SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
CHAPEL 2
2221 East Drive
O'Fallon vicinity
St. Clair County
Illinois

HAER No. IL-1196-C

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
National Park Service
Midwest Regional Office
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

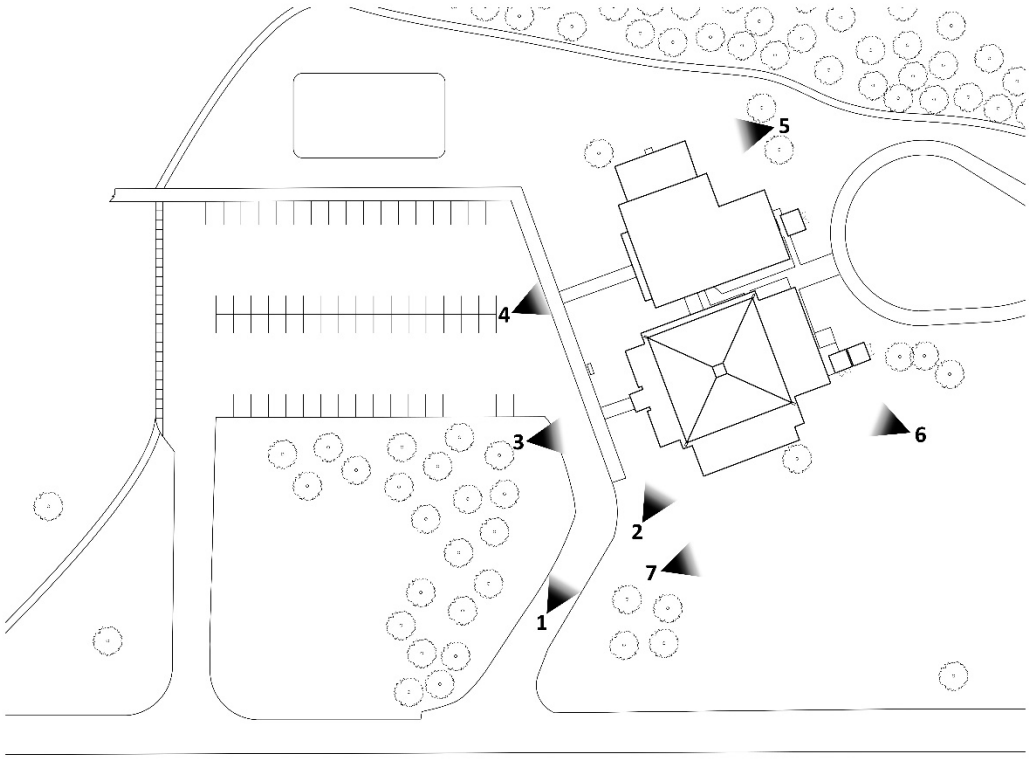
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
CHAPEL 2
2221 East Drive
O'Fallon vicinity
St. Clair County
Illinois

HAER No. IL-1196-C

Leslie Schwartz, Photographer JANUARY 2025

HAER No. IL-1196-C-01	View of the approach to the chapel looking northeast from the center of the main driveway into the site.
HAER No. IL-1196-C-02	View of the chapel looking northeast from the eastern edge of the main driveway into the site.
HAER No. IL-1196-C-03	View of the west (primary) façade of the chapel taken from the southeast corner of the parking lot looking east.
HAER No. IL-1196-C-04	View of the west (primary) façade of the addition taken from the eastern end of the parking lot looking east.
HAER No. IL-1196-C-05	View of the east side of the addition looking west from the northwest corner of the site.
HAER No. IL-1196-C-06	View of the southeast corner of the chapel looking northwest.
HAER No. IL-1196-C-07	View of the south and west sides of the chapel and the associated site looking east from the eastern edge of the main driveway.
HAER No. IL-1196-C-08	View of the interior vestibule at the primary (west) entrance of the chapel looking southwest.
HAER No. IL-1196-C-09	View of the east corridor of the chapel looking south from the northeast entrance into the sanctuary.
HAER No. IL-1196-C-10	View of the interior of the sanctuary looking northeast from the southwest sanctuary entrance.
HAER No. IL-1196-C-11	View of the sanctuary looking northwest from the southeast corner of the space.

HAER No. IL-1196-C-12	Detail of the skylight looking up from the center of the sanctuary within the chapel.
HAER No. IL-1196-C-13	View looking south from the north end of the hyphen connecting the addition to the chapel.
HAER No. IL-1196-C-14	View of the interior of the addition within the former classroom and activity room area looking east.
HAER No. IL-1196-C-15	Detail of the primary entrance vestibule in the addition at the west side looking southwest.

