NPS Form 10-900

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property		
historic name Old Fire Station		
other names/site number	N/A	
Name of Multiple Property Listing	N/A	
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multip	le property listing)	
2. Location	*	X
street & number 822 Swanwick		not for publication
city or town Chester		vicinity
state Illinois	county Randolph zip code 622	33
3. State/Federal Agency Certificat	on	
As the designated authority under t	he National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,	
I hereby certify that this _x _ nomi	nation request for determination of eligibility mee	
[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	eets does not meet the National Register Criteria owing level(s) of significance: national s	
Applicable National Register Criteri	a: <u>x</u> A <u>B</u> _ C <u>D</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy	State Historic Preservation Officer Date	-
Illinois Department of Natural Reso State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal G		
In my opinion, the property meets	does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official	Date	_
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal	Government
4. National Park Service Certific	ation	
I hereby certify that this property is:		
entered in the National Register	determined eligible for the	National Register
determined not eligible for the Nati	onal Register removed from the Nationa	I Register
other (explain:)		
alex of the noting	Date of Action	36

Old Fire Station Name of Property		Randolph, Illinois County and State		
5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Category of Property (Check only one box.)	Number of Reso	ources within Propertiously listed resources in t	erty the count.)
private X public - Local public - State public - Federal	building(s) district site structure object	Contributing 1 0 0 1	Noncontributing 0 0 0 0 0 0	buildings site structure object Total
Number of contributing resortisted in the National Registe				
N/A				
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)		Current Function (Enter categories from		
Government: fire station		Vacant/Not in U	Jse	
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)		Materials (Enter categories fro	m instructions.)	
Other: Vernacular		foundation: St	one	
		walls: Stone		
		roof: Asphalt		
		other: Steel		

Old Fire Station	Randolph, Illinois	

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County and State

Narrative Description

Name of Property

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The Old Fire Station, located at 822 Swanwick Street in Chester-- the country seat of Randolph County, Illinois -- was constructed and put into service in 1935. The fire station occupies a lot on the south side of Swanwick Street between Church (east) and Servant (west) Streets (see Figures 1 and 2). The twostory rough-cut stone building has a footprint of about 28 by 36 feet and was constructed using recycled stone from the razed Ballard Building, located on a Water Street near the Mississippi River. While the actual date the Ballard Building was razed, it is thought to be about 1933 or 1934, after the Ballard family sold it to the city. Designed by the city engineer, Theo F. Lacey, the building is a vernacular building type with asphalt flat roof with steel beams and side parapets with two single bay openings on the facade and retains the original multiple-light hopper style windows (see Photos 1-6). Apart from the bay doors, the building has had few alterations. The original bay doors were replaced and the stone divider column between the bays was replaced with a wooden "T-shaped" divider, to allow for larger modern fire engines (date unknown) to fit through the bays. The header of the "T-shape" divider illustrates the original width of the stone column. A wooden staircase on the rear elevation provides access to the upper level. The lower level served as the fire station and the upper level was used as a meeting hall for the Municipal Band, Fire Department, The Daughters of the Union Veterans and other community organizations. The interior is intact on both levels and looks much like it did when the fire department moved into the building on August 24, 1935 (see Photos 7 and 8).

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Old Fire Station located at 822 Swanwick Street, is within a few blocks of the commercial district (see Figures 1 and 2). Located on a sloping lot, the building fronts Swanwick Street to the north with a double concrete driveway and that leads to the street. The front of the lot slopes toward the street. To the east of the building is a narrow grassy area that runs the length of the building and is boarded by railroad ties. A wide paved one-way street runs to the east. The area east of the Old Fire Station consists of a church and commercial buildings. A residential area is located to the west and a large paved parking lot is located across the street from the Old Fire Station to the north.

Old Fire Station	
Name of Property	_

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Architectural Description

Overview

This is a two-story fire station constructed of irregular rough-cut limestone blocks with a rectangle footprint (26 feet by 38 feet), a flat roof with steel beams and side parapets. Windows are original multiple light hopper type, most are intact, a few panes have been damaged over the years. There is minimal adornment on this building other than a projecting limestone water table, located beneath the first floor window openings, as well as a smooth faced limestone string course place directly above the first floor openings.

