feet. On the north and south elevations, the separation between the two building campaigns is manifested by the changes in elevation, roof system, and wall composition.

Facility 1781 is a one-story building with a flat roof and rectangular plan. It is oriented roughly east-west. The original portion of the building is a concrete post and beam structure with concrete block infill walls. The foundation is a reinforced concrete slab. Fixed, rectangular windows above concrete panels wrap around the southwest corner of the south (front) façade in a projecting metal framework. An original concrete planter wraps around the southeast corner of the façade, where it meets the 1967 addition. The main entrance—two-leaf metal doors with sidelites—and a metal-framed glass curtain wall are present on the south façade of the addition. The addition features a higher roofline and a textured, square tile finish.

The Administration Building has undergone numerous alterations. On the original 1953 façade, floor to ceiling fixed windows flanked a single-leaf, plain wood door with a decorative geometric relief of cut-out squares. In 1967, the entrance was relocated to the addition. The original door and windows were replaced by the current window grid. The doors on the north façade are all replacements, and only two of the original steel awning windows are extant. The 1967 addition also more than doubled the size of the building.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s): 1967
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 1781, Administration Building
Current/Common Name	Facility 1781, Administration Building
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Zick & Sharp Associates
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	Mid-century Modern
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674499 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011685 (CENTROID)
DATUM:	EASTING:	NORTHING:

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Building vacancy when current school no longer occupies the building.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

SHPO Resource Number:

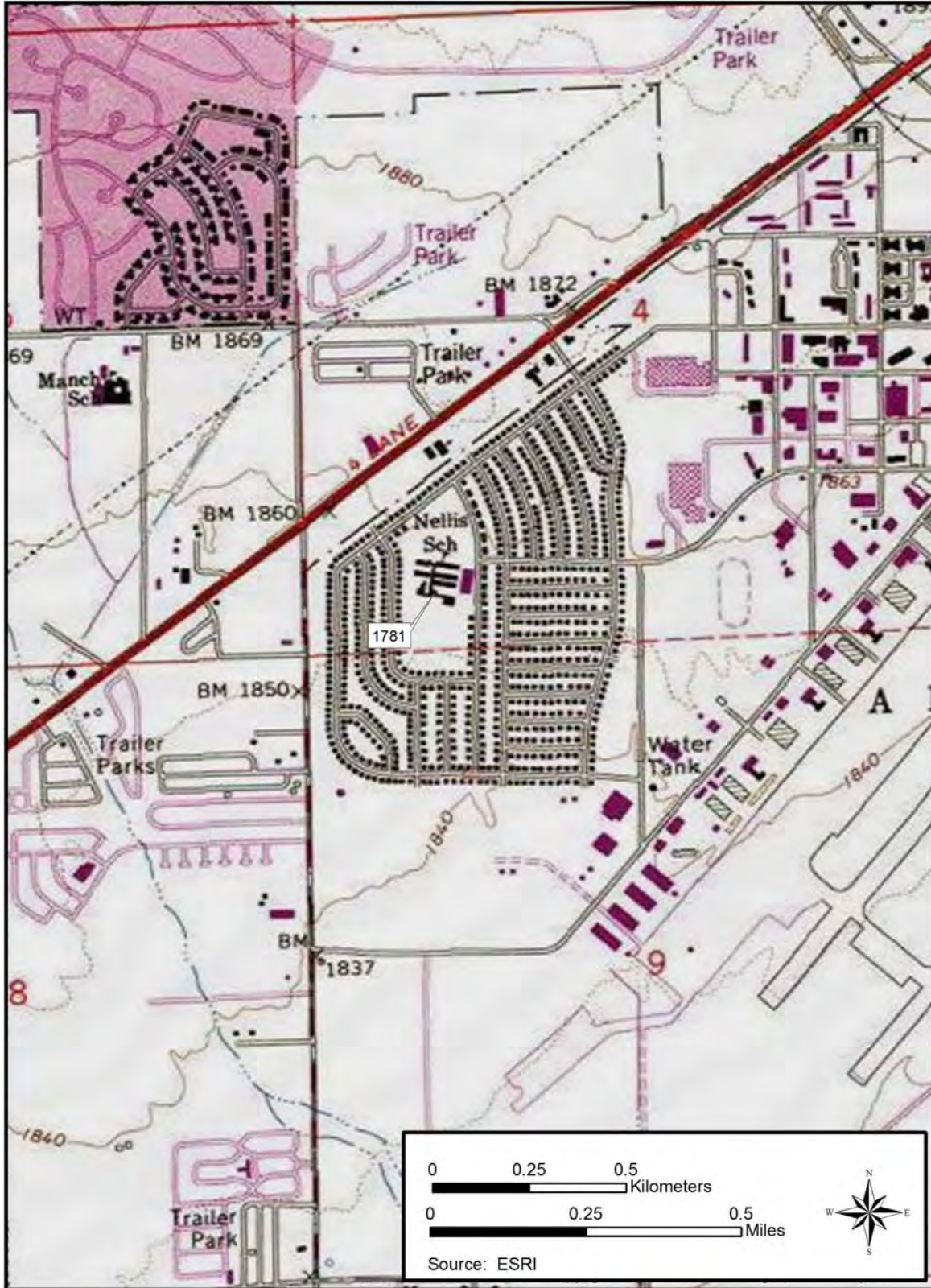
Other ID Number:

13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1781 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1781 was designed by Zick & Sharp—considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. However, the 1967 addition and renovations dramatically altered the scale and design of the building—the original Mid-century Modern styling of which is no longer extant. It is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion B for its association with Zick & Sharp or Criterion C for its design. Facility 1781 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. While the building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, it has suffered a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Facility 1781 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: South Facing: NW Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: East Facing: W Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:



Façade: West and North Facing: SE Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: West Facing: E Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

For SHPO Use Only

Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
 ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)

BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A
CONSTRUCTION DATE	Exact date unknown, between 1956 and 1962
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Facility 1782 was built as a multipurpose building to accommodate the growing student body of the Nellis Elementary School. The architect and/or engineer are unknown. No drawings or Real Property Records exist that indicate if the building was modified or the function was changed over time. Even though the exact construction date is not known for Facility 1782, the sequence of aerial photographs show that it was built between 1956 and 1962. A 1958 school yearbook photograph (see Figure 38) shows that a covered walkway from Facility 1781 was extended east, suggesting that Facility 1782 had been constructed. Examination of a 1959 aerial also seems to indicate that Facility 1782 may have been constructed by then (resolution of the aerial is poor). Therefore, it is most likely that Facility 1782 could have been constructed closer to 1958-1959.

This two-story, 5,909-square-foot building has a low-pitched gable roof with narrow eaves and a rectangular plan. Like Facility 1781, it is oriented roughly east-west. The building is of concrete post and beam construction with concrete block infill. It rests on a concrete slab foundation. The south (front) and east facades are solid edifices without fenestration. One single-leaf plain metal door is located on the south façade. A one-story, shed-roofed wing with two steel awning windows spans the west elevation. It is believed to be original based on the wing's presence in a photograph taken prior to 1962. It has ribbon windows on the north elevation, which give the design a sense of horizontal flow and an industrial feel. There is a shed-roofed one-story, concrete block addition along the north elevation. An identical single-leaf metal door is located on the east side of the north addition. Steel awning windows are visible along the second story of the north façade. The building also has a covered walkway at the west end of the north elevation.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s):
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 1782, Multipurpose Building
Current/Common Name	Facility 1782, Multipurpose Building
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Unknown
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	Mid-century Modern
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674531 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011664 (CENTROID)
DATUM:	EASTING:	NORTHING:

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Building vacancy when current school no longer occupies the building.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:

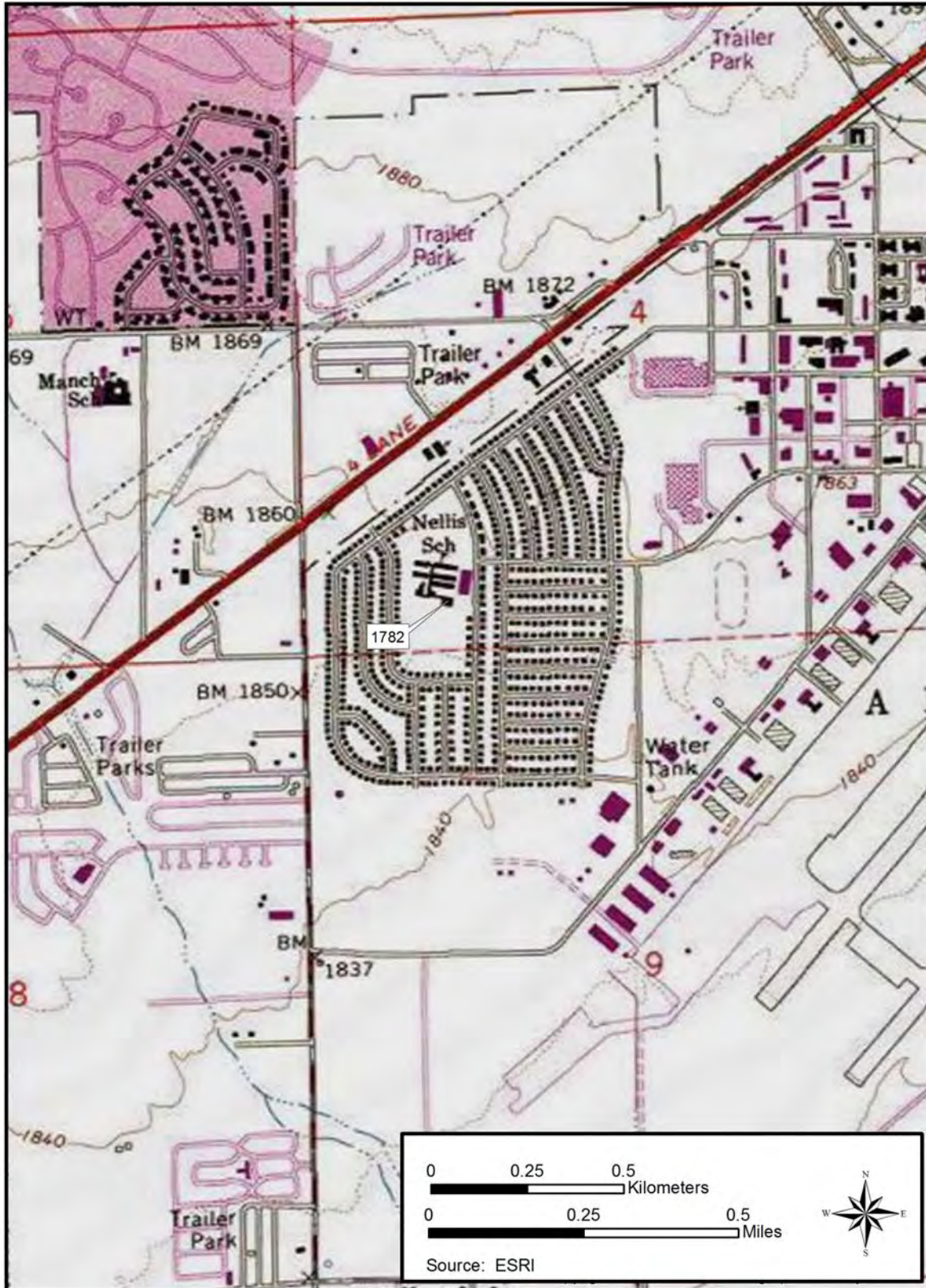
13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1782 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Based on its design, Facility 1782 was likely not the work of Zick & Sharp—considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. It is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion B. Facility 1782 has been altered, which can be observed from the exterior. Although there are no original drawings, the additions altered the scale of the building and changed the window rhythm. It also not does display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Facility 1782 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 1782 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP

SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS

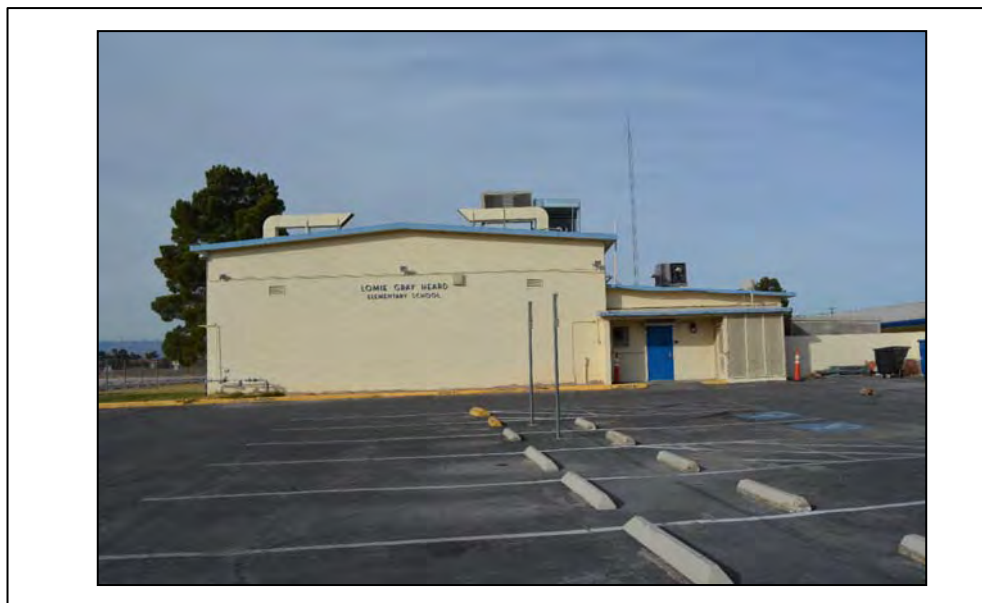


Façade: West Facing: E Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: East and North Facing: SW Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:



Façade: East

Facing: W

Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk

Date: 12/11/16

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

For SHPO Use Only

Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)

BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive	
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191	
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A	
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1953	
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None	
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Facility 1783 is one of the three Zick & Sharp-designed classroom buildings constructed for the original campus in 1953. The building currently houses Classrooms 4-9 as well as separate boys' and girls' restrooms. Like the Administration Building that it parallels, Facility 1783 is oriented roughly east-west. The 7,911-square-foot, one-story building has a long and narrow rectangular plan. It is a concrete post and beam structure with concrete block infill walls on a concrete foundation. The structural skeleton allows thin walls and large glass surfaces for the classrooms.

The principal shed roof incorporates a wide, overhanging eave along the south (front) façade of the building. A lower shed roof is located along the north side of the classroom building. And a steel-framed clerestory window spans the north side of the roof between the upper and lower rooflines, which are accented by blue metal fascias. The east and west walls of Facility 1783 project beyond the primary north and south walls and rise into high, curving parapets. The curvilinear form of the walls resembles the wings of a plane, and introduces a sculptural effect to the streamlined design. All the rooms are accessed from the outside by single-leaf, plain metal replacement doors along the south and west facades. A narrow ribbon of original steel awning windows is located above the doors and below the shed roof on the south. A ribbon of larger, steel awning windows is located along the north façade of the classrooms. There are no exterior doors on this rear façade. The building is connected to the covered walkway on the west elevation.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s):
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 1783, Classroom Building
Current/Common Name	Facility 1783, Classroom Building
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Zick & Sharp Associates
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	Mid-century Modern
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674517 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011704 (CENTROID)
DATUM:	EASTING:	NORTHING:

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Building vacancy when current school no longer occupies the building.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

SHPO Resource Number:

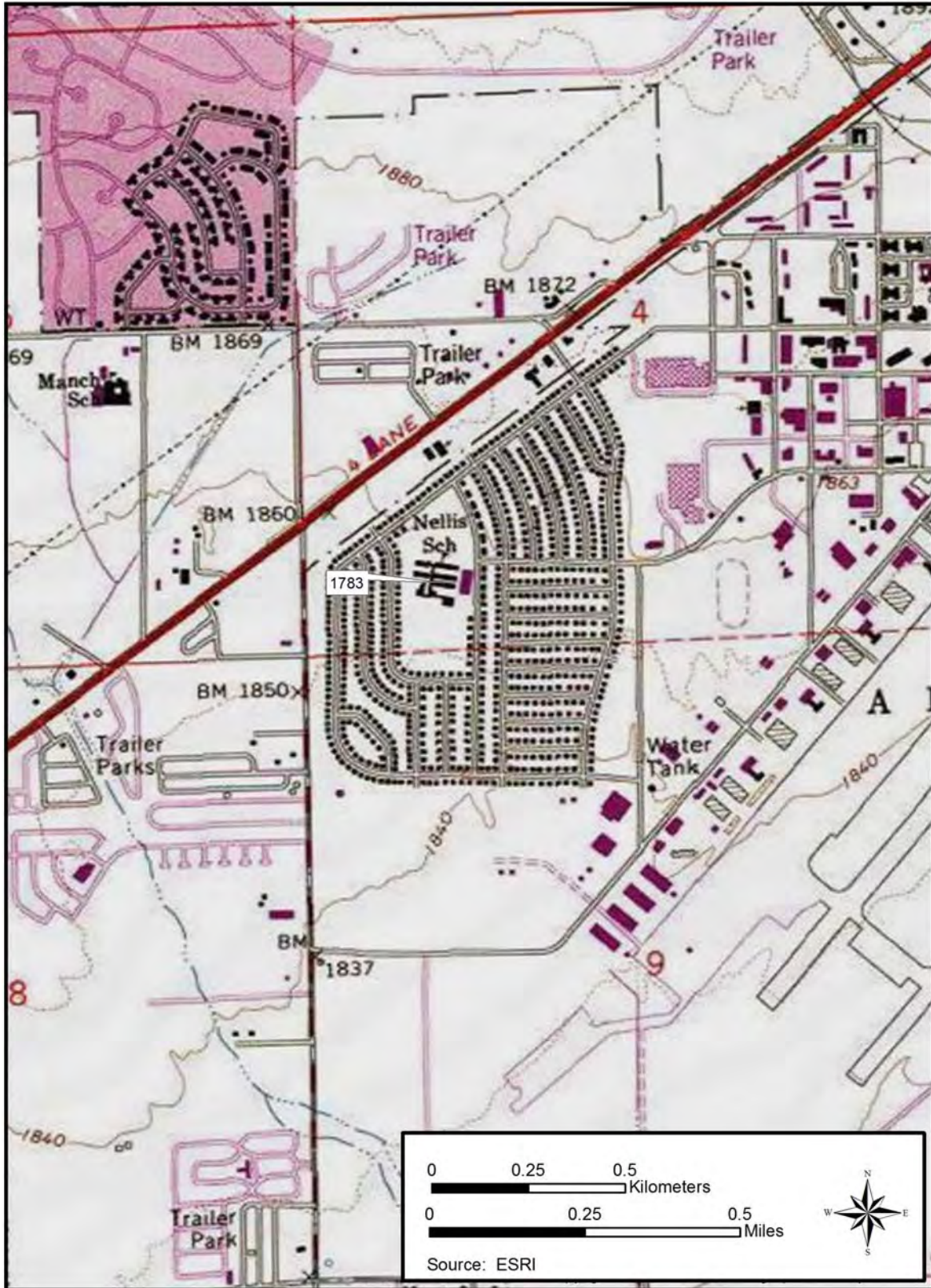
Other ID Number:

13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1783 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1783 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. The classroom building was, however, designed by Zick & Sharp—considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. It is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion B for this association. The building is also significant for its Mid-century Modern design characteristics including its low horizontal profile, assymetrical rooflines, curving walls, industrial ribbon windows, and purposeful lack of ornamentation. While the doors are all replacements, and the clerestory window glass has been removed, the building maintains enough of its original character defining features to maintain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship in addition to location, setting, feeling, and association. Facility 1783 is therefore recommended eligible to the NRHP under Criteria B and C.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: West Facing: N Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: East and South Facing: NW Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

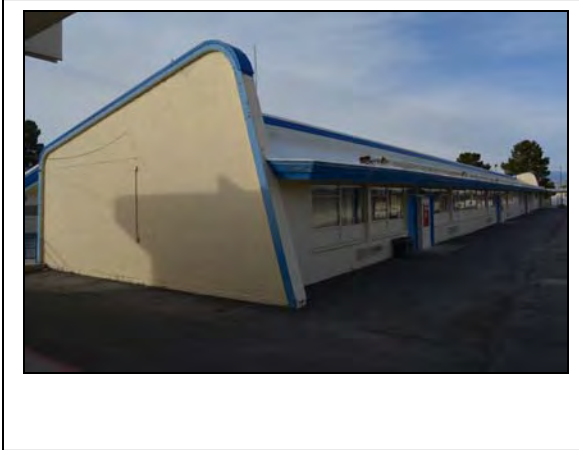
For SHPO Use Only

Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)
BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive	
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191	
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A	
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1953	
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None	
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Facility 1784 is one of the three Zick & Sharp-designed classroom buildings constructed for the original campus in 1953. The building currently houses Classrooms 16-19 as well as separate boys' and girls' restrooms. Like Facility 1783 that it parallels, Facility 1784 is oriented roughly east-west. The building encompasses 7,039 square feet. Otherwise, it is identical to Facility 1783. It is a concrete post and beam structure with concrete block infill walls on a concrete foundation. The structural skeleton allows thin walls and large glass surfaces for the classrooms.

The principal shed roof incorporates a wide, overhanging eave along the south (front) façade of the building. A lower shed roof is located along the north side of the classroom building. And a steel-framed clerestory window spans the north side of the roof between the upper and lower rooflines, which are accented by blue metal fascias. The east and west walls of Facility 1784 project beyond the primary north and south walls and rise into high, curving parapets. The curvilinear form of the walls resembles the wings of a plane, and introduces a sculptural effect to the streamlined design. All the rooms are accessed from the outside by single-leaf, plain metal replacement doors along the south and west facades. A narrow ribbon of original steel awning windows is located above the doors and below the shed roof on the south. A ribbon of larger, steel awning windows is located along the north façade of the classrooms. There are no exterior doors on this rear façade. The building is connected to the covered walkway on the west elevation.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s):
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 1784, Classroom Building
Current/Common Name	Facility 1784, Classroom Building
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Zick & Sharp Associates
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	Mid-century Modern
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674521 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011729 (CENTROID)
DATUM:	EASTING:	NORTHING:

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Building vacancy when current school no longer occupies the building.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:

13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1784 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1784 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. The classroom building was, however, designed by Zick & Sharp—considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. It is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion B for this association. The building is also significant for its Mid-century Modern design characteristics including its low horizontal profile, asymmetrical rooflines, curving walls, industrial ribbon windows, and purposeful lack of ornamentation. While the doors are all replacements, and the clerestory window glass has been removed, the building maintains enough of its original character defining features to maintain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship in addition to location, setting, feeling, and association. Facility 1784 is therefore recommended eligible to the NRHP under Criteria B and C.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: West and North Facing: SE Photographer: Serra Akboy-Ilk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: West and South Facing: NE Photographer: Serra Akboy-Ilk Date: 12/11/16

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:



Façade: East and South Facing: NW Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



*Façade: Courtyard between Facility 1783 (left) and Facility 1784 (right)
Facing: W Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16*

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

For SHPO Use Only

Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)

BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive	
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191	
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A	
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1956	
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None	
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Facility 1785 was built in 1956 as a classroom building to meet the needs of the growing Nellis Elementary School. The building currently houses Classrooms 20-25 as well as separate boys' and girls' restrooms. Facility 1785 and its peer Facility 1788 are oriented roughly east-west and parallel to Facilities 1784 and 1789, respectively, of the original campus. Their similar design, size and layout continued and expanded the Zick & Sharp-designed grid pattern of the campus to the north. The architect and/or engineer are unknown. The one-story building encompasses 6,378 square feet. It is a concrete post and beam structure with concrete block infill walls on a concrete foundation. The structural skeleton allows thin walls and large glass surfaces for the classrooms.