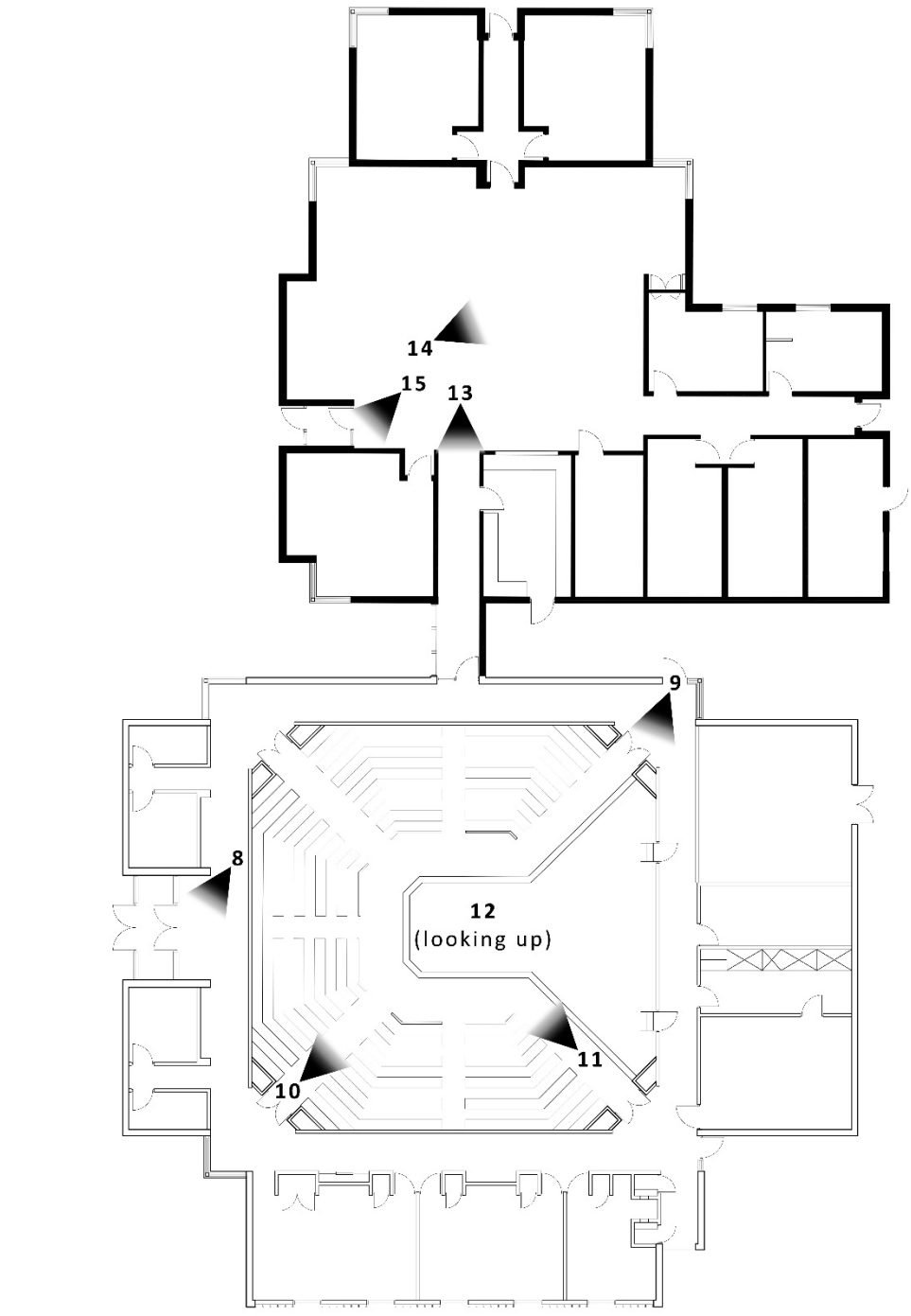


NORTH

SITE PLAN PHOTOGRAPH KEY

NOT TO SCALE

*NUMBER DENOTES LOCATION OF CAMERA



NORTH

FIRST FLOOR PHOTOGRAPH KEY

NOT TO SCALE

*NUMBER DENOTES LOCATION OF CAMERA

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-1

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-2

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-3

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-4

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-5

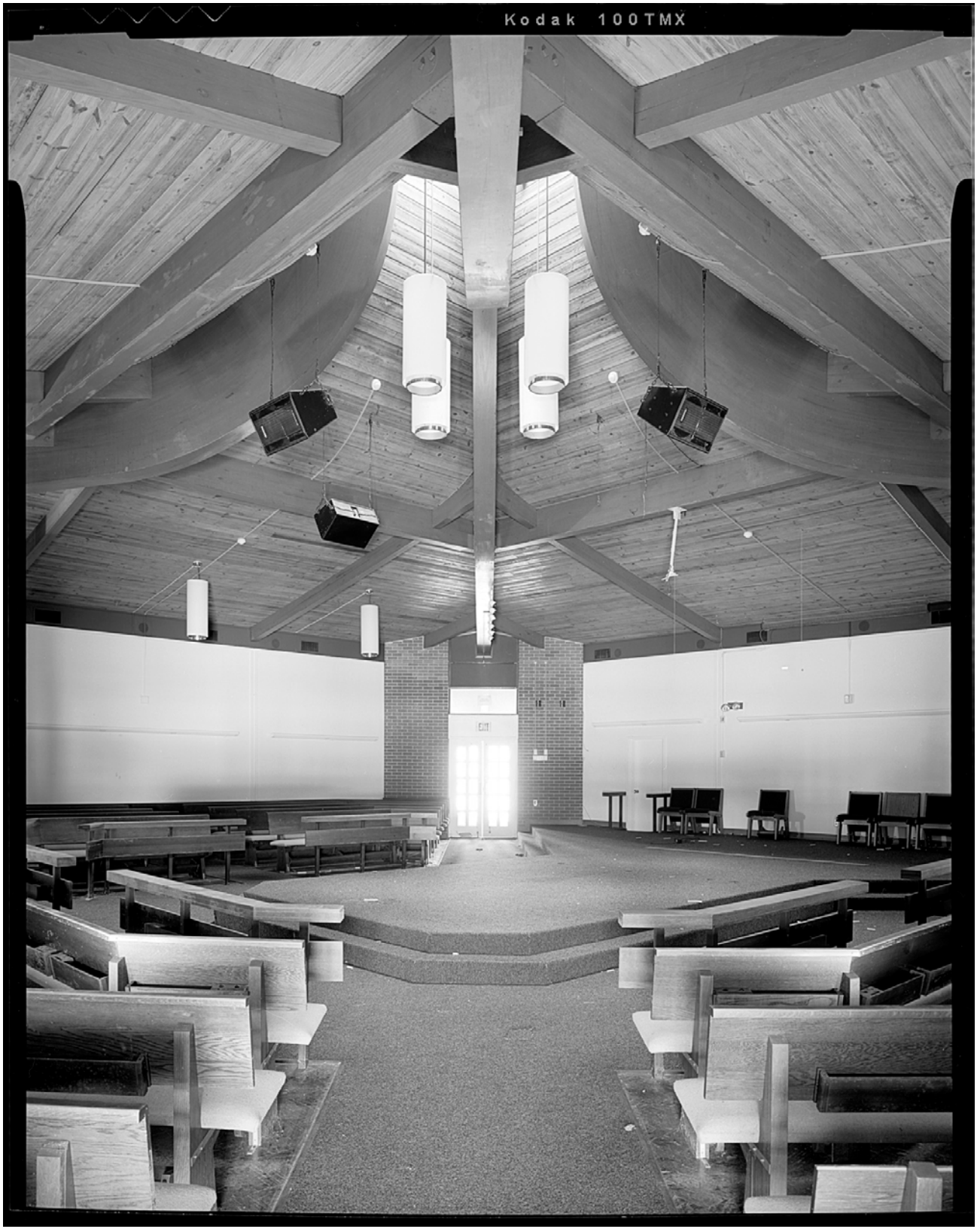
HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-6

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-7

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-8

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-9

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-10



HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-11

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-12

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-13

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-14

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. IL-1196-C-15

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE CHAPEL 2
(FACILITY NO. 5713)

HAER No. IL-1196-C

Location: 2221 East Drive, Facility No. 5713
O'Fallon vicinity, St. Clair County, Illinois, 62225

Scott Air Force Base is located approximately twenty-five miles east of St. Louis, Missouri in Shiloh Township, St. Clair County, Illinois. Access to the base is provided via Illinois State Highways 158 or 161 and Interstate 64, two miles to the north of the base. The closest communities are O'Fallon, five miles to the northwest; Lebanon, seven miles to the northeast; and Belleville, seven miles to the southwest.

The Scott Air Force Base Chapel 2 (Facility No. 5713) is located at latitude: 38.54846, longitude: -89.84396. This point represents the center of the site on which the building is located and was obtained on December 6, 2024 using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

Present Owner: United States Department of Defense

Present Use: Vacant

Previous use:
1967- ca. 2015: Non-Denominational/Interfaith Chapel

Significance: Established in 1917 as a training center utilized by various branches of the United States Army and Air Force, Scott Air Force Base and the related built environment is nationally significant for its association with World War I and II; military communications training; experiments in Lighter-than-Air-Craft technology; and as the Headquarters of the Military Air Transport Service during the Vietnam War.

Chapel 2 at Scott Air Force Base has a distinguished history within the mid-twentieth-century period of the military base. It represents the Modernist style as applied to ecclesiastical architecture exemplified by the use of exaggerated geometric forms and modern materials, emphasized through the use of innovative glue laminated arches. The arches create a striking, steeply pitched inflexed arch roof that covers an unobstructed, natural light filled, sanctuary on the interior. Additionally, the chapel is an excellent example of a "Chapel-in-the-Round"— a form used prior to 1970 which utilized a circular seating arrangement in the sanctuary to create an intimate and communal feeling. Chapel 2 was the first of the "Chapel-in-the Round" type constructed in the Air Force, and was recognized with a design award from the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Historian: London Hainsworth & Erica Ruggiero, McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc., 2025.

Photographer: Leslie Schwartz, Leslie Schwartz Photography, 2025.

Delineator(s): London Hainsworth, McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc., 2025.

Project Information: This HAER documentation project was undertaken to document Chapel 2 at Scott Air Force Base, St. Clair County, Illinois, prior to the demolition of the subject property as agreed upon between the United States Department of the Air Force, the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (ILSHPO), and DMS Contracting, Inc. Although the subject property is a building, it is recorded within the existing HAER numbering system for Scott Air Force Base.

Adhering to HAER guidelines, the subject property was documented through research of historic records, photographs, and maps. Historic material was reviewed as available at relevant archives and repositories. One site visit was conducted to photographically document the site, take note of the existing site conditions, features, and alterations over time, and to field verify historic as-built drawings. Sketch plans were then prepared from the historic as-built drawings and are provided as field notes in this recordation package.

Draft digital photographs of the proposed views for HAER photography were submitted for review by the ILSHPO and the National Park Service (NPS). The ILSHPO and NPS were also consulted regarding the inclusion of historic images/maps and narrative report outline.

The completed HAER documentation will be provided to the Heritage Documentation Programs in the NPS for eventual deposit in the Library of Congress, and the ILSHPO will deposit the recordation package with the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library in Springfield, Illinois.

Preparation of this documentation was funded and assisted by DMS Contracting, Inc. and was undertaken by Erica Ruggiero and London Hainsworth of McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc, Evanston, Illinois, under the direction of Erica Ruggiero. Photography was performed by Leslie Schwartz, Leslie Schwartz Photography, Chicago, Illinois.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. **Date(s) of construction:**
   Chapel Construction – 1967
   Additions and Alterations: 1984

2. **Architect/Designer/Engineer:**

Chapel Construction - 1967
Fields, Goldman & Magee Architects, Mt. Vernon, Illinois

Addition - 1984
Kuhlmann Design Group, Inc., Maryland Heights, Missouri

Roof Repair and Replacement - 1994
American Consulting Engineers, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana

Renovations - 2004
Chugach Management Services, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska

3. Original and subsequent owners:
United States Department of Defense (Original and Current)

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers:
Chapel Construction

- Design work and construction were under contracts by the District of Army Corps of Engineers.
- Builder: Robinson Steel Construction Co., Crestwood, Missouri
- Glue Laminated Arch supplier: Unit Structures Inc.

Addition

- Unknown

5. Original plans and construction:
A predominantly complete set of as-built drawings of both the chapel and the addition were provided by the 375th AMW Historian office at Scott Air Force Base. As portions of the chapel and addition as-built drawing sets are incomplete, a list of missing drawings is provided below. A selection of the as-built drawings has been provided as part of this report. Both sets of drawings are available at the 375th AMW Historian office.

Chapel Missing Drawings
The missing sheets include three structural drawings sheets, the Low Level Roof Plan and Details (S-13), the High Level Roof Plan and Sections (S-14), and the Roof Sections and Details (S-15); two mechanical drawing sheets, the Utilities Site Plan and Profile (M-16), and the Plumbing Floor Plan (M-17); and all electrical drawings (E-21 to E-25).

Addition Missing Drawings
Only the sheet that contained the architectural floor plan is missing from the as-built set for the addition. However, a small contract modification drawing of the architectural floorplan is included on sheet number S-3.

6. Alterations and additions:
The exterior and interior of Chapel 2 on the Scott Air Force base has been modified, to varying degrees, through multiple addition and/or alteration projects. The chapel,

constructed in 1967, was designed with the intent that an addition would be constructed in the future. The original set of plans includes a proposed future addition to the north of the building. The addition was ultimately constructed in 1984, following a similar footprint as outlined in the 1967 plans. The addition connects to the original building through a hyphen, constructed by modifying an existing window opening at the center of the north side of the chapel.

In 1994, the roof of the chapel was replaced in kind to match existing, including the shingles, flashing, asphalt on the built-up flat roofs, wood blocking, wood fascia, and wood trim at the parapet. Dutchman repairs were also completed at the exposed ends of the glue laminated arches at the corners of the roof. To attach the new material with the existing arch, eight inch deep holes were drilled into the exposed end after the damaged section was removed and threaded rods set into injected epoxy. Copper flashing to match existing was installed at the top of the new wood section.

In 2004, all wooden entrance and foyer doors, sidelights, and frames were replaced with dark bronze full-light aluminum doors with tempered solar bronze tinted glass. Similarly, the wood frames, trim, and seals at the exterior windows were replaced with dark bronze aluminum fixed windows with a thermal break construction. The glass used in the replacement windows is a solar bronze tinted dual pane insulating glass. Above the window and door openings, all exposed wood was wrapped with dark bronze 24 gauge aluminum. These renovations also included alterations to the interior, including removal of folding wall partitions in the addition and the replacement of the mechanical system.