<u>Façade (North Elevation)</u> (see Photos 1-3)

The north facing facade (Swanwick Street) on the first level, features two garage bays separated by a limestone wall. A limestone header is located above each bay. Slightly above and centered between the two bays is a straight arm farm light wall mount with down-lit metal shade. The second level holds four original, multiple light (nine) hopper type windows with limestone sills and headers.

East Elevation (see Photos 3)

The east elevation holds six original (three on each level) multiple light (12) hopper type windows with limestone sills and headers

West Elevation (see Photos 2 and 4)

The west elevation mirrors the east elevation.

South Elevation (South) (see Photos 4-6)

The rear (south) elevation features a centered glass and wood paneled door (original) on the first level. The second level holds a centered entrance (solid door) flanked by multiple light (nine) hopper type windows. Each entrance has a limestone header. A non-original wood staircase provides access to the upper level.

Interior (see Photos 7 and 8)

The interior retains its original layout. One large open space on each level. The first floor has concrete flooring with exposed ceiling joists. The stone block walls have been painted a cream color and the light fixtures are exposed single light bulbs.

The second level has an open layout, original wood floors and wood cabinets have been installed

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along the south wall. The limestone walls are painted a cream color, like those on the first level.

<u>Integrity</u>

The only changes this 1935 fire station building has undergone is the removal of the original sign "Fire Station" once located between the garage bays, the replacement of the original garage bay doors (wood paneled with glass panes) and the width of the bay openings (see Figure 6). Originally, the bay openings were a bit narrower. The center stone divider column between the two bays were altered to accommodate wider fire trucks. The design of fire trucks changed over time with modernization and became larger in size (see Figure 6). When the column was altered, the stone column was replaced with a large wooden T-shaped post. The header of the T-shaped post illustrates the original width of the column.

The current garage bay doors are modern solid metal doors (replaced within the past 10 years). These metal replacement doors were installed to change out the second set of garage doors that were installed when the bays were enlarged. While not confirmed, it is believed the second set of garage bay doors may be in city storage. It is unknown when the enlargement of the bays occurred. The building retains its original location, workmanship, form, design, setting, materials, feeling and association.

Old F	ire Station	Randolph, Illinois
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8. Stat	tement of Significance	
(Mark ">	cable National Register Criteria " in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property onal Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)
XA	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Politics/Government
В	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
С	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	Period of Significance 1935 - 1961
D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates
	ia Considerations " in all the boxes that apply.) rty is:	Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	N/A
В	removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation (if applicable) N/A
c	a birthplace or grave.	
D	a cemetery.	Analiitaat/Duildan
E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Architect/Builder Lacey, Theo F.
F	a commemorative property.	
G	less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.	

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Old Fire Station (1935) at 822 Swanwick Street in Chester, Illinois is locally significant under Criterion A: Politics/Government. It represents efforts by the City of Chester and their efforts to provide modern and efficient fire protection services to their community. The construction of the Old Fire Station in 1935 was undertaken with assistance from one of the new federal work relief programs under the New Deal established in the 1930s by the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to combat the immense unemployment during the Great Depression. For 26 years, it served as the fire station to the community (1935-1961), until a new fire station was constructed as part of the city hall building (1130 Swanwick Street). The period of significance begins in 1935, when the Old Fire Station was designed by Theo F. Lacey (city engineer) and constructed, and continues until 1961 when it was decommissioned as a fire station by the city.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

There is very little written documentation on the history of the Old Fire Station or the history of Chester. Written documentation was limited to historic city minutes and a few local newspaper articles.

Criterion A: Politics/Government

The Old Fire Station is significant as it symbolizes the City of Chester's ongoing endeavors to provide fire protection to the local community through collaboration with the federal government using funding from one of the New Deal's programs. This fire station incorporated rough-cut limestone blocks from the Ballard Building which once stood along the Mississippi River (Water Street). The fire station was designed by Theo F. Lacey, city engineer and functioned as the Chester fire station for 26 years, as well as a community meeting center (second level).