The primary shed roof incorporates a wide, overhanging eave along the south (front) façade of the building. A lower shed roof is located along the north side of the classroom building. And like the 1953 buildings, a steel-framed clerestory window spans the north side of the roof between the upper and lower rooflines, which are accented by blue metal fascias. All the rooms are accessed from the outside by single-leaf, plain metal replacement doors along the south, west and north facades. Unlike the 1953 classroom buildings, there are no windows on the south facade. However, ribbons of multi-pane steel awning windows—similar to the original classroom buildings—span the north façade. A covered walkway runs along the west side of the building.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s):
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 1785, Classroom Building
Current/Common Name	Facility 1785, Classroom Building
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Unknown
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674525 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011754 (CENTROID)
DATUM:	EASTING:	NORTHING:

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Building vacancy when current school no longer occupies the building.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:

13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1785 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1785 was clearly not the work of Zick & Sharp—considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. It is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion B. Nor does the building display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. While the unknown architect designed the building to be compatible with the existing fabric, it lacks the high style of the Zick & Sharp structures. Without the streamlining created by the curving walls which enhanced the asymmetrical look of the shed rooflines and clerestory windows—Facility 1785 is a far more modest example of Modernistic architecture. Facility 1785 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 1785 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: East and South Facing: NW Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: West Facing: E Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:



Façade: West and North Facing: NE Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: North Facing: SW Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

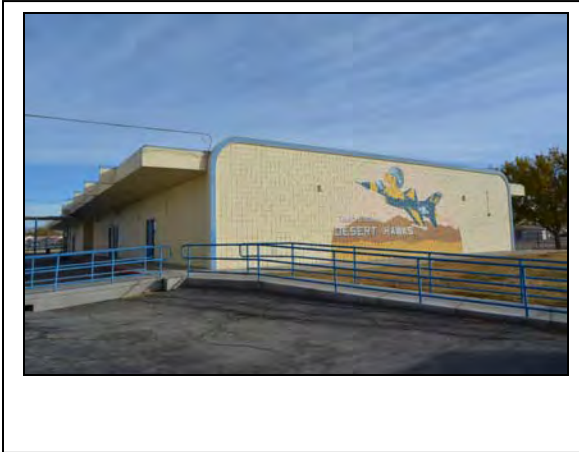
For SHPO Use Only

Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
 ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)
BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive	
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191	
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A	
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1967	
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None	
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Facility 1786 was built in 1967 as a ten-room cluster to accommodate the growing student body of the Nellis Elementary School. The building currently houses Classrooms 31-35 as well as separate boys' and girls' restrooms. The architectural firm was Jack Miller Associates. The 12,593-square-foot, one-story building has a rectangular plan. It is oriented roughly north-south and located perpendicular to the three rows of classroom buildings.

The building is of concrete post and concrete block construction and rests on a concrete foundation. The flat roof extends beyond the east and west elevations to provide protected walking paths. The walls are clad with textured square tiles. The north and south walls are topped by curved parapets—conservatively mimicking the streamlined design of the 1953 school buildings. Single-leaf plain metal doors with sidelites and two-leaf plain metal doors are located along the east and west façades. There are no windows. The south elevation incorporates the mural "Desert Hawks," which is the school logo.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s):
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 1786, Multipurpose building
Current/Common Name	Facility 1786, Multipurpose building
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Jack Miller Associates
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	Mid-century Modern
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674572 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011719 (CENTROID)
DATUM:	EASTING:	NORTHING:

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Building vacancy when current school no longer occupies the building.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1786 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. The prominent Las Vegas architectural firm Jack Miller Associates designed the building. Facility 1786, however, does not express a particular phase in Miller's career or a significant aspect of his craft. With its concrete box-like form, heavy massing, and lack of fenestration, it is a very modest expression of Modern architectural principles that does not rise to the threshold of significance required for NRHP listing. It is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion B or C. Facility 1786 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 1786 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS

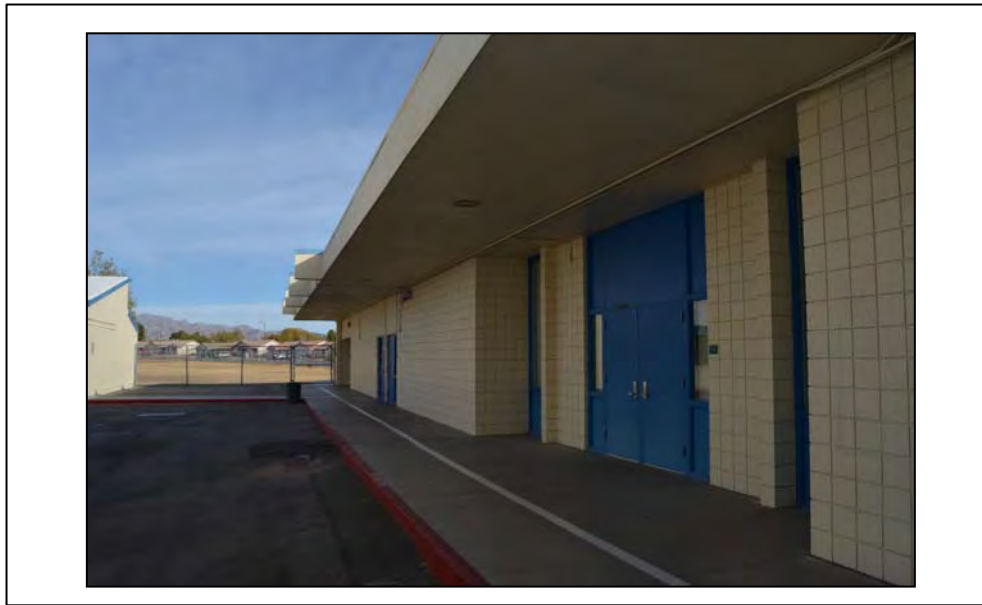


Façade: East Facing: W Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

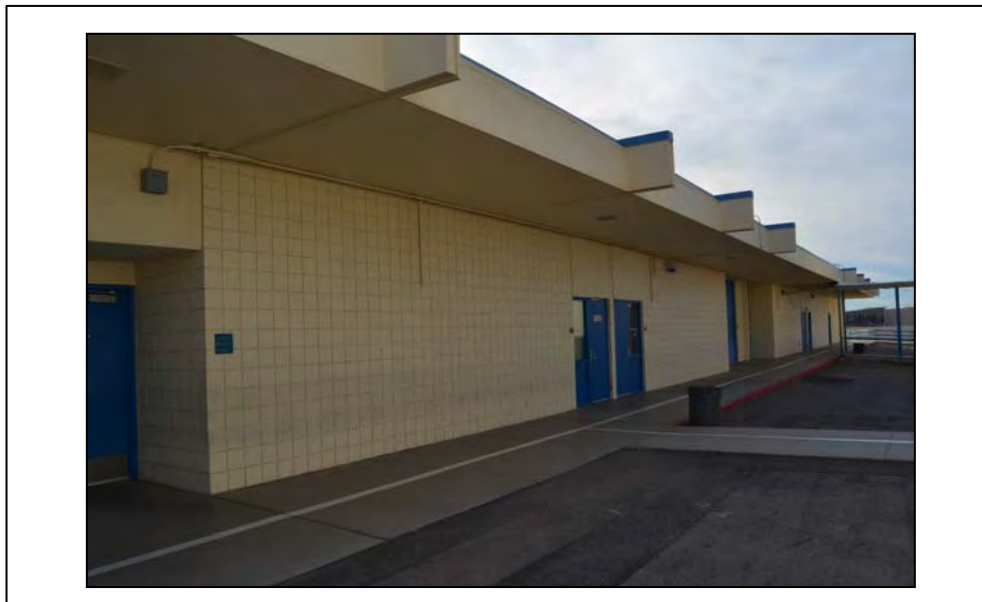


Façade: East Facing: SW Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:



Façade: West Facing: N Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: West Facing: S Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

1. SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

<i>For SHPO Use Only</i>	
Lead Eligibility	_____
SHPO Concurrence	Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)
BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive	
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191	
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A	
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1990	
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None	
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Facility 1787, the Specialist Wing, was built in 1990. The 7,373-square-foot building currently houses Classrooms 40-45 as well as separate boys' and girls' restrooms. The architect and/or engineer are unknown. No drawings or Real Property Records exist that indicate if the building was modified or the function changed. It is oriented roughly east-west and parallel to classroom Facility 1785.

The one-story building is of concrete post and concrete block construction and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is flat. The exterior walls are clad with textured square tiles. Single-leaf plain metal doors are located along the north and south façades. There are no windows. Covered walkways are located along the north and south.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s):
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 1787, Specialist Wing
Current/Common Name	Facility 1787, Specialist Wing
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Unknown
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	Mid-century Modern
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674519 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011777 (CENTROID)
DATUM:	EASTING:	NORTHING:

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Building vacancy when current school no longer occupies the building.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:				
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>	
Not Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>					
Historic Themes:					
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.					

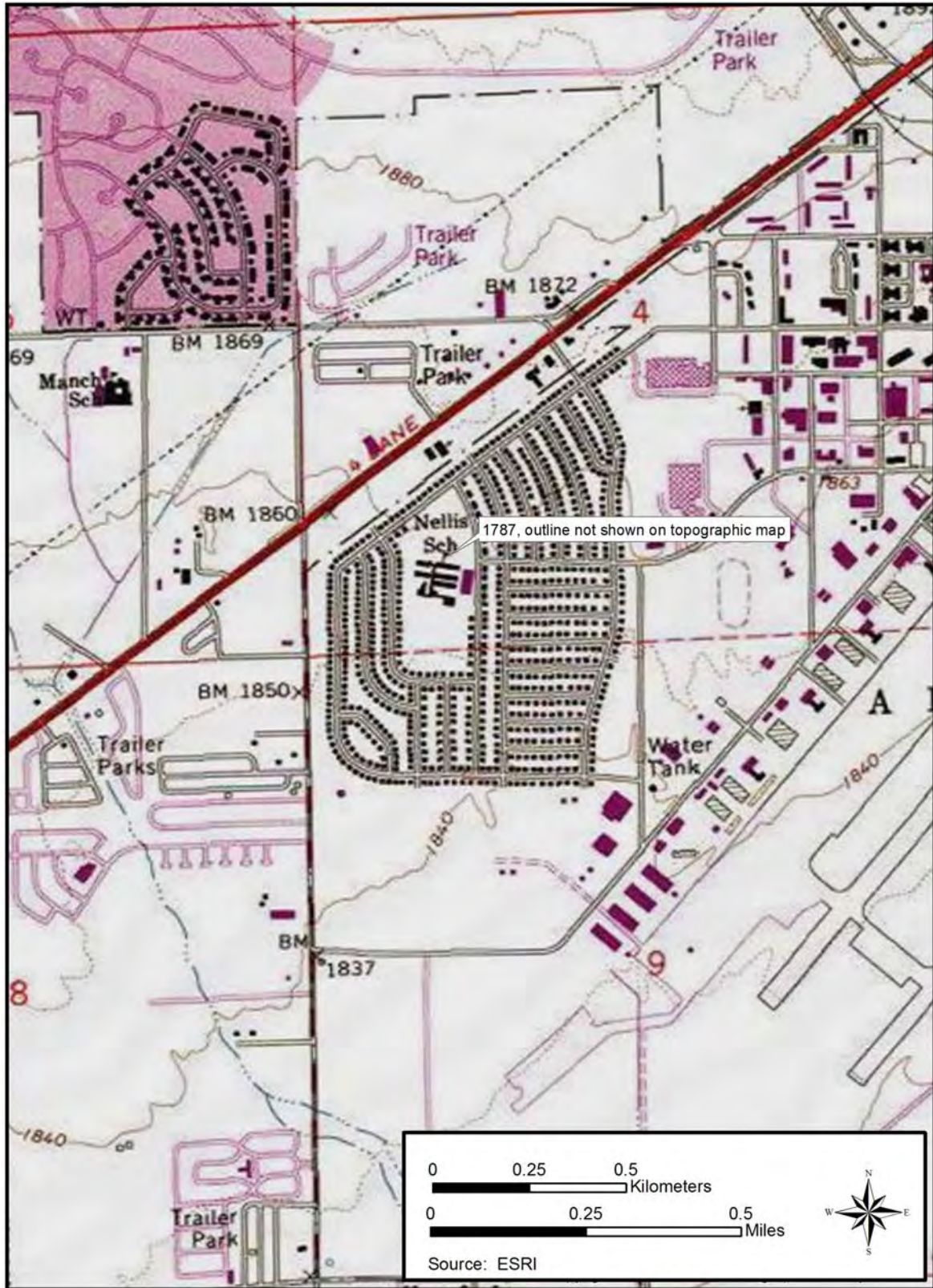
SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