Other alterations completed at an unknown date within the chapel include the removal of a few doors on the interior, partition screens with doors at the east corridor, a partition wall between the two offices, a partition wall between the two chaplain rooms, and the removal of some of the decorative exterior wood fins that screened the windows at the south side. In the sanctuary the sedilia, pulpit, lectern, altar, railings, choir seating, and the choir screen have also been removed from the chancel.

B. Historical Context

History and Development of Scott Air Force Base

Scott Air Force Base (AFB) was established in 1917 as a training center for pilots and crews of airplanes and airships and utilized by various branches of the United States Army and Air Force. It is one of the oldest air bases in the country and has significantly contributed to various aspects of Air Force history, including: The Aviation Section of the Signal Corps; Army Air Service; Army Air Corps; Army Air Forces; and Air Force.

In June 1917, the War Department leased 640 acres from Shiloh Valley Township for the construction of an aviation field. Originally known as Scott Field (1917-1947), named after Corporal Frank S. Scott, Scott AFB (1948 to present) was a major training center for pilots and ground crews for the American Expeditionary Forces' Air Service. During the first year, dozens of wooden barracks, hangars, administrative buildings, and support structures were constructed.

Flying was discontinued at Scott AFB following World War I, and the base population dropped substantially. Local residents grew concerned that the field would close and sent representatives to Washington, D.C. twice in early 1919. Four months after Armistice Day on November 11, 1918, the War Department purchased Scott AFB in March of 1919, though the future function of the center would be debated for the next two years.

In 1921, Scott AFB was chosen as a Lighter-Than-Air (LTA) station emphasizing dirigible aviation (e.g., the *TA-1* and *TA-2*, balloons or non-rigid airships designed for helium inflation). LTA ships were used at the base to research the capabilities of aerial photography and meteorology, and conduct altitude experiments, Experimentation with dirigibles was the primary purpose of Scott AFB from 1921 to 1937.

The following year, the Air Service Balloon and Airship School opened in 1922, accompanied by a military population of almost 700 men, which required the construction of new facilities. The W.M. Sutherland Building and Contracting Company of St. Louis began the construction of the second-largest airship hangar in the nation, eventually completed in 1923 due to the complexity and scale of the project. During the 1920s, the base saw several other new developments, including the construction of a boiler house and steam heating system, a sewage station, an extension of the base water supply, an electric substation, two fireproof buildings for the production of hydrogen gas, a 500,000-cubic foot hydrogen gas tank, a railroad track to service the airship hangar, a bituminous macadam road, and a new concrete building to house the Air Intermediate Depot in 1923. The base was the site of one of the few helium storage and repurification plants in the country. Two storage tanks were constructed in 1925-26 and 1928-29. In 1927, W.C. Johnson, a local contractor, completed a 176-foot-high mooring mast. The mooring mast was designed to anchor dirigibles during inflating and repair procedures.

Because of Scott AFB's central location, it was then selected to be the new home of the General Headquarters Air Force (GHQAF), which managed the air combat arm of the U.S. Army, in 1936.

To meet the needs of the GHQAF, a massive new building program was initiated. In 1938, Scott AFB was expanded from 628 acres to 1,574 acres. A year later, it was again increased to 1,882 acres, nearly three times its original size. Most of the World War I and Lighter-Than-Air frame structures were demolished. Only a few buildings were saved, including the electric LTA substation, the 9th Airship Squadron headquarters/barracks building, nine sets of brick noncommissioned officer's quarters at the south end of the base, and a brick theater. A WPA workforce of 2,500 men and a funding appropriation of $7.5 million led to the construction of several new buildings in 1939.

Due to the outbreak of World War II, the move of the GHQAF to Scott AFB was never completed; instead, Scott AFB was selected to be the Basic School of the Air Corps Technical School (ACTS), which provided training for aircraft mechanics, welders, armorers, and radio operator-mechanics. With the arrival of ACTS, the multi-million-dollar expansion of the base continued into 1940 with the construction of twenty-one more buildings, including a 200-man barracks, Hangar No. 1, a central heating plant, a new entrance gate, a forty-three-bed hospital, and a GHQAF office.

Despite a tremendous increase in construction during 1939 and 1940, the built environment of the base remained insufficient to house the training school personnel, and cantonments were seen as the most efficient way to expand. Cantonments served as separate communities, with their own amenities such as chapels, recreational facilities, and post exchanges. Over four hundred temporary frame structures were built in just two years between three cantonments. The last building phase was completed in 1942 and consisted of a fourth cantonment, which was composed of approximately seventy buildings that housed shipping and receiving activities for the base.

The cantonment community that included the Wherry Daly-Lewis Housing Area contained a chapel building - a typical cantonment-type chapel - known as Chapel 2. That chapel burned in a fire in 1964. It was replaced in 1967 with Chapel 2 (Facility No. 5713), the subject of this HAER report.

During World War II, Scott AFB was the training ground for hundreds of airmen, primarily radio operators and mechanics. By June 1945, the base had trained 77,370 technicians responsible for vital command and control communications throughout the Air Force. The base acted as the Air Force's parent radio communications school as other radio schools were started in Mississippi, Wisconsin, South Dakota, and Illinois, which followed the model established at Scott AFB.

In 1949, a major command headquarters was housed at Scott AFB with the relocation of the HQ Air Training Command (ATC). Scott continued as a major training base for the Air Force until 1957.

In 1957, Scott AFB became the home of the Headquarters Military Air Transport Service. As the mission of the base shifted to aeromedical airlift, it phased out communications and technical training programs. The reach of the base units included aeromedical lift missions ranging from Alaska to the Caribbean offshore bases. In 1968, the base welcomed the C-9A jet aircraft (or the Nightingale). The C-9A was designed to travel farther, carry more passengers, and provide a more comfortable experience during aeromedical transport missions. The introduction of this aircraft during this period was critical, due to the outbreak of the Vietnam War. Between 1967 and 1970, the United States military evacuated an average of 60,000 patients. Scott AFB played a major role in these evacuations through the on-base Patient Airlift Center. The Center coordinated the return of 357 Vietnam War Prisoners of War back to the United States.

Continuing this legacy today, Scott AFB is the only military base serving as host to three major commands. These commands are the Air Mobility Command, the Air Force Communications Command, and the U.S. Transportation Command.

History of the Architectural Style and Form of Chapel 2

The architectural style of Chapel 2 follows trends set by the Modern Gothic subset of the Modernist movement. While Modernist trends were utilized in Europe as early as 1930, the Modern Gothic did not take hold in the United States until the early years of the 1950s. By 1954, ecclesiastical periodicals published favorable opinions about modern styles for religious buildings. The Modern Gothic adapted the character-defining features of the Gothic

cathedral through similar design techniques. The primary aim was to create a large, unobstructed interior sanctuary filled with natural light that drew the eye upward. While the medieval Gothic utilized arches, tall stone walls, buttressing, and domes to create interior height, Modern Gothic utilized relatively short walls capped with steeply pitched, curving, multi-geometric, and parabolic roof shapes to open the interior space. To create these complex roof forms, technologically innovative, novel materials, and construction methods were put into place. Furthermore, a shortage of traditional building materials during World War I and II, encouraged innovation in building design. This created the climate in which Modern Gothic was introduced, with experimental ecclesiastical architecture that branched away from historical religious building forms and design characteristics.

Early examples of Modern Gothic design were inspired by the overall interior layouts, use of natural light, and user experience of the medieval Gothic style. However, the overall effect of the Gothic style was modernized by removing its highly decorative nature and replacing it with linear, geometric design, symmetrical forms, and minimal ornament. The new style emphasized raw building materials like concrete, composite materials, laminated wood, and aluminum or steel window casings.

Church designs by Eliel and Eero Saarinen—architects of North Christian Church in Columbus, Indiana and Christ Church Lutheran in Minneapolis, Minnesota—set the precedent within the movement. Both Saarinen examples were designed with natural light and spacious interiors in keeping with the Gothic style, but the designs also used scientific acoustic design and minimal construction cost at the forefront of the modern design. At Christ Church (1949), a large interior sanctuary is created with monumental masonry walls supporting a flat concrete roof. Natural light fills the space from a series of windows separated by concrete dividers at the base of the side walls. The interior is unadorned, with unpainted masonry and concrete elements. Similar to the common Latin Cross footprint of historic Christian architecture, the soaring sanctuary space is bisected by a central aisle (or nave) flaked by seating set within shorter spaces (side aisle). The central aisle leads to a pulpit at the short end of the building, which is slightly rounded (similar to an apse). There are no domes or vaults, but rather a simple, unadorned flat ceiling. The upper third of the walls contain no openings but do feature patterned, relief brickwork to capture sound waves. Later Modern Gothic designs, such as the North Christian Church (1964), featured similar modern materiality, but opened up interior volumes with complex roof forms rather than with monumental walls. The roof is a steeply pitched, pentagonal hipped roof with a central skylight and a soaring pointed steeple. The interior sanctuary floor plan mimics changes to the Modern Gothic as well. These changes reflect decisions by ecclesiastical leaders during the mid-twentieth century to appeal to a modern, post-war audience. Historic architectural traditions were challenged, including the prominent Latin Cross floorplan. Instead, churches experimented with circular, square, and diamond seating arrangements around central pulpits or chancels. The aim of these layouts was to create a feeling of community within the sanctuary by visually connecting worshippers with each other during services.