History of the Old Fire Station

The overall history of the Chester's fire department in the early years is not well-known. Information available states the first Fire Chief B.C. McCloud, was appointed on August 23, 1909. City aldermen were to appoint an Assistant Chief in their respective wards and the Chief and Assistants were to select four men in each ward as assistants.¹

The City of Chester gave authorization for plans to be drawn up for a fire station in 1934. On December

¹ Eileen Gordon and Frances McDonald. A <u>History of Chester, Illinois 1829-1979</u>, (Taylor Publishing).

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3, 1934, the city council of Chester voted to construct a one-story stone firehouse for the estimated cost of \$1,290.00 - Ordinance 167. The firehouse would be constructed on the city property lot that housed the city water tower on Swanwick Street, replacing the existing fire station on Sparta Street. Funding for the fire station of \$1,300.00 was transferred from the water fund to the general fund for construction. Sometime after the constructed was started, the city decided to construct a two-story building instead with the total estimated cost of \$2,000 for the two-story building. It is unknown how much funding was provided by the federal government work relief programs.² Theo F. Lacey, the city engineer, drew up the plans for the fire station and supervised the project until two months prior to the completion when he turned the project over to Herman Gillis.³ For the most part, the city used work relief labor funded by a federal government program through the New Deal - Works Progress Administration (WPA) or Public Works Administration (PWA). It is not documented in the city's minutes which program provided relief workers. At times when relief labor workers were not available, the city contracted out for workers.⁴

The City of Chester secured the rough-cut stone blocks from the Ballard building located along the Mississippi riverfront to construct the fire station. The Ballard building was razed to accommodate the construction of the highway along the riverfront. Throughout the construction of the building, the equipment and tools the city did not own, the city borrowed. According to city minutes dated February 18, 1935, Biebel Roofing Company was contracted to install the roof. Minutes from the city council meeting on June 12, 1935 stated the city authorized payment to Clemens Lumber Company, Charles Oetting for electrical wiring, and Weinrich Store for tools, nails and supplies.⁵ As per the mandate set forth by the WPA/PWA programs, building materials, supplies, labor and the building designer were all local.⁶

The fire department moved into to the building on August 24, 1935. Members of the Chester Fire Department in 1935 were, Chief John Denninger, Assistant Chief A. A. Fleming, Captains Albert Wehner, Hobart Stoeffel and H.H. Welten. Firemen with the department were Clyde Marlin, H. Grah, W.D. Church, E. A. Tindall and E. L. Bueckman (also served as secretary of the fire department). The upper level of the fire station was utilized by the Municipal Band, Fire Department and The Daughters of the Union Veterans.⁷ The building housed the fire department until 1961, when it was relocated to the

² "Council Votes to Build New Fire Station." *Herald Tribune*, Chester, Illinois, 6 December 1934; "Second Story May Be Built On Fire House." *Herald Tribune*, Chester, Illinois, 21 February 1935

³ "Fire Department Moves Into New Stone Fire House." Herald Tribune, Chester, Illinois, 30 August 1935.

⁴ "Council Votes to Build New Fire Station." *Herald Tribune,* Chester, Illinois, 6 December 1934; "Second Story May Be Built On Fire House." *Herald Tribune,* Chester, Illinois, 21 February 1935.

⁵ City Council Minutes. 12 June 1935, on file with Chester City Hall.

⁶ Rebecca Zurier. <u>The American Firehouse: An Architectural and Social History</u>. (New York: Abbeville Press Publishers, 1981), 200 and 202.

⁷ "Fire Department Moves Into New Stone Fire House." Herald Tribune, Chester, Illinois, 30 August 1935.