Built in 1990, Facility 1787 is an elementary school building for the children of military families. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the building must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G. The resource has not made an exceptionally important contribution to broad patterns in our history, is not associated with the lives of persons of exceptional national, state, or local importance, is not of exceptional architectural importance, and does not yield nor is likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Therefore, Facility 1787 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: North Facing: SE Photographer: Serra Akboy-Ilk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: East & North Facing: SW Photographer: Michelle Wurtz Date: 12/11/16

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:



Façade: North Facing: NW Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



*Façade: North Facing: NW Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16
Courtyard between Facility 1785 (left) and 1787 (right)*

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

For SHPO Use Only

Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
 ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)
BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive	
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191	
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A	
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1956	
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None	
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Facility 1788 was built in 1956 with its peer Facility 1785 as a classroom to meet the needs of the growing Nellis Elementary School. The building currently houses Classrooms 20-25 as well as separate boys' and girls' restrooms. Facility 1788 and its peer Facility 1785 are oriented roughly east-west and parallel to Facilities 1789 and 1784, respectively, of the original campus. Their similar design, size, and layout continued and expanded the Zick & Sharp-designed grid pattern of the campus to the north. The architect and/or engineer are unknown. The one-story building encompasses 4,230 square feet. It is a concrete post and beam structure with concrete block infill walls on a concrete foundation. The structural skeleton allows thin walls and large glass surfaces for the classrooms.

The primary shed roof incorporates a wide, overhanging eave along the south (front) façade of the building. A lower shed roof is located along the north side of the classroom building. And like the 1953 buildings, a steel-framed clerestory window spans the north side of the roof between the upper and lower rooflines, which are accented by blue metal fascias. All the rooms are accessed from the outside by single-leaf, plain metal replacement doors along the south, west and north façades. Unlike the 1953 classroom buildings, there are no windows on the south façade. However, ribbons of multi-pane steel awning windows—similar to the original classroom buildings—span the north façade. A covered walkway runs along the west side of the building.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s):
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 1788, Classroom Building
Current/Common Name	Facility 1788, Classroom Building
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Unknown
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	Mid-century Modern
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674466 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011766 (CENTROID)
DATUM:	EASTING:	NORTHING:

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Building vacancy when current school no longer occupies the building.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

SHPO Resource Number:

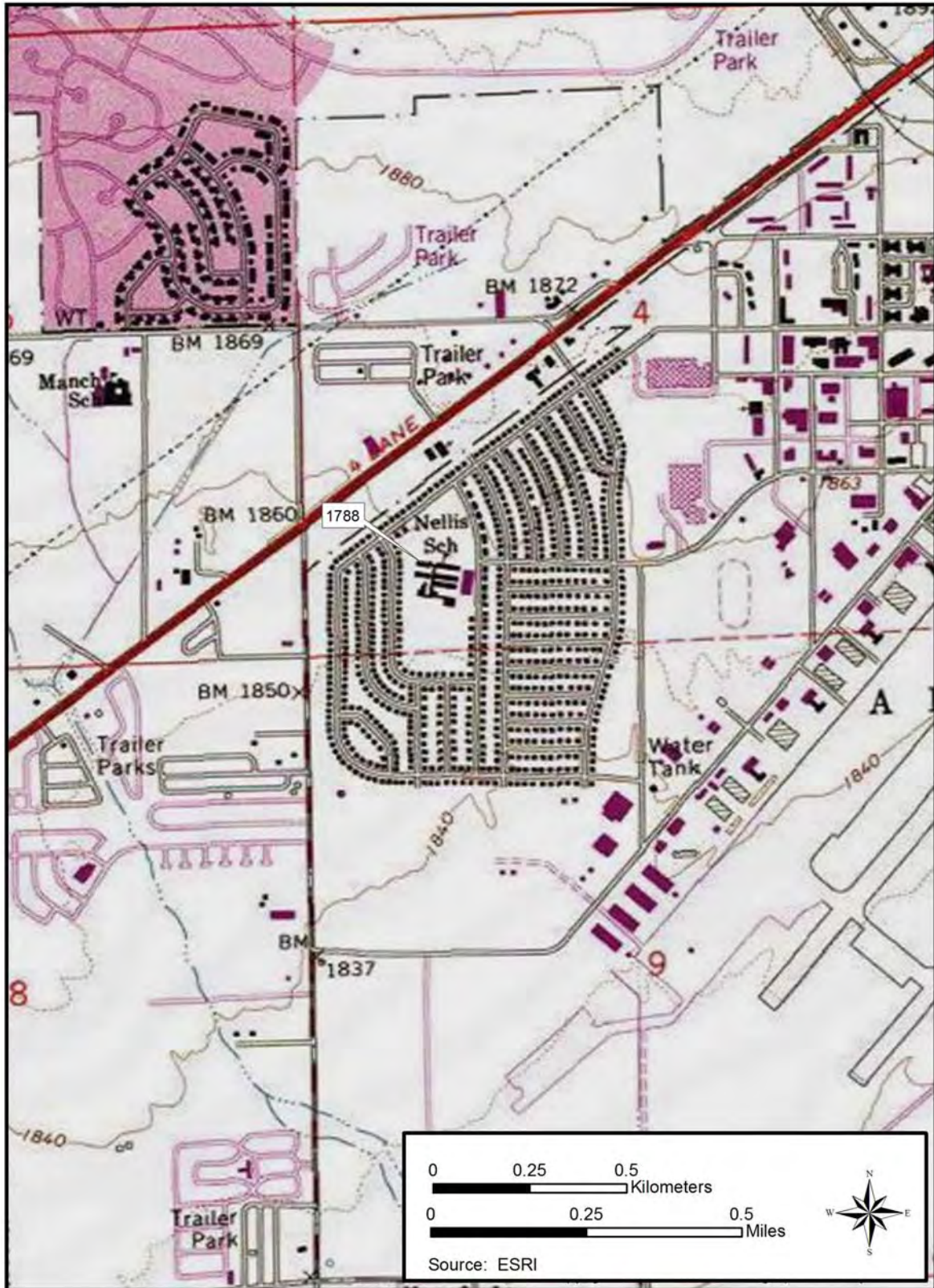
Other ID Number:

13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1788 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1788 was clearly not the work of Zick & Sharp—considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B. The building does not display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. While the unknown architect designed the building to be compatible with the existing fabric, it lacks the high style of the Zick & Sharp structures. Without the streamlining created by the curving walls which enhanced the asymmetrical look of the shed rooflines and clerestory windows, Facility 1788 is a far more modest example of Modernistic architecture. Facility 1788 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 1788 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: South Facing: NW Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: West Facing: E Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

For SHPO Use Only

Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)
BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive	
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191	
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A	
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1953	
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None	
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Facility 1789 is one of the three Zick & Sharp-designed classroom buildings constructed for the original campus in 1953. It was the kindergarten wing. The building currently houses Classrooms 1-3. Facility 1789 is oriented roughly east-west, adjacent to Facility 1784. The 4,058-square-foot, one-story building has a narrow rectangular plan. It is a concrete post and beam structure with concrete block infill walls on a concrete foundation. The structural skeleton allows thin walls and large glass surfaces for the classrooms.

The principal shed roof incorporates a wide, overhanging eave along the south (front) façade of the building, and a lower shed roof is located along the north side of the classroom building. A steel-framed clerestory window spans the north side of the roof between the upper and lower rooflines, which are accented by blue metal fascias. The east and west walls of Facility 1789 project beyond the primary north and south walls and rise into high, curving parapets. The curvilinear form of the walls resembles the wings of a plane and introduces a sculptural effect to the streamlined design. All the rooms are accessed from the outside by single-leaf, plain metal replacement doors along the south and west façades. A narrow ribbon of original steel awning windows is located above the doors and below the shed roof on the south. A ribbon of larger, steel awning windows is located along the north façade of the classrooms. There are no exterior doors on this rear façade. On the south elevation, latticework covers a room addition. A covered sidewalk along the south elevation allows access to and from the classrooms. There is also a large enclosed playground and courtyard area adjacent to the southern elevation.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s):
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 1789, Classroom Building
Current/Common Name	Facility 1789, Classroom Building
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Zick & Sharp Associates
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	Mid-century Modern
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674461 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011740 (CENTROID)
DATUM:	EASTING:	NORTHING:

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Building vacancy when current school no longer occupies the building.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

SHPO Resource Number:

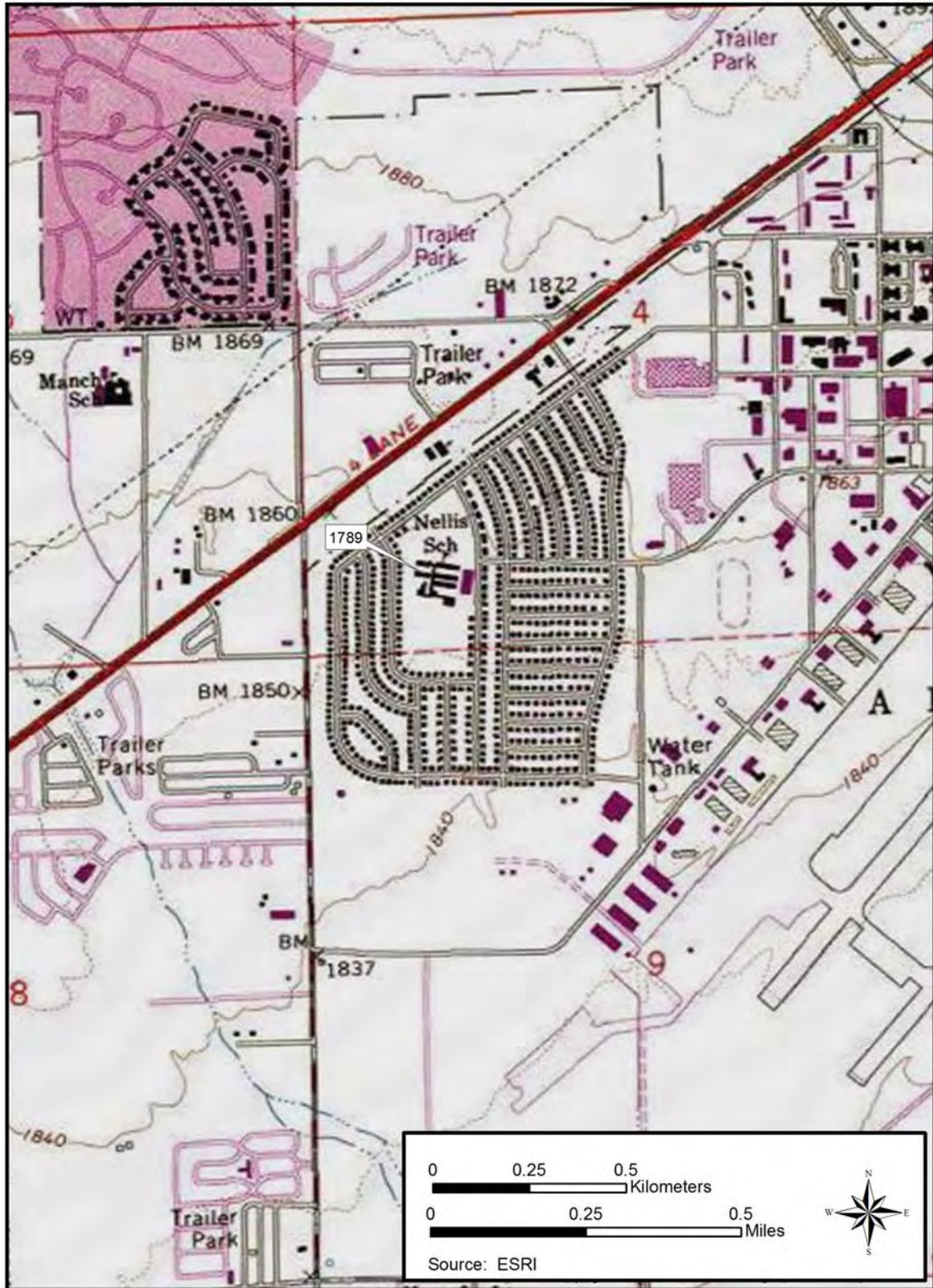
Other ID Number:

13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1789 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1789 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. The classroom building was, however, designed by Zick & Sharp, considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Nevada, particularly Las Vegas. It is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion B for this association. The building is also significant for its Mid-century Modern design characteristics, including its low horizontal profile, asymmetrical rooflines, curving walls, industrial ribbon windows, and purposeful lack of ornamentation. While the doors are all replacements and the clerestory window glass has been removed, the building maintains enough of its original character defining features to maintain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship in addition to location, setting, feeling, and association. Facility 1789 is therefore recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria B and C.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: East & North Facing: SW Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: North (left bldg) Facing: W Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:



Façade: South Facing: W Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: South Facing: N Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

For SHPO Use Only

Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
 ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)

BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1953
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Designed by Zick & Sharp, Facility 1790 was built in 1953 as a multipurpose building for the campus. It has served as the library since at least the early 1980s. Facility 1790 is oriented roughly north-south and perpendicular to the Administration Building. The 3,940-square-foot, one-story building has a rectangular plan. It is a concrete post and beam structure with a brick veneer finish and a concrete foundation. The shed roof has wide, overhanging eaves. A one-story, flat-roofed wing with a lower roofline is located along the west side of the building. A tall, rectangular brick tower rises high above the wing's roof. Based on a 1953 photograph, this wing is original to the building. The original covered walkway with brick piers runs along the front façade of the building.

Two-leaf, plain metal doors are located on the south (front) façade. Adjacent to this entrance is a painted mural. A two-pane metal window is located to the right of the entrance. Original decorative brick pilasters are present on the south and east façades. On the east, the pilasters delineate two sets of tripartite, original steel awning windows that rise to just under the eave. Single-leaf, plain metal doors (one each) are located on the east and west façades.

Facility 1790 has undergone numerous alterations. In its original iteration, the west half of the front façade was a steel-framed window wall incorporating the entrance door. The window wall spanned the entire height of the façade to just under the eave. The window wall has since been removed and replaced by infill material and two-leaf, plain metal doors. The two-pane window to the right of the entrance is also not original to the building. A wood lean-to has been added to the northern elevation adjacent to the mechanical equipment.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s): Unknown
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 1790, Multipurpose Building
Current/Common Name	Facility 1790, Library
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Zick & Sharp Associates
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	Mid-century Modern
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674460 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011695 (CENTROID)
DATUM:	EASTING:	NORTHING:

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Building vacancy when current school no longer occupies the building.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

SHPO Resource Number:

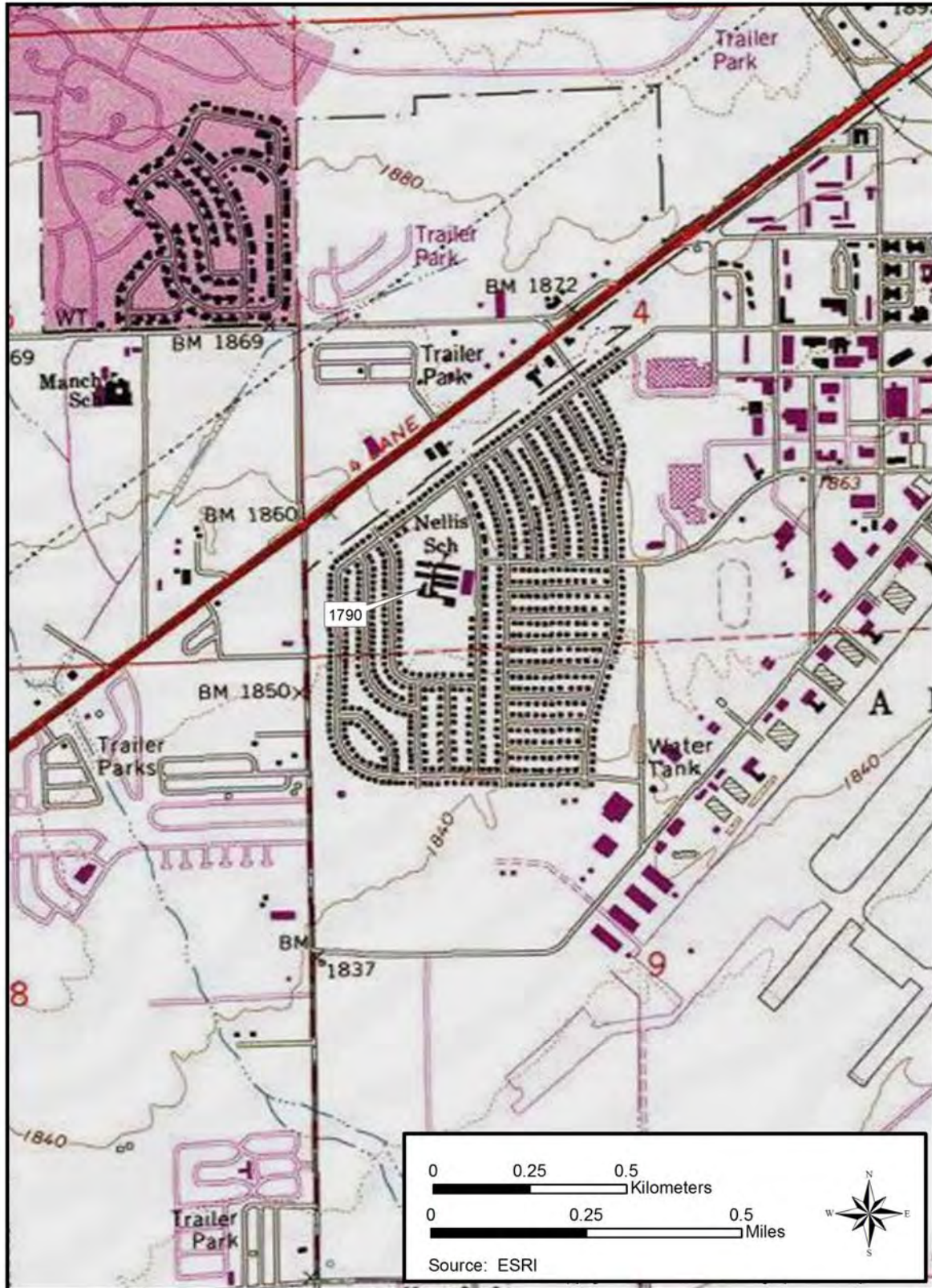
Other ID Number:

13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

As an elementary school building for the children of military families, Facility 1790 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A. Facility 1790 was designed by Zick & Sharp, considered masters of Mid-century Modern design in Las Vegas. However, the alterations to the front façade of the building have dramatically altered its original Mid-century Modern design. While the original shed roofline, brick tower, and east-facing windows are intact, the front façade's window wall was its primary character defining feature. It is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion B for its association with Zick & Sharp or under Criterion C for its design. Facility 1790 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. While the building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, it has suffered a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Facility 1790 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:

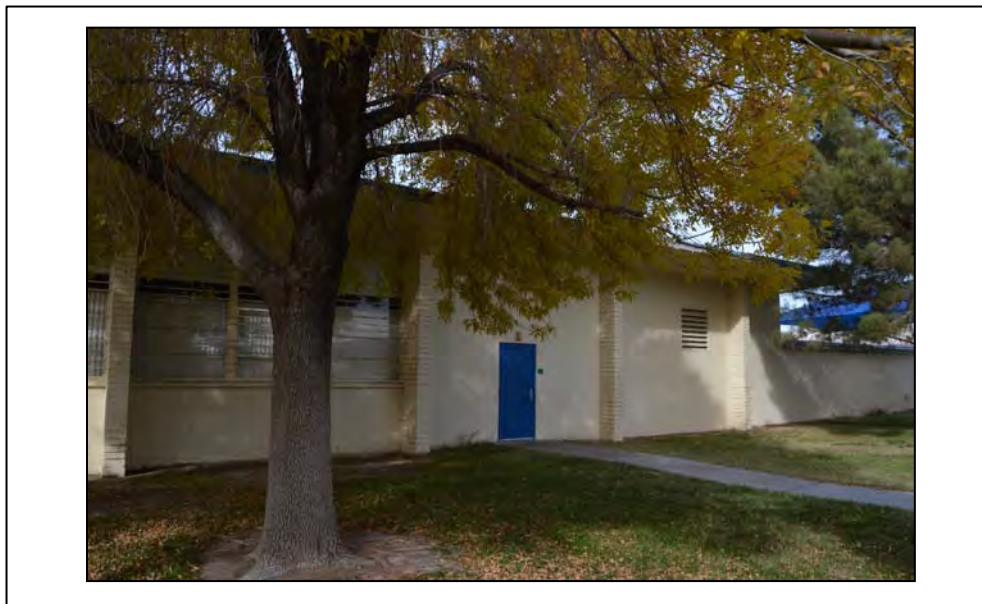


SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: East Facing: W Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: East Facing: W Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:



Façade: West Facing: E Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: West Facing: E Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:



Façade: South & East Facing: NE Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: South Facing: N Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

1. SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

<i>For SHPO Use Only</i>	
Lead Eligibility_____	
SHPO Concurrence	Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)
BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive	
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191	
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A	
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1953	
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None	
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

The Flagpole, Facility 3200, was constructed in 1953. The 30-foot high steel pole is anchored in a concrete footing, directly south of the covered walkway between the Administration building (Facility 1781) and the Library (Facility 1790).

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s):
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 3200, Flagpole
Current/Common Name	Facility 3200, Flagpole
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Unknown
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674468 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011671 (CENTROID)
DATUM:	EASTING:	NORTHING:

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Abandonment when current school no longer occupies the campus.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

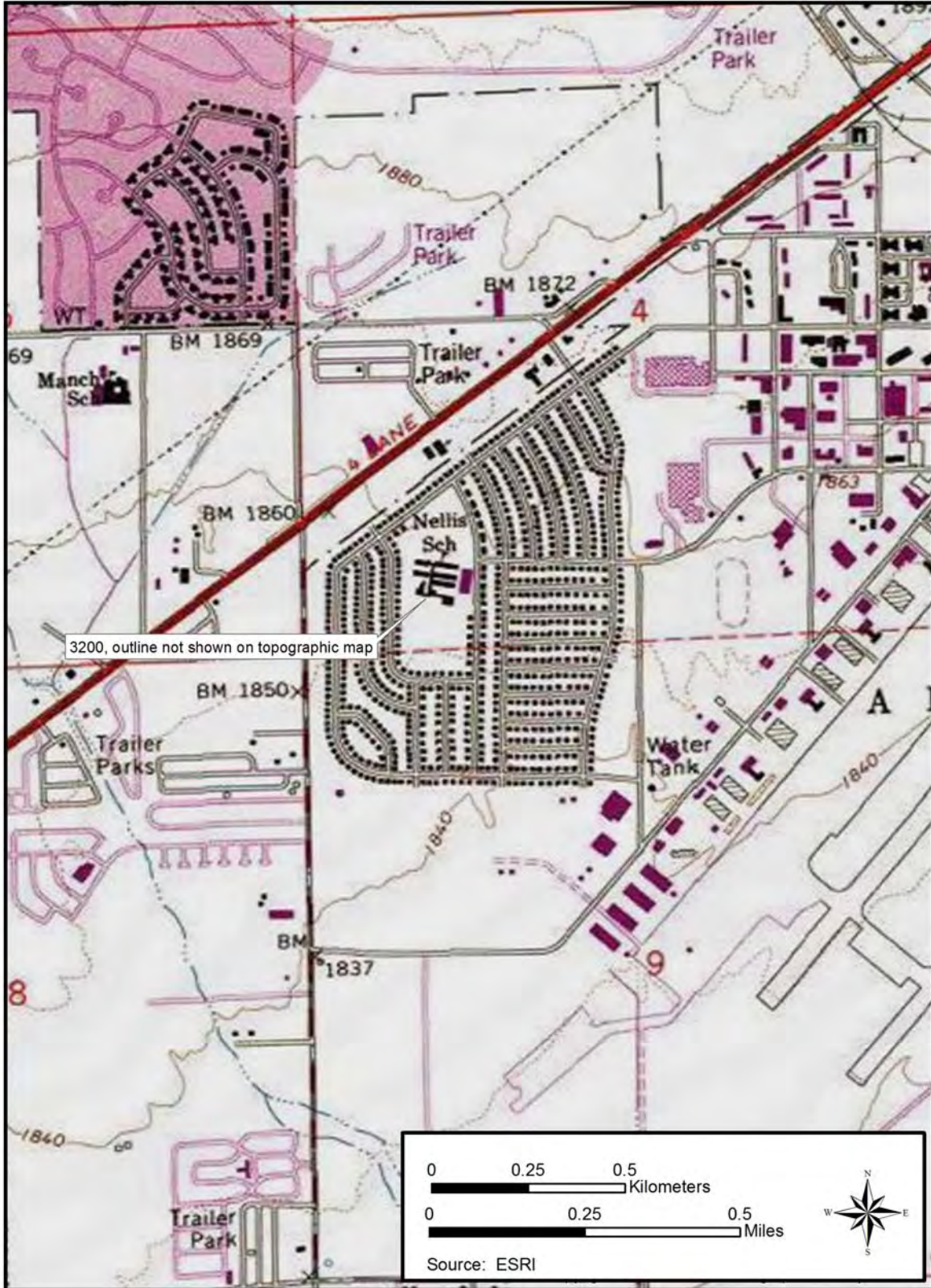
13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