The design of Chapel 2 at Scott AFB expresses the principles of the Modern Gothic movement through its multi-geometric roof design and interior layout. The overall form of the church is identified as a “Chapel-in-the-Round.” The form is not based on historic religious architectural traditions, but rather the architecture of the “Theater-in-the-Round.” This tradition surrounds the audience around a central stage in a “round” pattern. When applied to religious architecture, the “round” form fosters a sense of community and openness

by creating a visual connection between congregants. Between circa 1950 and circa 1975, the "Chapel-in-the-Round" form was utilized by interfaith congregations for this purpose. This form was applicable to the Air Force, who provided religious services to an interfaith community within a singular structure. The Chapel 2 building at Scott AFB was the first "Chapel-in-the-Round" constructed by the Air Force. The architecture team of Chapel 2, Fields, Goldman & Magee won a national design competition held by the Army Corps of Engineers for their design. Shortly after, in 1968, the team was hired again by the Air Force to design a similar "Chapel-in-the-Round" for the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio. This chapel, the Prairies Chapel, is extant and considered the second of its type constructed by the Air Force.

The significance of the design for Chapel 2 is best summarized in the remarks provided by Chaplain Daniel B. Jorgensen at the dedication ceremony on March 31, 1967:

> Chapel 2 of Scott AFB is the first chapel in-the-round to be built in USAF. The architectural effect is the emphasis on the congregation as a worshiping people, who surround an altar which is the focal point of interest. Whether the group be small or large, the fellowship of aspiration and inspiration involves each person in the act of worship. Thus, dominant trends of the new Roman Catholic liturgy, Protestant teaching on the role of the layman, and the Jewish traditional practice of the leadership of the Father in the family are here realized. The only natural light in the sanctuary comes from the skylight over the altar, symbolizing the light of God. There are three main pieces of furniture in the altar area. The altar itself is the place traditionally associated with sacrifice and the upreach of man to God, the Author of life. The candles on it symbolize not only the light of God but that each believer is himself a bearer of light. The Scriptures remind us that God is revealed through His word. The lectern is used for leading worship. The pulpit is used for interpreting the Scriptures in sermon. The altar rail provides a place where worshippers may kneel in private devotion or for receiving Holy Communion. The exterior of the chapel sweeps upward from the earth to the sky above, reminding the passer-by that this is a place of prayer.[1]

Architects of Chapel 2

The architects of the chapel were Fields, Goldman & Magee (FGM), headquartered in Mount Vernon, Illinois. The firm was established on January 1, 1963 with founding partners Clifford R. Fields, Jack Goldman, and George Magee. Before organizing their firm, the three men participated in the organization of the Architect's Association of Mount Vernon (AAMV) in 1962. The club membership was comprised of forty Mount Vernon based architects who promoted the city as a center of cultural innovation in the architectural field. The AAMV promoted modern architectural principles to city government as well as provided interior decorating clinics to civilians

Clifford Ray (Zeke) Fields (b. 1926, d. 2010) was born and raised in Mt. Vernon. During World War II, he served as a Private in the United States Army Air Forces. After the war, he studied at both Oklahoma A&M and the University of Illinois School of Architecture,

[1] Martin H. Scharlemann, Chaplain, Brigadier General, USAF, Reserve (Ret.). *Air Force Chaplains, 1961-1970*. (St. Louis, Missouri: United States Office Chief of Air Force Chaplains), 76.

graduating with honors. In 1950, he was awarded first prize in a nationwide architectural design contest for college seniors, the Angus Snead MacDonald prize. His winning design was for a ten-story office building with a library. During his senior year of college, he was hired by McCoy and Wilson, architects, in Mt. Vernon. By 1954, he had joined architect Jacob Gatewood to form the architecture firm of Gatewood and Fields. By 1961, his partner Jacob Gatewood passed away and the firm was reorganized as Clifford R. Fields & Associates. Two years later, in 1963, FGM was formed. During the early years of his career, Fields became very community minded, joining charitable and fraternal organizations and advocating for educational architecture reform and investment. Fields' early work in the firm reflected his dedication to education, designing several schools in Illinois, including Georgetown Grade School (Aurora, 1962), Mount Carmel High School (1964), Zeigler-Royalton High School (1965), and North Elementary School (Hopkins Park, 1966). Furthermore, he served on the Summersville Grade School Board of Education in Mount Vernon. His later works include hotels, airport buildings, banks, and government buildings.

Jack Mitchell Goldman (b. 1925, d. 2015) was born and raised in Decatur, Illinois. He joined the United States Army in 1943 where he served in the Pacific Theatre as a Staff Sergeant during World War II. He fought in the battles of Leyte and Okinawa and received four Bronze Stars. He utilized the G.I. Bill to study architecture at the University of Illinois. While a student, he was awarded the 1957 Francis J. Plym Fellowship. It provided him with three years of study, including six months of European travel and two and one half years of apprenticeship at the prestigious architecture firm, Eero Saarinen & Associates in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. While working with Saarinen, he assisted with the design of the American Embassy in London and the St. Louis Gateway Arch. After his fellowship, he joined Gatewood and Fields as the chief of design. The next year, in 1961, he became a partner at the firm upon the death of Jacob Gatewood. Goldman continued to work for FGM until his retirement at the age of 80. His obituary states that a significant accomplishment of his was the design and development of the Mitchell Museum and the associated Cedarhurst Sculpture Park in Mount Vernon in 1969. He was also the principal designer of Chapel 2 at Scott Air Force Base (1967), the Immanuel Lutheran Church (Altamont, 1969), and the First National Bank (Wayne City, 1967). He served as the secretary of the American Institute of Architects Southern Illinois Chapter and was a member of the National Committee on Design.

George Eldridge Magee (b. 1933) was born in Clinton, Mississippi and raised in Washington County, Louisiana soon after. He attended the University of Illinois School of Architecture. While there, he was awarded the Ricker prize for academic excellence in architectural history and the Francis J. Plym fellowship. In 1956, he graduated and was hired by Wilson & Coleman, architects of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. By 1960, he was hired by Gatewood and Fields and moved to Mt. Vernon. Notable designs headed by Magee include the Doctors Hospital (Harrisburg 1965); Robina Lyle Elementary School (Bridgeview, 1967); Meridian High School (Mounds, 1968); and Columbia High School (1969). At FGM, he headed the organization of the engineering department in 1971. Also in the 1970s, Magee served as the President of the Board of Education for School District No. 3 in the Jefferson County, Illinois. In 1982, he led a small-scale redevelopment of the downtown area of the city of Herrin.

Overall, the mid-twentieth century legacy of the firm includes a number of unique Modernist structures, including a novel football-shaped office building for the Mt. Vernon Loan and Building Association (Mt. Vernon, Illinois, 1965) and a "circular gas station" design for the

Liberty Petroleum Co. (Mt. Vernon, Illinois, 1969). In 1965, the firm won four architectural design awards from the Southern Illinois chapter of the American Institute of Architects: the remodel of the First National Bank of Nashville, Illinois; the Mayfair Lennox hotel-motel in St. Louis (which also won an award from Institutions Magazine); and two Mt. Vernon, Illinois residences (for Mr. and Mrs. Sam Shaw of Pace Avenue and Mr. and Mrs. James Carter of Ashley Road). The three founding partners operated within Fgm until their respective retirements. The firm is extant; known today as FGM Architects.

History and Development of Glue Laminated Arches in the Post War Era

During the post-war period, the influence of the Modern Gothic style, along with evolving building technologies, allowed for the widespread use of non-traditional building materials. Timber catalogs from the period cite the overuse of wood during the wars as the reason for renewed interest in building material science that created the forest product industry. Rather than using timbers in their traditional sense, modern lumber was more often created using wood chips, sawdust, and glue to create laminated lumber; the most common of these materials is plywood.

Glue Laminated Structural Timber was one of the first modern materials widely used in America during this period. Often called “glulam,” this material is made through a process called “factory growing.” Here, woodworkers kiln dry and surface wood boards (often of Southern Pine), then apply water-resistant casein glue to multiple layers of boards and laminate one board atop another to create the necessary structural capacity. The boards are then clamped together and finished. In some instances, the boards are then bent into arches and bows to create large, complex forms.

Although glulam had been used in other parts of the world since the beginning of the twentieth century, the material did not have a supplier in the United States until 1934. That year, Max Hanisch Sr., an architect and engineer, designed the public school and gymnasium for Peshtigo, Wisconsin, utilizing structural glulam. The advantage of glulam is its ability to span long distances without the need for multiple supporting members - allowing for expansive interior spaces. Furthermore, the material is relatively inexpensive, quick to assemble as a structure, and touted as fireproof and resistant to seasoning. In addition, the “factory growing” process allowed each project to be fully customizable. The form of the glulam members could be manipulated and supported in endless ways. The reaction to the Peshtigo buildings created a demand, and Hanisch created the company, Unit Structures, Inc., the first manufacturer of structural glue laminated timber. Soon, the company supplied materials to gyms, community centers, churches, and transportation buildings nationwide, including the arches for Chapel 2 at Scott Air Force Base.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

The documented building is located on Scott Air Force Base in St. Clair County, Illinois, and consists of the chapel (Chapel 2/Facility No. 5713), a Modernist interfaith chapel constructed in 1967, and an addition that was constructed in 1984.

Chapel 2, also known as the Cardinal Creek Chapel, replaced a former chapel that burned in a fire in 1964. The first chapel was a cantonment style chapel that served the Wherry Daly-Lewis community housing area. In 1966, the architecture firm Fields, Goldman & Magee (FGM) designed the existing Chapel 2.

The location of the chapel within a military base required that the design be non-denominational and welcoming to all faiths. The new chapel subsequently reflected contemporary design ideologies focused on the Modern Gothic within ecclesiastical architecture. The exterior of the chapel is modest and typical of the Modernist aesthetic, dominated by clean lines and orthogonal shapes.