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city hall (1961) building on Swanwick Street. A garage to house the fire engine was built on the lower level of city hall.⁸

Public Works Administration

The Old Fire Station signifies an important investment by the city and the federal government in the construction of a building to function as a fire station and to provide services for the local community. The construction of the Old Fire Station was funded in-part by the City of Chester and a program under the New Deal, established by the federal government to launch a collaborative endeavor by the local and federal governments, the WPA/PWA programs. The programs were created to provide employment and stabilize the economic downturn during the Great Depression. While research on the fire station project did not reveal which program WPA or PWA the construction of the building fell under. The construction of the Old Fire Station is a physical record of the inventive act undertaken to tackle the circumstances of unemployed workers, economic strain and concerns/needs of local municipal governments of the time. As part of the New Deal between 1933 and 1943 through the WPA and the PWA (1933-1941), the federal government assisted with the funding to construct new fire stations and renovated existing fire stations. According to Rebecca Zurier, The American Firehouse: An Architectural and Social History, 525 fire stations were constructed. The data on the number of projects vary. Robert D. Leighninger states in his book, Long-range Public Investment: The Forgotten Legacy of the New Deal, only 325 fire stations were constructed and 2,384 existing fire station buildings were renovated. 10

The Old Fire Station is an excellent representation of the type of fire stations constructed by New Deal funding. Fire station buildings were built with funds from the WPA or PWA were generally simplistic overall and constructed of fire-resistant material as seen in the Old Fire Station. The interior of these buildings was unembellished. The goal was to build a functional fire station unassuming in design of solid construction, nofrills. While fire stations were supposed to be utilitarian in design, the fact was the federal government had little control over the design process. Basically, the WPA/PWA programs for fire stations offered financial funding for projects created by local governments. These constructions projects were to be designed by a local architect or qualified local person and labor force was to be local as well. The Old Fire Station reflects this

⁸ Jessie Lee Huffstutler. "I Remember," *Early Memories of Chester, Illinois*; Mike Lochhead. Personal Interview with Brenda Owen, Chester, Illinois, 27 April 2017.

⁹ Zurier. 200.

¹⁰ Robert D. Leighninger. <u>Long-range Public Investment: The Forgotten Legacy of the New Deal</u>, (South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 2007), 69.

¹¹ Zurier. 183.

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mandate, as it was designed and the project was managed by Theo Lacey, the city engineer. Relief workers were chosen from the local community from the list of men on the county relief rolls.¹²

For Chester's application for funding of a new fire station, it had to meet the WPA/PWA guidelines – it needed to be a well-planned project and it had to benefit the community. The only federal mandate on building design required "simplification in architectural style." The reason for this mandate, if a building was simplistic it would not require highly skilled workers. In addition, the more straight-forward design, the less equipment was needed. A building with ornamental detailing would require skilled craftsman and more specialized equipment. If a fire station was built in an architectural style, like Colonial Revival or Art Deco, it would lack architectural detailing. Another characteristic of the mandate was the use of inexpensive local materials (fire-resistance) or reinforced concrete. The required guidelines for construction from the simplified design to the local materials can be seen in the Old Fire Station. It was the goal of the WPA/PWA projects to employ as many people as possible while creating solid constructed building of high-quality materials.¹³

Fire Stations and Other WPA/PWA Buildings and Projects in Chester

The Old Fire Station is the only existing station house constructed of stone in Chester. The only other fire station still in existence is the 1961 fire station which is part of the city hall building. Other WPA/PWA relief projects in Chester to be part of the New Deal includes the Memorial Swimming Pool with recreational building (1939-1941) and is now closed to the public (2014) due to foundation issues under the swimming pool. Additionally, the recreational building underwent an alteration in the roofline from flat to a pitched roof, making the building ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places currently. In 1935, the football field (W. O. Smith) at the high school was constructed as part of a WPA project. Also, in 1935 another work relief project involved installing new water mains in the community of Chester. Another possible building as part of the WPA/PWA projects may have been the water plant in Chester. City council minutes noted the city was putting forth an application for a water plant.¹⁴

Fire Stations in Illinois

A search of The Illinois Historic and Architectural Resources Geographic Information System (HARGIS) revealed eight individually listed fire station buildings. According to the data these buildings are constructed of brick and the majority are more high-style in architectural design than the Old Fire Station.