As a flagpole, Facility 3200 is considered a Base Operations Support structure. It does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion A. It is not associated with any significant person and does not display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B or C. Facility 3200 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 3200 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: N/A Facing: N Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: N/A Facing: SE Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

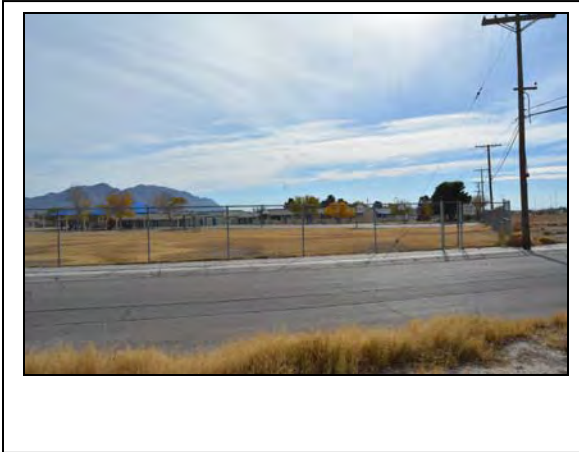
For SHPO Use Only

Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
 ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)
BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive	
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191	
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A	
CONSTRUCTION DATE	Various (see Section 4)	
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None	
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Facility 25003 includes all the fence and signage materials located on the school property. Constructed in 2001, a chain link fence encloses the school property. The fence was installed through a recommendation of a traffic safety analysis conducted in 2000. It was recommended that a chain link fence enclosing the school with one central entrance would aid in safety, thus preventing children from running into the street. A chain link fence constructed prior to 1987 predates the 2001 fence across the front of the school campus. Additional chain link fences define the large playground area, bicycle racks, and unnumbered structure. In addition to the chain link fences, there are two concrete block fences. One is located along the western side of the school campus bordering the school garden and the second encloses the kindergarten playground south of Facility 1789. The concrete block fence which encloses the kindergarten playground area dates to the original campus construction of 1953.

The signage materials include the following:

- Concrete block organizational signage, inscribed Lomie G. Heard Elementary School, located on the southeast corner of the campus.
- September 11, 2011 memorial rock located south of Building 1790.
- Petroglyph rock, located in the landscaped garden, located south of the Building 1781.
- Memorial rock dedicated in 1994, for the shade trees donated by the Nellis and Officers' Wives Club and planted by the 558th Engineer Squadron, located on the southeast corner of Building 1786.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s): Various additions (see Section 4)
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 25003, Fence
Current/Common Name	Facility 25003, Fence
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Zick & Sharp Associates and Unknown additions
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674594	NORTHING: 4011615 (CONCRETE BLOCK ORGANIZATIONAL SIGNAGE)
DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674465	NORTHING: 4011667 (SEPTEMBER 11, 2011 MEMORIAL ROCK)
DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674479	NORTHING: 4011665 (PETROGLYPH ROCK)
DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674521	NORTHING: 4011645 (MEMORIAL ROCK)

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Abandonment when current school no longer occupies the campus.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:

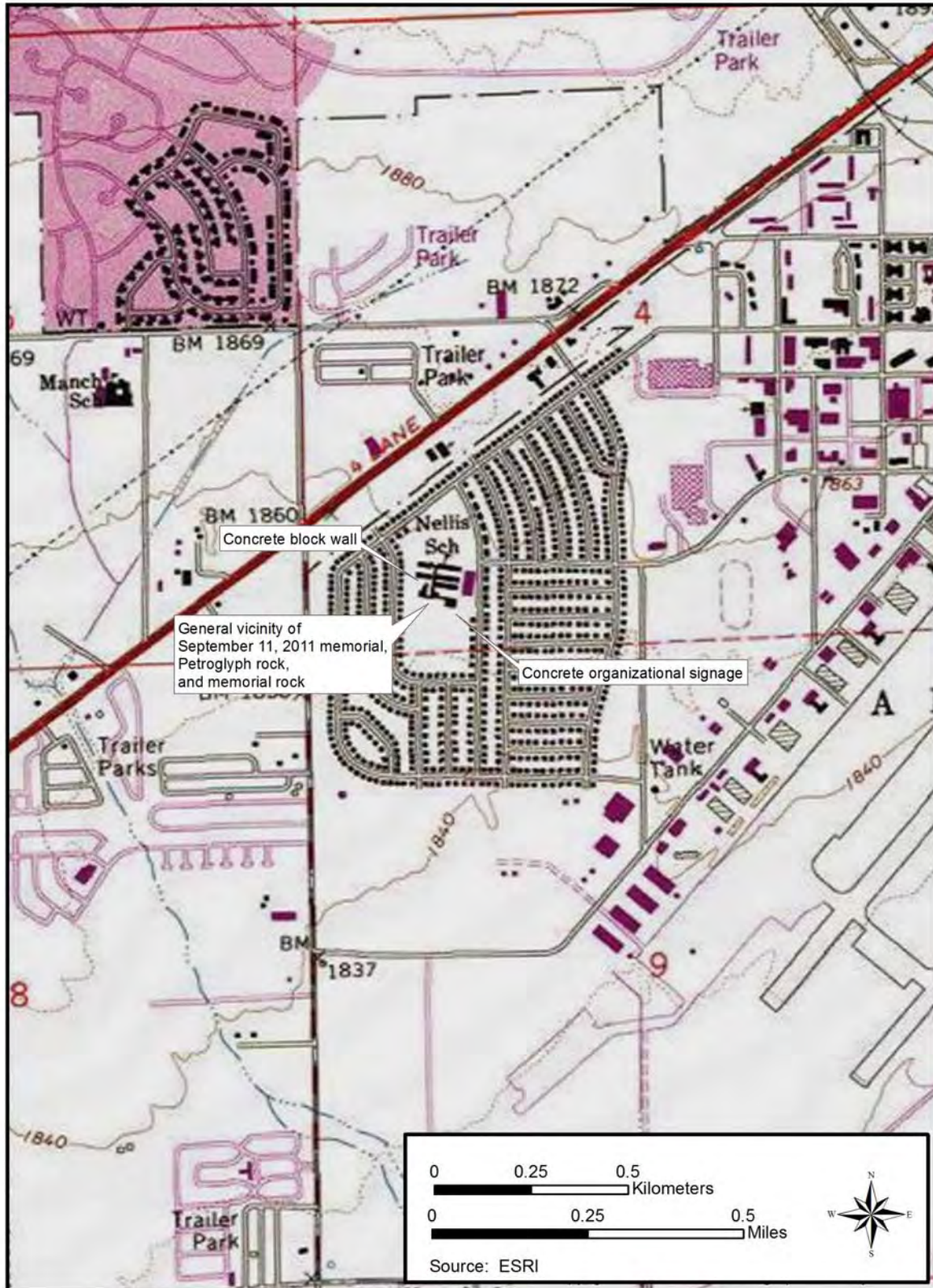
13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

The concrete block wall surrounding the kindergarten playground was designed by Zick & Sharp and is associated with Facility 1789. However, it does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion A and by itself does not represent the artistry of Zick & Sharp or display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B or C. Facility 25003 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 25003 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The remaining resources are less than 50 years of age and, therefore, must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G. As support structures for the school, the facility type lacks exceptional historical or engineering importance with no exceptional design or engineering merit. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the campus and because the structures do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once they reach 50 years of age. Therefore, the remaining resources associated with Facility 25003 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: N/A Facing: NE Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: N/A Facing: W Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

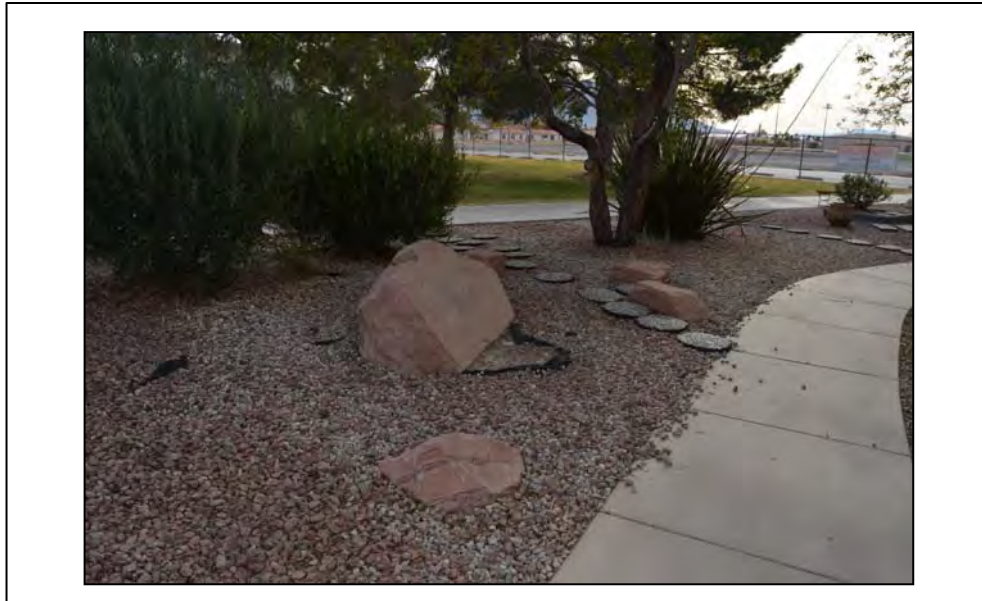


Façade: N/A Facing: E Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: N/A Facing: N Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:



Façade: N/A Facing: S Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: N/A Facing: N/A Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:



Façade: N/A

Facing: N/A Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk

Date: 12/11/16

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

For SHPO Use Only

Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)
BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A
CONSTRUCTION DATE	Unknown (between 1987 and 2016)
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Facilities 30002, 30003, and 30004 include the blue overhead protections located in the playground areas. Based on a review of aerial photographs, the overhead protections were installed between the years 1987 and 2016. Two overhead protections are located on the primary playground blacktop. The third and smaller overhead protection is located over the kindergarten playground equipment, south of Facility 1789.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s):
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facilities 30002, 30003, and 30004, Overhead Protection
Current/Common Name	Facilities 30002, 30003, and 30004, Overhead Protection
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Unknown
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674499 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011812 (CENTROID)
DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674518 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011809 (CENTROID)
DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674466 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011726 (CENTROID)