The footprint of the chapel is roughly rectilinear. At the center of the plan, there is an interfaith sanctuary that is square in plan with chamfered corners. The sanctuary is separated from a double-loaded corridor and the remainder of the building by full-height partition walls. The corridor wraps the sanctuary and provides access to the sanctuary and the original support spaces along the perimeter of the building at the west, south, and east sides, including the main entrance vestibule and restrooms (west), offices and chaplain's quarters (south), and the sacristy, choir, and mechanical space (east), respectively. The support spaces are accentuated at the exterior and in plan through the articulation of each exterior corner, which features deeply recessed windows.

The exterior walls are clad in monochromatic common brown brick laid in a stretcher bond. The masonry is only broken by expansive corner windows, and a stretch of windows at the south side which were originally screened by wood fins. The walls are surmounted by a striking inflexed arch hipped roof which defines the exterior and interior sanctuary of the chapel.

In 1960, Theologian John Hayward spoke of chapel design, stating that in the sanctuary, all eyes should be directed toward the chancel where the room is the highest and the light is the brightest. This would inspire a common life and a common devotion that is not distracted by historical or cultural symbolism.

Following this dogma, the highest priority of design within Chapel 2 is the sanctuary. Located at the center of the building, the sanctuary is crowned with a striking inflexed arch roof. The slopes of the roof have an exponential rise that creates a central, steeple-like feature with a skylight that channels light into the sanctuary, directly above the chancel. This serves as the primary source of light in the sanctuary—symbolic of the light of inspiration from a higher power.

The interior architecture of the sanctuary is intended to draw the eye upward to the skylight, through the use of massive exposed inflexed arch laminated beams. The beams begin at the exterior corners and span the length of the building, sweeping through the interior of the sanctuary and upwards, terminating at the skylight.

In the remainder of the building, significant interior design elements were designed to be complementary and either accentuate the primary sanctuary feature of the imposing inflexed arches, or highlight specific interior areas. For example, there is only one interior instance of brick to clad the concrete columns which flank each entrance into the sanctuary. When the

doors to the sanctuary are open, the use of brick visually frames and emphasizes the sweeping arches, which are centered on each entrance. Additionally, while the finishes throughout the interior are minimal, wood screens were placed in key areas, including behind the sedilia and at either end of the east corridor, only used by the clergy, to underscore the sanctity of these spaces.

Addition (1984)

The addition functions as a secondary space that includes classrooms, offices, a kitchen, and a multi-purpose space for fellowship. A "Future Addition" was historically planned and denoted as such on the architectural drawings for the chapel. The existing addition is similar in plan to the original proposed design. It is connected to the original building through a hyphen that extends from the center of the north facade of the chapel. The passage between the chapel and hyphen was created through the modification of an original window opening which was enlarged and reconfigured into the existing entrance opening.

The building footprint has an overall "L" shape and is one-story in height. Deviations to the main plan are located at the north end of the "L," which is accentuated by two vertical setbacks at the west and east side, creating a narrower portion at the far north end. The primary entrance is located south of the center on the west façade of the building. Flanking the entrance, the southern half of the west façade slightly projects from the main plane to accentuate and frame the entrance.

The building is a concrete block structure clad in a tan brick veneer laid to match the coursing of the chapel. Soldier coursing is utilized on the upper seven courses of the taller sections of the building and a panel of recessed sailor courses is located above the primary entrance. The building is capped with a flat roof that sits below the roof height of the chapel, indicating the secondary nature of the addition.

The primary interior room is a central classroom and activities space which originally featured movable partitions which encompass the west half of the building. At the southwest corner of this space is an individual classroom, separated from the central classroom space by full-height concrete block walls. The eastern half of the interior is dedicated to service and support spaces, including a kitchen, restrooms, and mechanical closet, and two offices (now classrooms).

B. Description of Exterior: Scott Air Force Base Chapel 2

1. Over-all dimensions:
Chapel Building: 98'- 4" x 84'- 2" and one story in height.

Addition: 82'- 4" x 80'- 0" and one story in height.

2. Foundations:
The foundations for the chapel and addition are concrete slabs. The chapel addition has a 5" concrete slab construction foundation with vapor barriers and the addition has a 4" concrete slab with vapor barriers.

3. Walls:

Chapel
The exterior walls of the chapel are predominantly clad with common brick veneer laid in a stretcher bond, with the exception of the exposed upper portion of the wall below the low level roof, which is clad in vertical wood siding.

Addition
The exterior walls are clad with similar common brick veneer; however, the upper seven courses of brick are laid as soldier courses.

4. Structural system, framing:

Chapel
The wall structure is frame construction composed of a 2" x 4" – 2" x 8" stud wall.

The main structural components of the roof framing are four inflexed glue laminated arches. The inflexed arches span from the exterior corners of the building to terminate at the apex of the roof at a steel compression ring. The full vertical load of the roof is supported by the arch system. The roof decking is supported by glue laminated purlins (four equally spaced across each roof slope) that extend from the perimeter of the roof and join to the arches near the base of the high level roof. Four horizontal beams at the base of the high level roof run perpendicular to the purlins to counter the horizontal tension created by the arches.

The roof covering the one story sections of the building is composed of a flat built-up roof supported by a 3" wood deck exposed on the interior.

Addition
The wall structure is masonry construction composed of 6" concrete block units with insulating inserts and truss type joint reinforcement.

The roof is a built-up ridged insulation flat roof supported by masonry bond beams incorporated into the wall structure and attached to the underside of a metal roof deck.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors:
There are three entrances to the chapel: the primary entrance located at the west façade; a second entrance for clergy and the choir at the southeast corner; and a service and delivery entrance located at the west end of the north side. An exterior entrance located at the north end of the west façade provides access to a separate mechanical closet. The primary entrance originally contained double doors of solid wood each with twelve carved panels. These were replaced with non-historic full-light aluminum double doors in 2004. The primary entrance is accentuated by a

square, cantilevered canopy with flat, unadorned painted wooden fascia. The doors at the secondary entrances were also replaced with non-historic aluminum doors with full-light glass. The door of the mechanical room is a historic hollow metal flushed double door.

The entrances to the addition include: a primary entrance just south of the center of the west façade; an entrance at the north side which provided direct access to the classrooms; and an entrance at the east side. The doors are full-light aluminum doors that are not original to the construction of the addition, but were replaced in 2004. The original doors were full-light wood doors.

b. Windows:

All of the original windows in the chapel and addition were replaced in 2004, and the current, typical window type is a full height, tinted ¼" Polished Plate Glass with wood surrounds clad with black aluminum flashing. The flashing is stepped toward the top to align with the depth of the recessed window with the wall coping above. This flashing was added in 2004 to cover the original plywood spandrel panel.

Chapel
At each corner of the building is a pair of fixed windows separated by wood columns clad in aluminum. Additional windows include: Two large, fixed typical windows at the west façade which flank the entrance doors; six fixed, floor-to-ceiling typical windows at the south side; and at the east side, a sidelight is associated with the clergy entrance door.

The skylight located at the apex of the inflexed arch roof is a 48" x 48" window composed of an extruded aluminum retaining frame, a ¼" acrylic sealed panel (white outside, clear embossed inside), and a ¼" clear acrylic grid (according to the plans).

Addition
The primary windows at the addition include corner windows at each side setback. Other windows include: a group of three fixed windows on the west façade of the hyphen; a transom window and sidelight at the primary west entrance; and two single fixed windows on the east end of the north side

6. Roof:

a. Shape, covering:
The principal design feature of the chapel is the sanctuary roof. It is an inflexed arch hipped roof composed of a low level roof and high level roof. The low level roof is designed as a standard low-pitched hipped roof with open eaves, exposing the ends of the glue laminated arches and purlins. The low level roof does not terminate in a typical hipped roof ridge, or peak, but ends at the base of the high level roof. The high level roof is defined by the sweeping glue-laminated arches that span from the exterior corners of the building to terminate at the skylight/ compression ring located at the peak of this roof. At the exterior, the structural design of the high level roof is

expressed as a truncated pyramid with gently sloping edges to resemble a traditional steeple.

The roofs over the remaining sections of the chapel (e.g., main corridor and secondary spaces at the perimeter of the building) are predominately composed of flat roofs with built-up roofing. The only exception is at the south section where the roof is slightly pitched to create a shallow "V" shape (1/2" per foot) that drains toward the center where an internal drain is located. On the interior, the "V" shape is expressed in the shape of the ceiling of the general offices and chaplain spaces as identified in the 1966 drawing set.

The roof of the addition is also a utilitarian flat roof, composed of built-up roofing.

b. Cornice, eaves:
At the exterior of the chapel, the complex roof structure is accentuated through an open eave which exposes the ends of the purlins and glue laminated arches. The exposed ends of the purlins are finished with a Unit Structures Inc. #623 coating of Mocha Pine colored stain, which is original to the building. The arch ends were cut off and replaced with solid wood in 1994 due to weathering/deterioration. The ends of the purlins and arches are capped with copper flashing.

There are no cornice or eaves on the flat roof over the addition.

7. Decorative features:
Overall, the building displays architectural elements typical of the Modernist style. The design is modest, with minimal ornamentation, utilizing the natural physical characteristics of the wood and masonry components to emphasize the unique roof and structural design of the building. Applied architectural ornamentation at the exterior of the chapel is limited to a series of full-height wood fins placed vertically at roughly one foot intervals along the width of the south side. The fins originally covered the full width of the side, but the fins in front of the windows have been removed.

The architectural detailing at the addition is limited to decorative brickwork, including seven stacked soldier courses on the upper portion of the sides, except at the north end of the building, and a recessed panel of seven stacked sailor courses above the main entrance on the west façade.