¹² Ibid., 183.

¹³ Ibid., 200 and 202.

¹⁴ Brenda Owen, Personal Telephone Interview with Terri Foley, 1 August 2017.

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Conclusion

The Old Fire Station is an excellent example of the City of Chester and their continuing effort to provide fire protection to the local community through collaboration with the federal government using funding from one of the New Deal's programs. The overall simplistic design, use of location fire-proof materials, local labor (relief labor) and use of local supplies represents the use of funding to construct the Old Fire Station through the programs WPA/PWA. The fire station building still conveys its original function and construction era. This two-story rough-cut limestone building retains a significant amount of original materials. Although the original bay doors have been replaced and the bay openings were enlarged to allow for larger modern fire trucks, the building still provides a sense of its original bay openings. The form, footprint and interior layout are original and the fire station retains a high degree of integrity, it represents the only building of its type in the City of Chester.

Old Fire Station	Randolph, Illinois
Name of Property	County and State
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparin	g this form.)
City Council Minutes, City Hall, Chester, Illinois. 12 June	1935.
"Council Votes to Build New Fire Station." Herald Tribune	e, Chester, Illinois, 6 December 1934.
"Fire Department Moves Into New Stone Fire House." He	erald Tribune, Chester, Illinois, 30 August 1935.
Gordon, Eileen and Frances McDonald. A History of Che	ester, Illinois 1829-1979, (Taylor Publishing).
Huffstutler, Jessie Lee. "I Remember," Early Memories of	of Chester, Illinois.
Leighninger, Robert D. <u>Long-range Public Investment: TI</u> Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 2007).	he Forgotten Legacy of the New Deal, (South
Lochhead, Mike. Personal Interview with Brenda Owen, G	Chester, Illinois, 27 April 2017.
Owen, Brenda. Personal Telephone Interview with Terri I	Foley, 1 August 2017.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Chester, Randolph Coun Company, 1942.	ty, Illinois, New York: Sanborn Fire Insurance
"Second Story May Be Built On Fire House." Herald Trib	oune, Chester, Illinois, 21 February 1935.
Zurier. Rebecca. <u>The American Firehouse: An Architecto</u> Publishers, 1981.	ural and Social History. (New York: Abbeville Press
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been	x State Historic Preservation Office
requested)previously listed in the National Register	Other State agencyFederal agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark	Local government University
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository:
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):	

Old Fire Stati	on		Randolph, Illinois	
Name of Property			County and State	
10. Geograph	nical Data			
Acrosac of Br	operty less than an acre			
_	eviously listed resource acreage; ente	The second in the acreage is the acreage is a second in the acreage is a s	.99 or less)	
	,	C	,	
Latitude/Lond	itude Coordinates			
Datum if other				
(enter coordinates	to 6 decimal places)	_		
1 37.91121	-89.825461	3		
Latitude	Longitude	 Latitude	 Longitude	
	_0gac			
2		4		
Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	
91/516 91-79 Boundary Jus	-296 Lot 10 Subdivision Lot	5 Block 1 Servant's Addi	Property as described by legalition.Swanwick Street, Chester, Rand	·
11. Form Prep	pared By			
name/title	Terri L. Foley, Historic Pres	servation Specialist	date August	1, 2017
organization	Contractor		telephone <u>573-382-8590</u>	
street & numb	er 8812 Sedgley Drive		email tlfoley@zoho.com	
city or town _\	Vilmington		state NC zip code 284	12
Additional Do	cumentation			
Submit the foll	owing items with the completed	d form:		

- GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)
- Local Location Map
- Site Plan
- Floor Plans (As Applicable)
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log					
Name of Property:	Old Fire Station				
City or Vicinity:	Chester				
County:	Randolph	State:	Illinois		
Photographer:	Terri L Foley				
Date Photographed:	09-16-2016				

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 8:

- 1 of 8: Façade, looking south.
- 2 of 8: Façade and west elevation, looking southeast.
- 3 of 8: Façade and east elevation, looking southwest.
- 4 of 8: West and south (rear) elevation, looking northeast.
- 5 of 8: South (rear) elevation, looking north.
- 6 of 8: South elevation, first level entrance original door, looking north.
- 7 of 8: Interior, first floor, looking north, showing bay doors.
- 8 of 8: Interior, first floor, looking south, showing south entrance.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

List of Figures(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

Figure 1: GIS Location Map: Source: Bing Maps.