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Abandonment when current school no longer occupies the campus.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

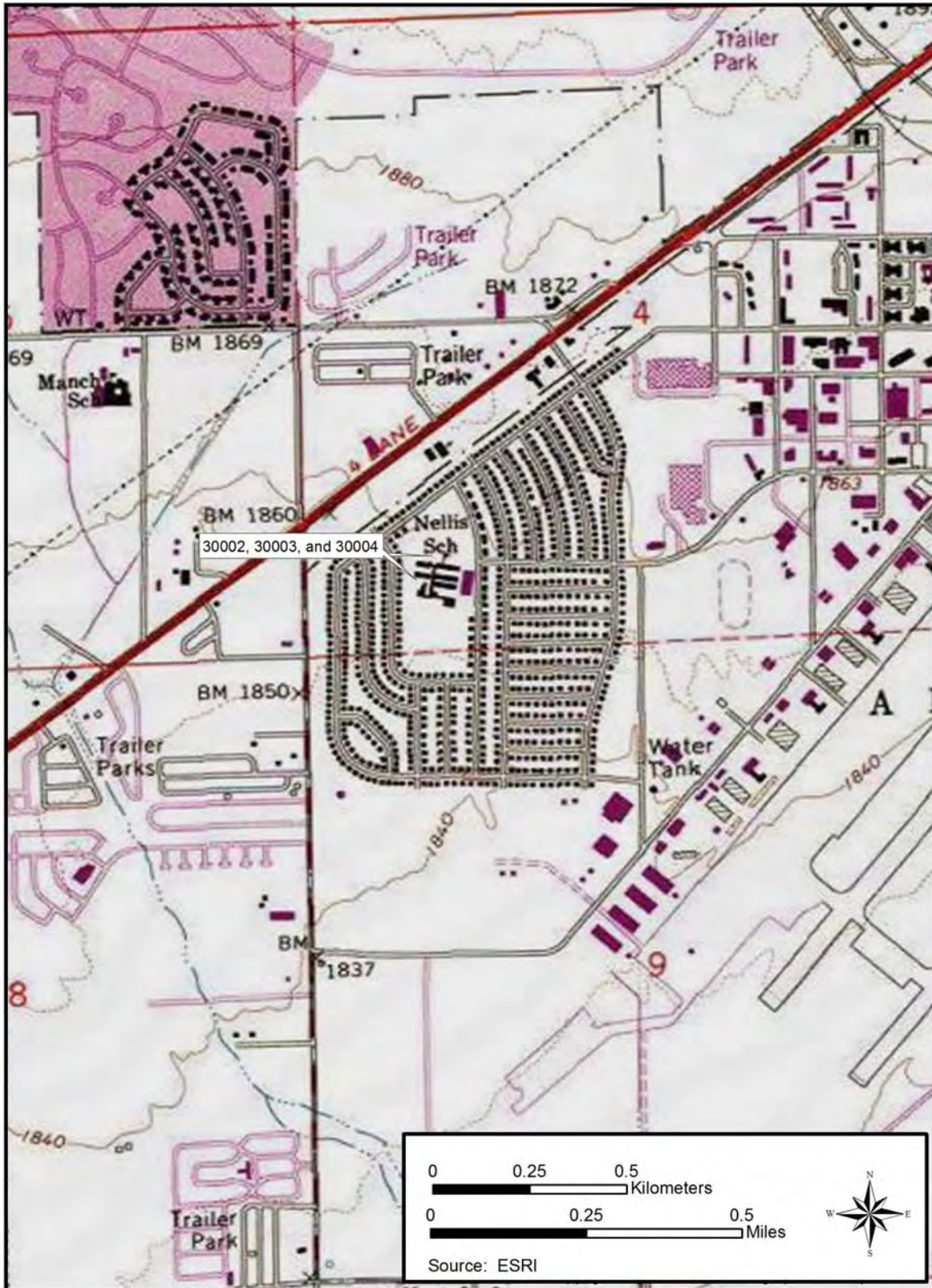
13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

Facilities 30002, 30003, and 30004 are less than 50 years of age and, therefore, must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G. As a support structure for the school campus, the facility type lacks exceptional historical or engineering importance. Facilities 30002, 30003, and 30004 are overhead protection facilities with no design or engineering merit. They have not made an exceptionally important contribution to broad patterns in our history, are not associated with the lives of persons of exceptional national or local importance, are not of exceptional architectural importance, and do not yield nor are likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Therefore, Facilities 30002, 30003, and 30004 are recommended not eligible under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the campus and because the structures do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: N/A Facing: NE Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: N/A Facing: N/A Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

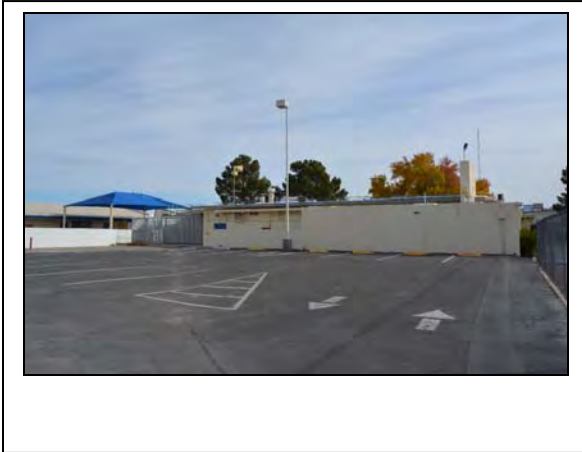
For SHPO Use Only

Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)
BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A
CONSTRUCTION DATE	Various (see Section 4)
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Facility 50000 includes all parking areas (both vehicle and bicycle) located within the school property. The parking areas are primarily located along the southeastern corner and western edges of the school campus. A majority of the parking area is covered in asphalt with the exception of a portion of the parking area located along the western boundary which is dirt. All parking areas with the exception of the main parking lot are surrounded by a chain link fence.

- Parking area on the eastern side of campus adjacent to Facility 1782. Paved prior to 1987.
- Parking area on the western side of campus adjacent to Facility 1790. Paved after 1987.
- Main parking area outside the campus fence on the southern boundary of campus.
- Bicycle rack adjacent to Facility 1790. Paved prior to 1987.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s): 1987
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 5000, Parking Areas (both vehicle and bicycle)
Current/Common Name	Facility 5000, Parking Areas (both vehicle and bicycle)
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Unknown
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674436 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011677 (CENTROID) (BICYCLE RACK)
DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674572 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011659 (CENTROID) (EASTERN PARKING LOT)
DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674437 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011699 (CENTROID) (WESTERN PARKING LOT)
DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674443 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011645 (CENTROID) (MAIN LOT IN FRONT OF CAMPUS)

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Abandonment when current school no longer occupies the campus.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:				
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>	
Not Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>					
Historic Themes:					
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.					

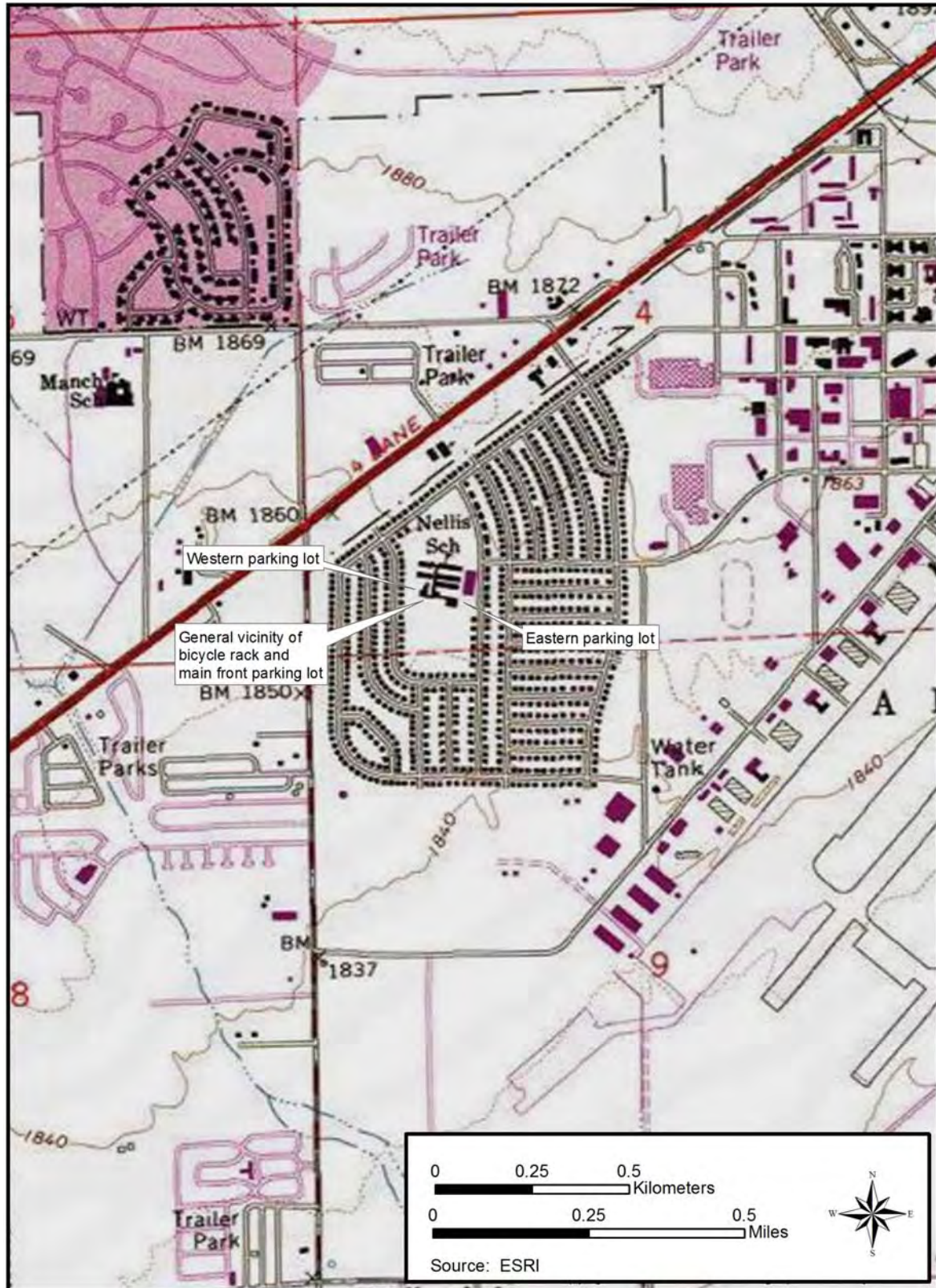
SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

As support structures for the campus, the facility type lacks exceptional historical or engineering importance with no exceptional design or engineering merit. The resources have not made an exceptionally important contribution to broad patterns in our history, are not associated with the lives of persons of exceptional national, state, or local importance, are not of exceptional architectural importance, and do not yield nor are they likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Therefore, the parking areas (both vehicle and bicycle) are recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the campus and because the structures do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements of historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once they reach 50 years of age.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: N/A Facing: NE Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: N/A Facing: N Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:



Façade: N/A

Facing: E

Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk

Date: 12/11/16

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

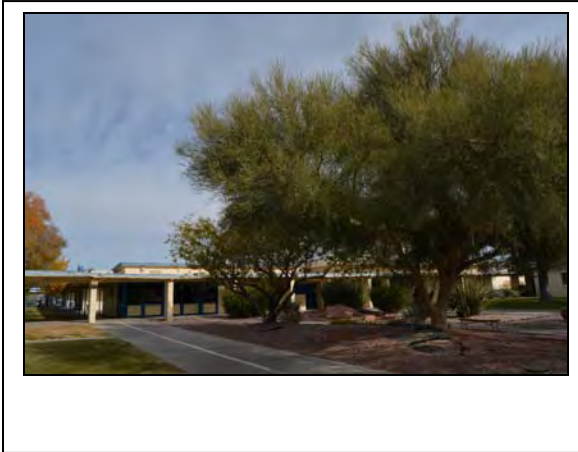
For SHPO Use Only

Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
 ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)
BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive	
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191	
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A	
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1953	
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None	
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Facility 58717 is the concrete sidewalk network that connects the various buildings. Aerial photographs from 1953 show a sidewalk network established connecting the buildings and was therefore part of Zick & Sharp's original design for the campus. The concrete may have been replaced and/or repaired over time; however, the layout has remained the same. As the campus was expanded in the 1960s, so was the sidewalk network. Exterior sidewalks leading up to the school buildings are typically uncovered, whereas sidewalks connecting campus buildings are typically covered. The covering is a wood frame with a shed roof supported by steel poles or concrete block columns. The concrete block columns support the covered walkway along the southern entrance to the school campus. Exterior lighting is installed on the underside of the covering. Sidewalks located adjacent to the long edges of the classroom buildings are covered by extensions of the roof which provides an overhang protection the sidewalk.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s): Various dates
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Facility 58717, Sidewalk
Current/Common Name	Facility 58717, Sidewalk
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Zick & Sharp Associates, and Unknown Additions
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674479 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011725 (CENTROID)
DATUM:	EASTING:	NORTHING:

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Abandonment when current school no longer occupies the campus.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

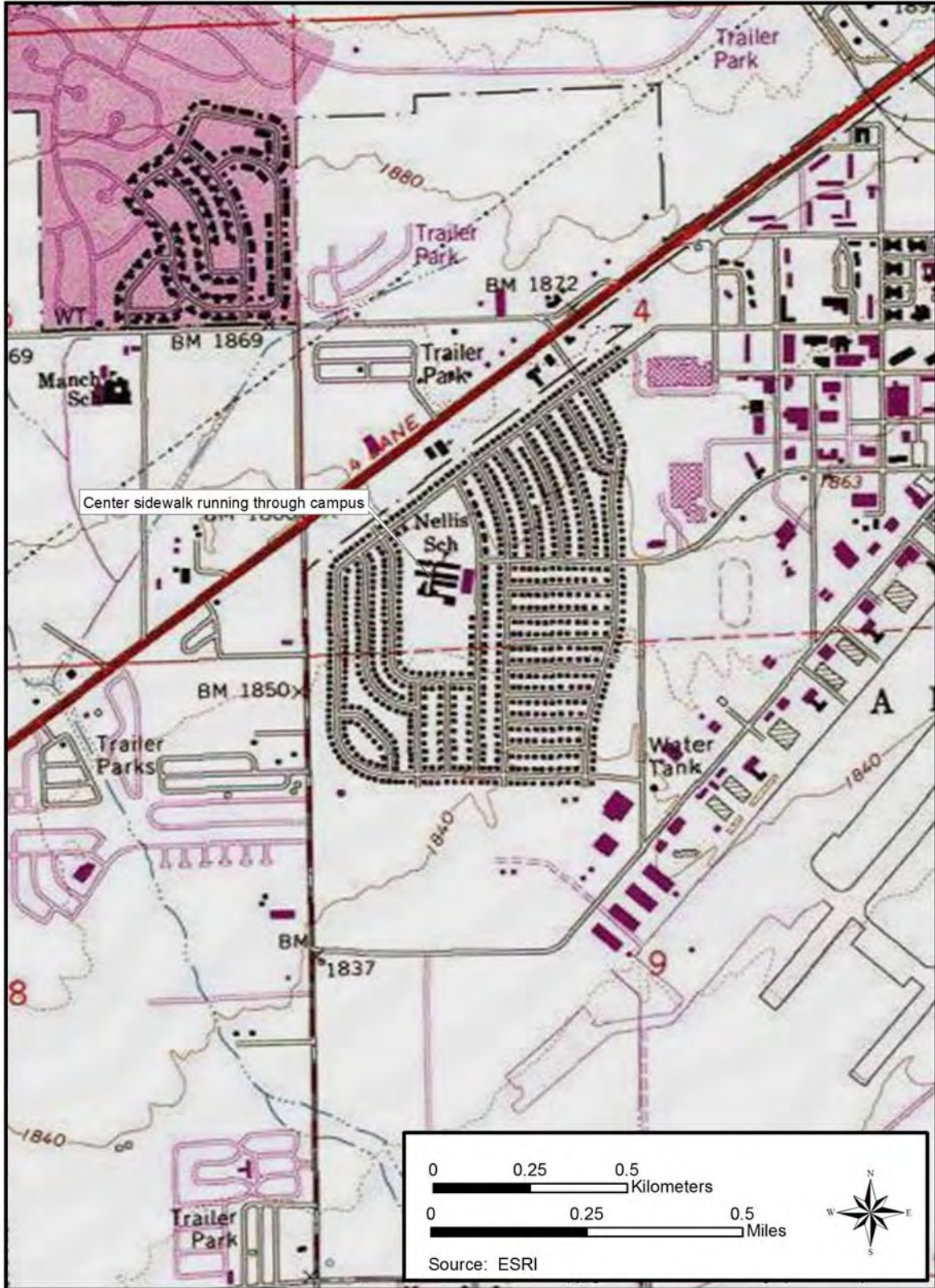
SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

Facility 58717 does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A and by itself does not represent the artistry of Zick & Sharp or display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B or C. Facility 58717 also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. Facility 58717 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: N/A Facing: N Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: N/A Facing: W Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16

1. SHPO Resource Number: _____
 Other ID Number: _____

For SHPO Use Only

Lead Eligibility _____

SHPO Concurrence Y / N

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FORM (ARA)
BUILDING

2. PHOTO



3. PROPERTY OVERVIEW

URBAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RURAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
ADDRESS	42 Baer Drive	
CITY, ZIP CODE	Nellis Air Force Base, 89191	
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #	N/A	
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1953	
SURVEY DATE	December 12, 2016	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES TOTAL #	0	
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMACS FORM(S) ATTACHED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DISTRICT #	None	
CONTRIBUTING	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

The unnumbered structure (storage building) is located at the west side of the campus, south of the school garden. The concrete block building has a flat roof and was constructed in 1953 as part of the original school campus. The building has a single door entrance and a roll up door on the north elevation. The building is surrounded by a chain-link perimeter fence.

IF FURTHER SPACE NEEDED FOR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION, PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

5. INTEGRITY & CONDITION

Integrity:	Original	Intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Date(s):
Condition:	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
If Other, Describe:					

6. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name	Unnumbered Facility, Storage Building
Current/Common Name	Unnumbered Facility, Storage Building
Original Owner	Nellis Air Force Base
Current Owner & Mailing Address	Nellis Air Force Base
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Unknown
Building/Contractor	Unknown

7. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Period	
Architectural Style	
Architectural Sub Style	

8. CURRENT ACCESS

PERMITTED-LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	BY OWNER PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-STATE PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED <input type="checkbox"/>
PERMITTED-FEDERAL PUBLIC RESOURCE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/>

9. UTM LOCATION/REFERENCE(S)

DATUM: WGS_1984_UTM_ZONE_11N	EASTING: 674417 (CENTROID)	NORTHING: 4011727 (CENTROID)
DATUM:	EASTING:	NORTHING:

10. TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION/MAP

Township: 20S	Range: 62E	Section: 4	USGS Map/Date: Las Vegas NE/1967 (Photorevised 1984)
---------------	------------	------------	--

11. THREATS TO RESOURCE

Building vacancy when current school no longer occupies the building.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

NR Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date NR Listed:			
Eligible Under:	Criterion A <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion B <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion C <input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion D <input type="checkbox"/>
Not Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Unevaluated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Historic Themes:				
Eligibility Justification: Please attach continuation sheet.				

SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

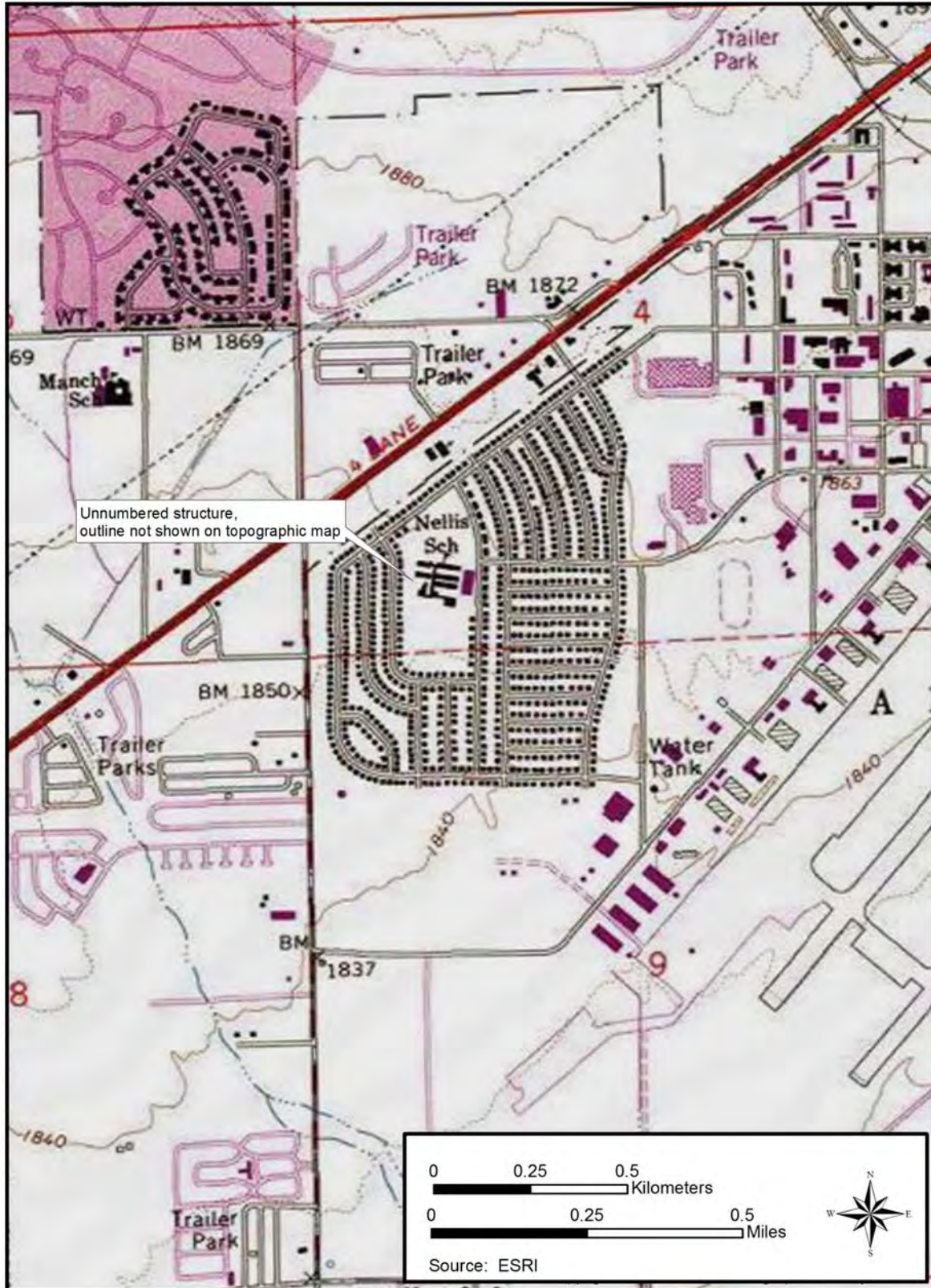
13. ELIGIBILITY JUSTIFICATION

This structure does not have any direct and/or important associations with Nellis AFB Cold War missions that would merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A and by itself does not represent the artistry of Zick & Sharp or display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B or C. It also has little potential to provide information that may contribute to an understanding of human history or prehistory under Criterion D. The unnumbered structure is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:

14. RESOURCE OVERVIEW MAP/RESOURCE PLAN/BOUNDARY MAP



SHPO Resource Number:

Other ID Number:



SHPO Resource Number:
Other ID Number:

15. PHOTOGRAPHS



Façade: South Facing: N Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16



Façade: South Facing: N Photographer: Serra Akboy-İlk Date: 12/11/16