C. Description of Interior: Scott Air Force Base Chapel 2
Chapel 2 is located within Scott AFB. It consists of the chapel, which contained the sanctuary, rooms for the chaplains and choir, the sacristy and blessed sacraments, and offices, and an addition, which included classrooms, offices, a multiple-purpose activities space, and a kitchen.

Chapel
The interior of the chapel is centered on the sanctuary which is square in plan with chamfered corners. Entrances to the sanctuary are located at each corner. At the entrances, the ceiling of the corridor terminates, and openings reveal the arched roof structure above. The entrances

are flanked by two large, square, structural concrete columns clad with common brick. Each entrance is composed of a set of twelve light wood French double doors with a tall wooden panel above that holds a glass transom. Attached to the brick columns at each entrance is a waist-height holy water font and two tubular wall sconces at transom height. An aisle extends from each entrance to the central, raised chancel. Each aisle is flanked by wood pews which encircle the chancel – a character-defining feature of the "Chapel-in-the Round" form. Running east to west from the center of the chancel is the nave.

The present-day chancel is cleared of all furniture and decorative elements. Originally, the chancel contained a moveable altar, a choir with seating and an organ, and sedilia for clergy. These features are generally situated at the east to signify the rising of the sun and the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The choir was separated from the sedilia by a screen composed of square wooden fins secured with steel cable ties (non-extant).

The space is lit by natural light from transom windows above each entrance and the central skylight. Supplemental light is provided by florescent uplights affixed to each wall, and grand, cylindrical frosted glass and polished brass pendant light fixtures. The channel of light from the skylight is symbolic of the light of inspiration, and it aligns with the center of the chancel. The room is designed to draw the eye to the chancel and skylight through the use of the exposed, monumental, inflexed arches. These elements, as well as the purlins, beams, and exposed roof deck, were not painted or stained to highlight the natural characteristics of the material.

The sanctuary is separated from a double-loaded corridor and the remainder of the building by full-height partition walls. The corridor wraps the sanctuary and provides access to the sanctuary and the original support spaces along the perimeter of the building at the west, south, and east sides, including the main entrance vestibule and restrooms (west), offices, and chaplain's quarters (south), and the sacristy, choir, and mechanical space (east), respectively. The interior design of the support spaces is modest and features simple finishes, including vinyl tile, painted walls minimally ornamented with a wood baseboard and chair rail, and exposed plywood roof deck that has been painted. Additionally, two confessional booths are provided within the footprint of the chaplain's room in the southeast corner of the plan. Each booth retains its original sliding wood confessional panel, acoustical paneling, wood confessional kneelers, and unique Greek cross-shaped confessional light that when turned on, signaled to the chaplain that a penitent was waiting.

Addition

The interior of the addition is focused on a large classroom and multi-purpose activity space that encompasses the northwest of the addition. This space is immediately located off of the hyphen connecting the chapel with the addition and was historically subdivided into three rooms by movable partitions that have sense been removed. To the southwest of this space is the primary entrance vestibule to the addition and Classroom 104, and to the southeast is the kitchen and janitor's room. There are then two wings to the north and east which extend from the central classroom and activities space. The north wing is composed of a double-loaded corridor which leads to the secondary north entrance and is flanked by classrooms. The east wing is also composed of a double-loaded corridor flanked by the restrooms and mechanical spaces on the south and two offices on the north. The interior finishes of the addition are simple, featuring vinyl or ceramic tile, painted dry wall, and acoustical ceiling tiles.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation:

Located in southern Illinois, the terrain of Scott AFB is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from 440 to 460 feet above sea level. The area of the base is drained by Ash Creek, which runs along the western and southern boundaries, and Silver Creek, along the eastern edge of the base. Dense woodlands flank Silver Creek at the base's eastern boundary. To the north of the base are predominately agricultural lands and stands of timber that flank Cardinal Creek which runs through the northern third of the base.

The site of Scott AFB was chosen for its level terrain, excellent drainage, and location adjacent to the Southern Railway (SOU) line. A one-mile railroad spur was extended north from the SOU to connect with the base. Vehicular access to the base is provided by Illinois State Highways 158 and 161 and Interstate 64.

The flat, open landscape was ideal for the construction of runways and for aviation visibility. The layout of the field followed "a standard single-unit plan" that Captain Clinton Edgar and Engineer Albert Kahn devised at the beginning of World War I. The base was laid out on a grid plan with streets oriented north-south and east-west.

Within the base, the chapel is located in the northwest quadrant. It is sited on the north side of East Drive and between Pryor Drive (to the west) and Scott Lake Road (to the east). To the north of the chapel site are Cardinal Creek and two pools of water which make up the Scott AFB Pond. The building is oriented on a southwest to northeast axis, with the main entrances to both the chapel and the addition located on their respective western facade.

The terrain of the building site is characterized by a gently sloping hill, upon which the chapel is situated at its crest, creating a sense of prominence around the building. The hill slopes down along the south end of the site, which is located between the building and East Drive. This is the primary vantage point of the site from the road. The building is obscured from the north, east, and southwest by mature trees.

Along the west end of the site is the main vehicular drive, a large parking lot, and a former basketball court. The area to the west of the parking area was formerly occupied by the Wherry Daly-Lewis Housing area, demolished between 1998 and 2005, according to historic aerial photographs. This area is now occupied by a circular running track. To the north of the chapel, a rubber mulch pedestrian trail winds throughout the site and connects to the aforementioned running track.

A vehicular service drive is located to the east of the chapel. The drive, looped at the western end, moves eastward and connects with Scott Lake Road.

Additional features on the site include: three formed concrete storage units to the east of the chapel, an original bulletin board located adjacent to the primary entrance, and sidewalks that connect the parking lot and service drive to the building entrances.

The site is predominately landscaped with ornamental trees to mature evergreens planted at irregular intervals throughout the site. Historically, many ornamental trees were planted within the immediate vicinity of the chapel, but what remains in the present day are San Jose Junipers, a Spruce, White Pines, Crabapples, a large oak tree (relocated during the construction of the addition), and a fruit tree (also relocated).

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings:

Chapel
The as-built drawings were prepared in 1966 by the architecture firm of Fields, Goldman, and Magee of Mount Vernon, Illinois. Registered Illinois Architect Clifford R. Fields (license number 3855) approved the plans. The set provided by Scott Air Force base to the report preparers in 2024 was incomplete. A list of missing sheets is provided in Part I: Historical Information, Section A: Physical History, Subsection 5: Original Plans and Construction.

Addition
The as-built drawings for the addition were prepared in 1984 by the architecture firm of Kuhlman Design Group of Maryland Heights, Missouri. The architects worked in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who reviewed, recommended, and approved the drawings.

B. Early Views:

- October 12, 1966: *The Belleville News-Democrat* (Belleville, IL), page 15
  - Photograph of the structure of the chapel during construction.
- March 18, 1967: *The Belleville News-Democrat* (Belleville, IL), page 8
  - Photograph of the exterior of the north and west sides of the chapel.
  - Photograph of the interior of the central sanctuary looking northeast, including the non-extant choir screen, altar, and chancel railings.
- April 13, 1967: *The Mount Vernon Register-News* (Mount Vernon, IL), page 12
  - Photograph of the interior of the sanctuary looking east, including the chancel and the southwest door, as well as the non-extant choir screen, altar, and chancel railings.
- August 4, 1967: *The Mount Vernon Register-News* (Mount Vernon, IL), page 12
  - Photograph of the exterior of the west and south sides of the chapel.
- Circa 1975: Two photographs provided by Kristopher C. Matthews, DAFC, 375 AMW Historian, include an exterior photograph of the north side of the chapel building before the construction of the addition, and a photograph of the interior of the sanctuary looking north.

C. Interviews:

None

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Kennedy, Betty R. *An illustrated history of Scott Air Force Base, 1917-1987*. Illinois: Military Airlift Command United States Air Force Scott AFB, 1987.

Scharlemann, Martin H., Chaplain, Brigadier General, USAF, Reserve (Ret.). "Air Force Chaplains, 1961-1970," Vol. II. St. Louis, Missouri: United States Office Chief of Air Force Chaplains, 1972.

Thomas and Associations Preservation Planners. *Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Buildings and Structures on Scott Air Force Base*. Illinois: Headquarters of Air Mobility Command Scott AFB, 1992.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Department of Architecture. *Sanctuary Planning.* Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: National Division of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, 1964.

Hunt, Ramon E., Major, Chaplain, Class C-22. *Contemporary Worship Program.* Unclassified Memo, Fort Emerson, New York: United States Department of Defense, 1976.

Missouri Association of Registered Architects. "Missouri Architectural Parade." *Missouri Architect* 15 (1): 12, 1968.

Price, Jay M. 2013. Temples for a Modern God : Religious Architecture in Postwar America. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Photographs and Drawings contained in the following files owned by the Department of Defense, held at the National Archives, and not yet digitized:

- Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), American Forces Information Service, Defense Visual Information Center, Combined Military Service Digital Photographic Files.
- Department of the Army. Office of the Chief of Engineers. Chicago District, Standard Drawings of Civil and Military Projects, ca. 1934–ca. 1968.

F. Supplemental Material:

Selected historic illustrations and photographs are appended. See Appendix I.

APPENDIX I. – SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

PROGRESS on Scott Air Force Base's Chapel-in-the-Round is checked by Col. Walter Derck, center, base commander, and Colonel Francis X. Murphy, right, Military Airlift Command chaplain. Explaining the phases of construction on the new chapel is R. Norton, left, of the contracting firm. (USAF Photo)

Figure 1: View during construction of the Scott Air Force Base Chapel 2. Published by the *Belleville News Democrat* on Oct. 12, 1966.