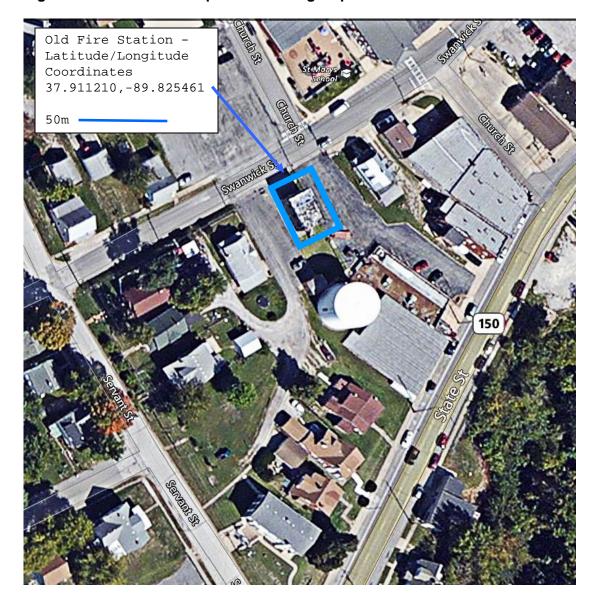


Figure 2: Local Location Map: Source: Bing Maps.

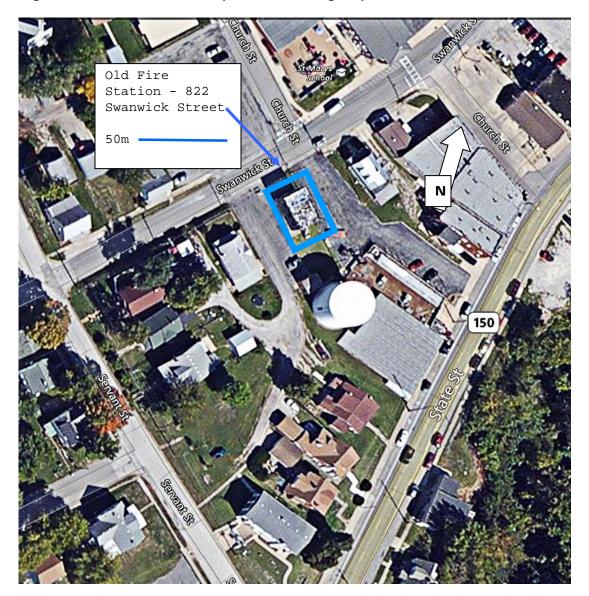
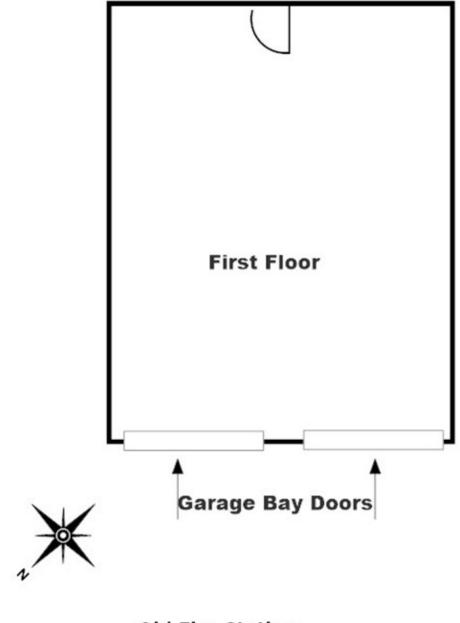
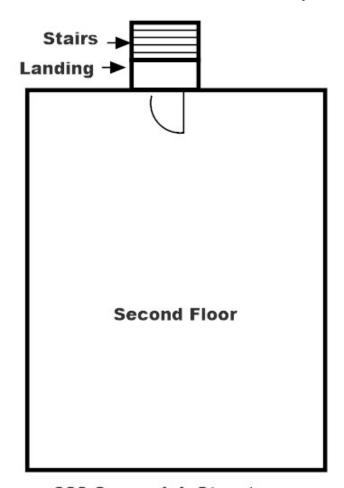


Figure 3: The Old Fire Station Floor Plan, First Floor. Source: Terri L Foley.