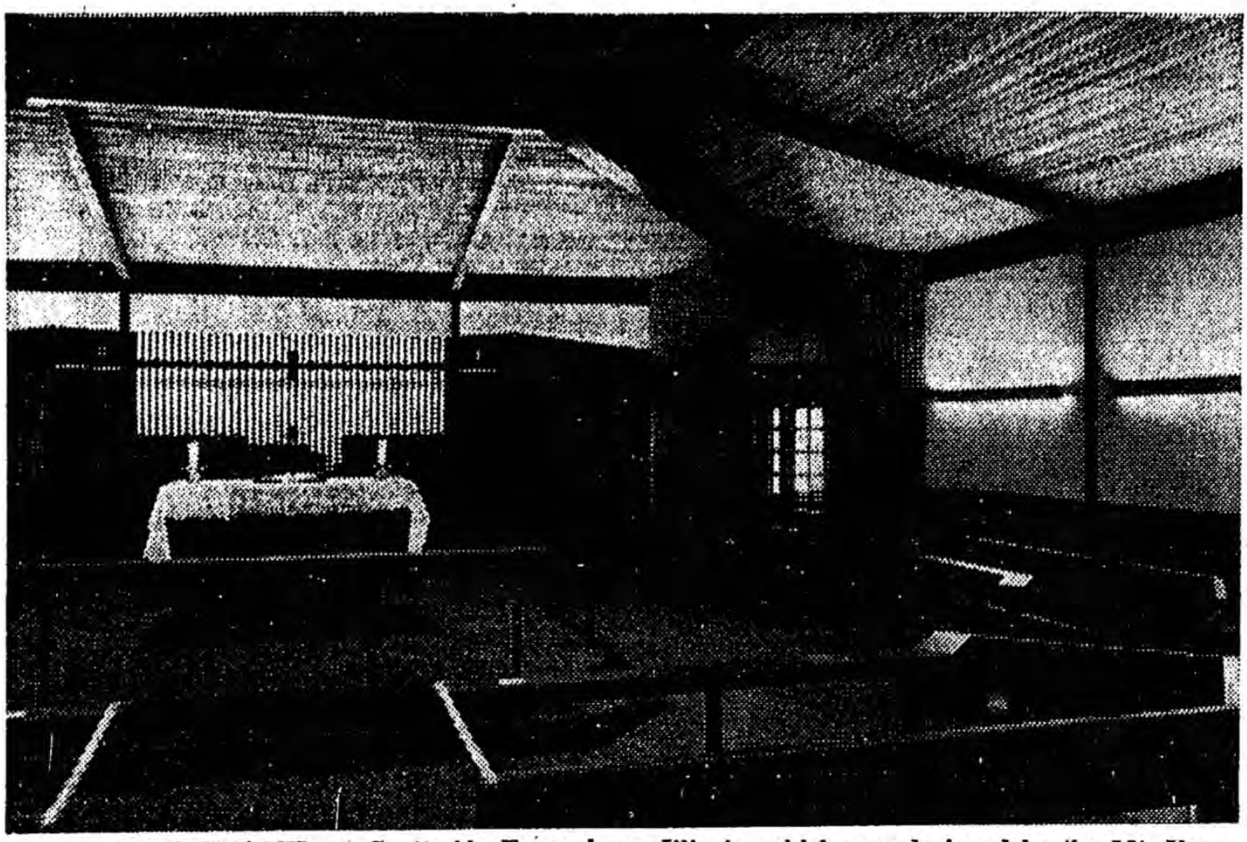
'CHAPEL IN THE ROUND' is what chaplains call the new Chapel No. 2 at Scott Air Force Base. The modern structure behind Capt. Frank O'Keefe, assistant base Catholic chaplain, features a skylight at the pinnacle of the roof which is centered over the altar. Pews for 248 persons enclose the altar on three sides for congregation participation. Offices and smaller chapels circumvent the main portion. (News-Democrat Photos)

Figure 2: View of the west and north sides of the recently completed Chapel 2 with Chaplain Captain Frank O'Keefe looking southeast. Published by the *Belleville News Democrat* on March 18, 1967.

THE FIRST CHAPEL of its type in the Air Force, Chapel No. 2 at Scott Air Force Base will be dedicated March 31. Standing in the modern structure of worship is Maj. Mansfield E. Hunt, senior chaplain of the chapel. Chief of Chaplains Maj. Gen. Edwin R. Chess will come from Washington to participate in the dedication ceremonies. Also present will be General Howell Estes, commander of the Military Airlift Command. First services were held in the all-denomination chapel on March 12, and Chaplain Hunt said the congregation is very pleased with the design. The new chapel replaces one which was destroyed by fire in 1964. (News-Democrat)

Figure 3: View of the interior of the sanctuary including the chancel, altar, altar rail, choir screen, and northeast entrance. Featuring Senior Chaplain, Major Mansfield E. Hunt. Published by the *Belleville News Democrat* on March 18, 1967.

Mt. V. Firm Designs Chapel



THE NEW CHAPEL at Scott Air Force base, Illinois, which was designed by the Mt. Vernon architectural firm of Fields Goldman and Magee, was recently dedicated. This photo shows the interior of the modern chapel, which replaces the old cantonment type chapel destroyed by fire in 1964.

Figure 4: View of the interior of the sanctuary looking east including the chancel, altar, railings, choir screen, and southwest entrance. Published in the *Mt. Vernon Register News* on April 13, 1967.

THE NEW CHAPEL at Scott Air Force Base, near Belleville, Ill., designed by the architectural firm of Fields, Goldman & Magee, of Mount Vernon Ill. received an architectural award in a national competition conducted by the Corps of Engineers.

Figure 5: View of the west façade of Chapel 2 looking northeast. Published by the *Mt. Vernon Register News*, August 4, 1967.

Figure 6: View of the north side Chapel 2 in c. 1975, prior to the construction of the addition. Courtesy of the 375 AMW Historian.

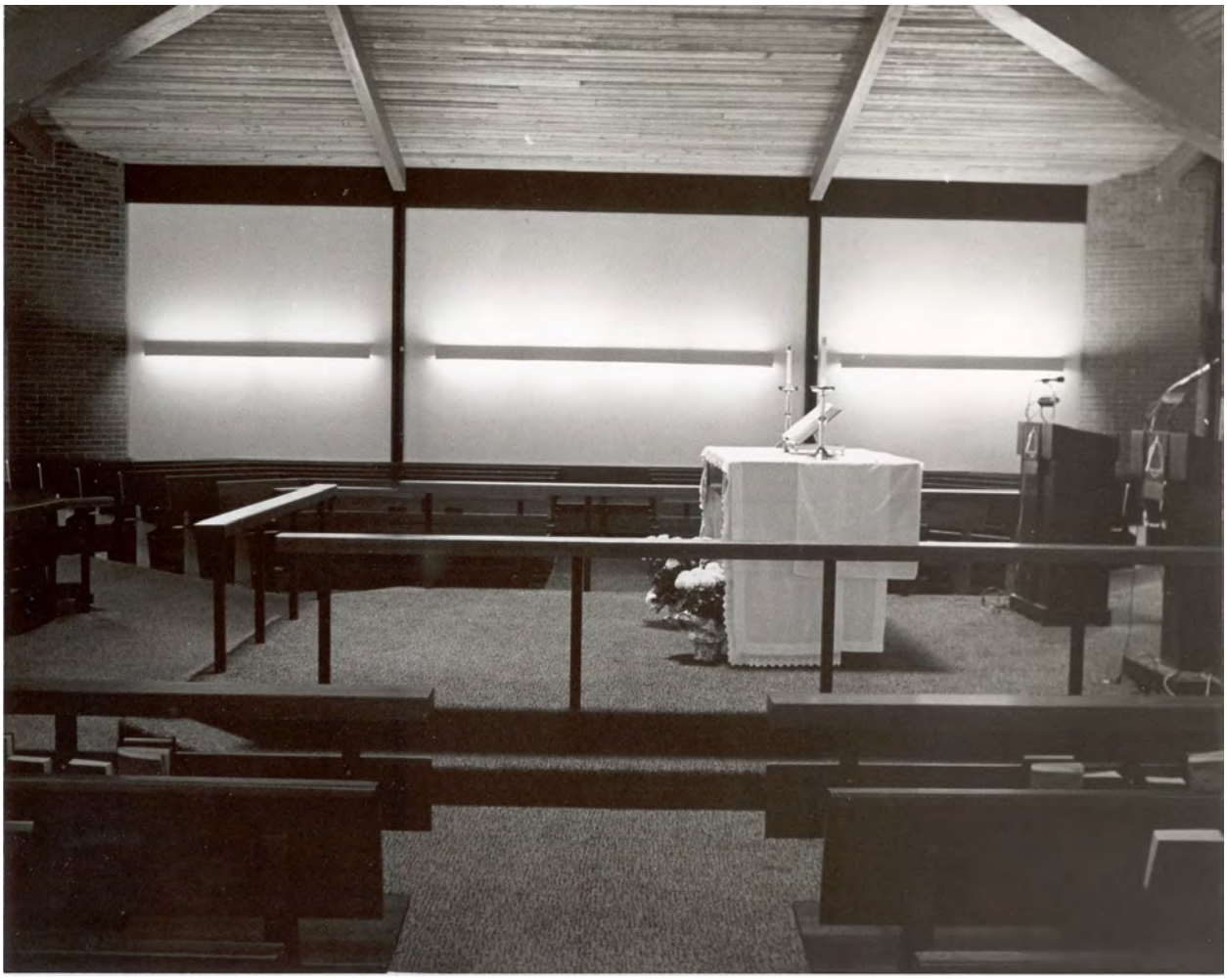


Figure 7: A circa 1975 view of the interior of the sanctuary in Chapel 2 looking north at the chancel. Courtesy of the 375 AMW Historian.