Old Fire Station

Figure 4: The Old Fire Station Floor Plan, Second Floor. Source: Terri L Foley.



822 Swanwick Street



Figure 5: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Chester, Randolph County, Illinois, New York, 1942.

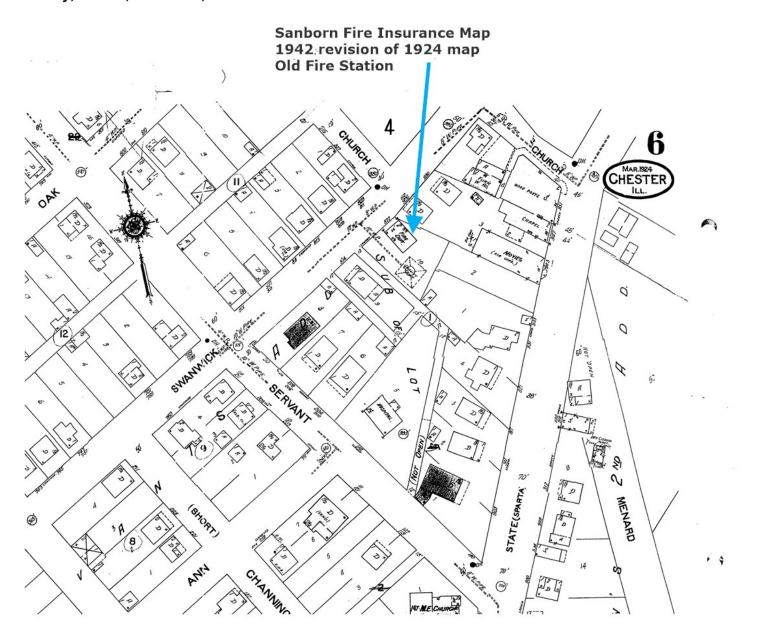


Figure 6: Historic photograph of the Old Fire Station, date unknown, showing original bay doors. Source: Brenda Owen, Chester, Illinois.



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination							
Property Name:	Old Fire Station							
Multiple Name:								
State & County:	ILLINOIS, Randolph							
Date Rece 5/10/20		Date of Pending List: 5/30/2018	Date of 16th Day: 6/14/2018	Date of 45th Day: 6/25/2018	Date of Weekly List: 6/15/2018			
Reference number:	SG1000	002571						
Nominator:	State							
Reason For Review	:							
X Accept		_ Return R	eject <u>6/1</u>	<u>5/2018</u> Date				
Abstract/Summary Comments:								
Recommendation/ Criteria								
Reviewer Contro	ntrol Unit		Discipline					
Telephone			Date					
DOCUMENTATION	: see	attached comments : No	o see attached S	SLR : No				

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.





Wayne A. Rosenthal, Director

May 3, 2018

Ms. Barbara Wyatt National Park Service National Register of Historic Places 1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228 Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed are the disks that contain the true and correct copies of the National Register nomination recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its February 23, 2018 meeting and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Old Fire Station, Chester, Randolph County Chester F. Weinrich House, Chester, Randolph County Frederick Weistar House, Chester, Randolph County

Also enclosed is the true and correct copy of the National Register nomination recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its February 24, 2017 meeting and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Hotel Belleville, Belleville, St. Clair County

Please contact me at 217/785-4324 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp, Coordinator

Survey and National Register program

Illinois State Historic Preservation Office

Illinois Department of Natural Resources

enclosures