Figure 8: Detail interior view of a typical corner window. In the view is the southwest corner of the chapel looking south, October 2024.

Figure 9: View of the south corridor, which represents the typical conditions of the chapel building looking east, October 2024.

Figure 10: Interior view of Office 124, a representative office space within the chapel, after removal of the partition wall shared with Office 128, looking east, October 2024.

Figure 11: Interior view of the Confessional Room 118 in the chapel, October 2024.

Figure 12: View looking west within the Blessed Sacraments Room 113 of the chapel, October 2024.

Figure 13: View looking east at the Chaplain's Sacristy Room 112 in the chapel, October 2024. The photograph illustrates representative millwork and interior details found in the chapel.

Figure 14: View looking up at the exposed, character-defining glue laminated arch (dark brown member) on the corridor side of the entrance to the sanctuary, October 2024.

Figure 15: A detailed view of a typical concrete column clad in brick that frames the entrances to the sanctuary and sconce, October 2024.

Figure 16: Overall view looking east toward the northeast sanctuary entrance in the chapel showcasing the “Chapel-in-the-Round” form, October 2024.

Figure 17: Detail view of the character-defining glue laminated structural members and skylight at the sanctuary ceiling within the chapel, October 2024.

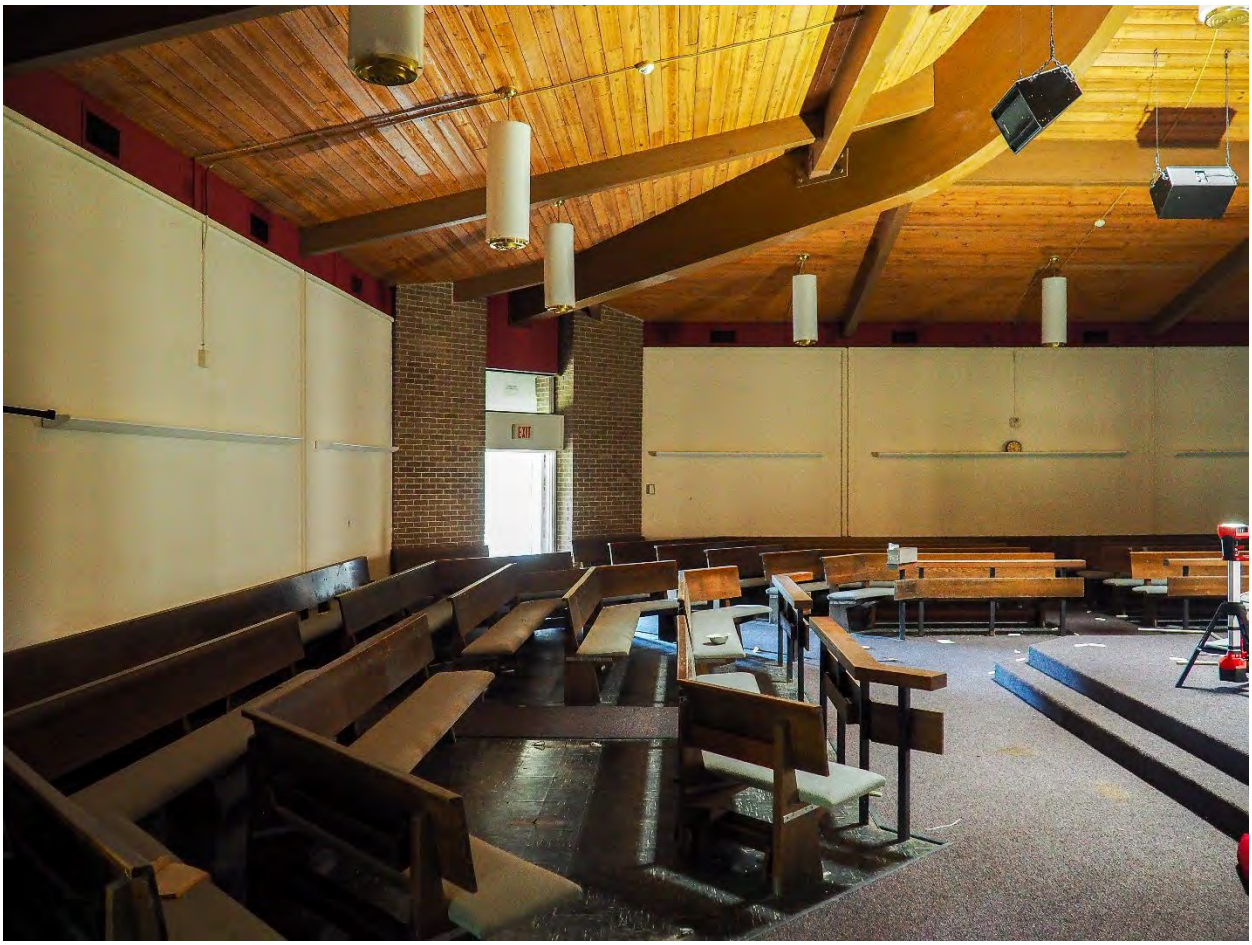


Figure 18: View of the interior of the sanctuary looking west from the southeast corner of the space illustrating the “Chapel-in-the Round” form, October 2024.

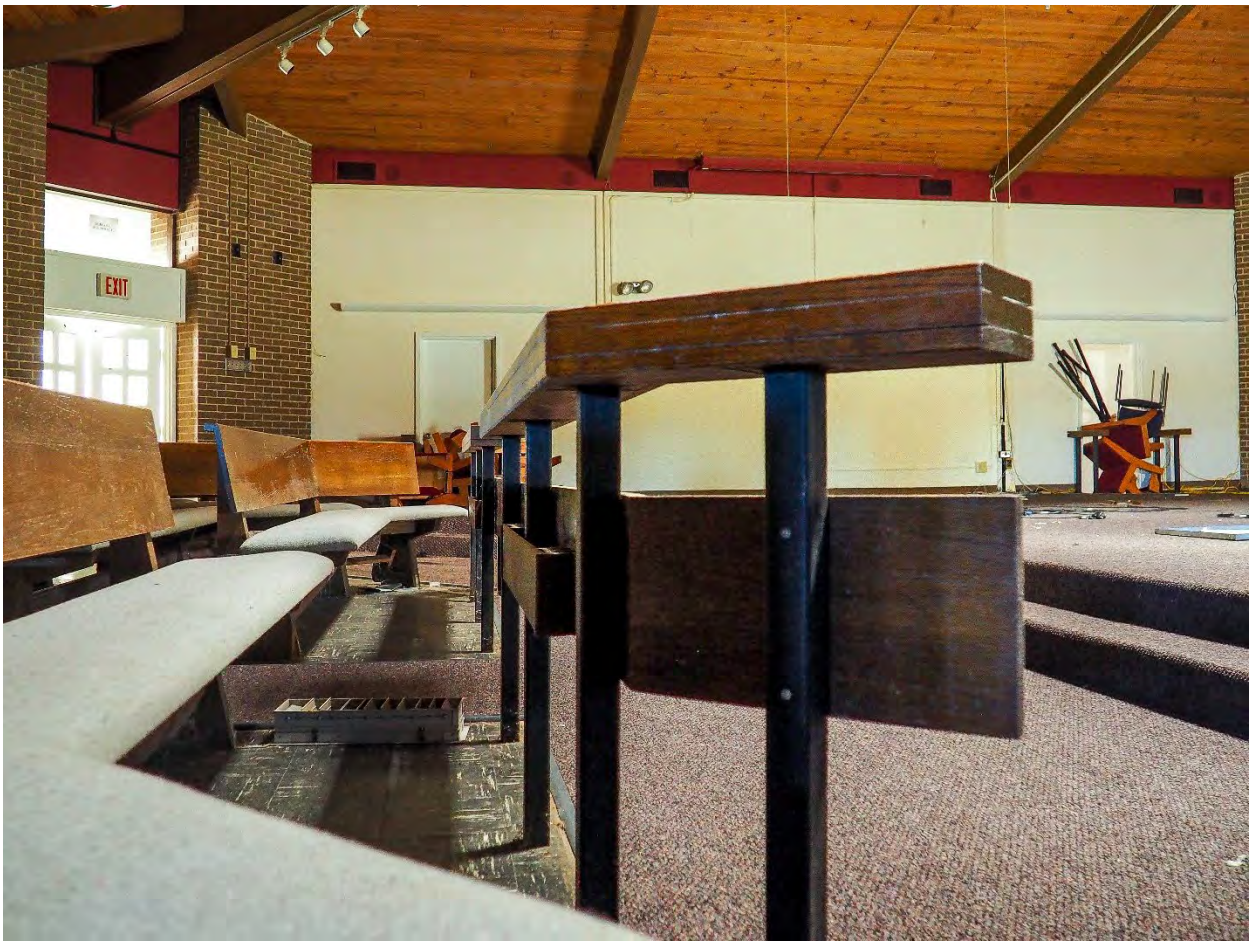


Figure 19: Detail of the pews and railing from the north section of the sanctuary within the chapel, October 2024.

Figure 20: Detail view of the original pendant lights looking up from the center of the sanctuary within the chapel, October 2024.

Figure 21: Detail view of the compression ring structure for the skylight at the center of the chapel, October 2024.

BASKETBALL COURT

PARKING

ADDITION

SERVICE DRIVE

ORIGINAL CHAPEL

BONDED RUBBER MULCH TRAIL

EAST DRIVE

SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 30'-0"

0 30' 60'

DELINEATED BY: LONDON HAINSWORTH, 2025

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

O'FALLON

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2

2221 EAST DRIVE

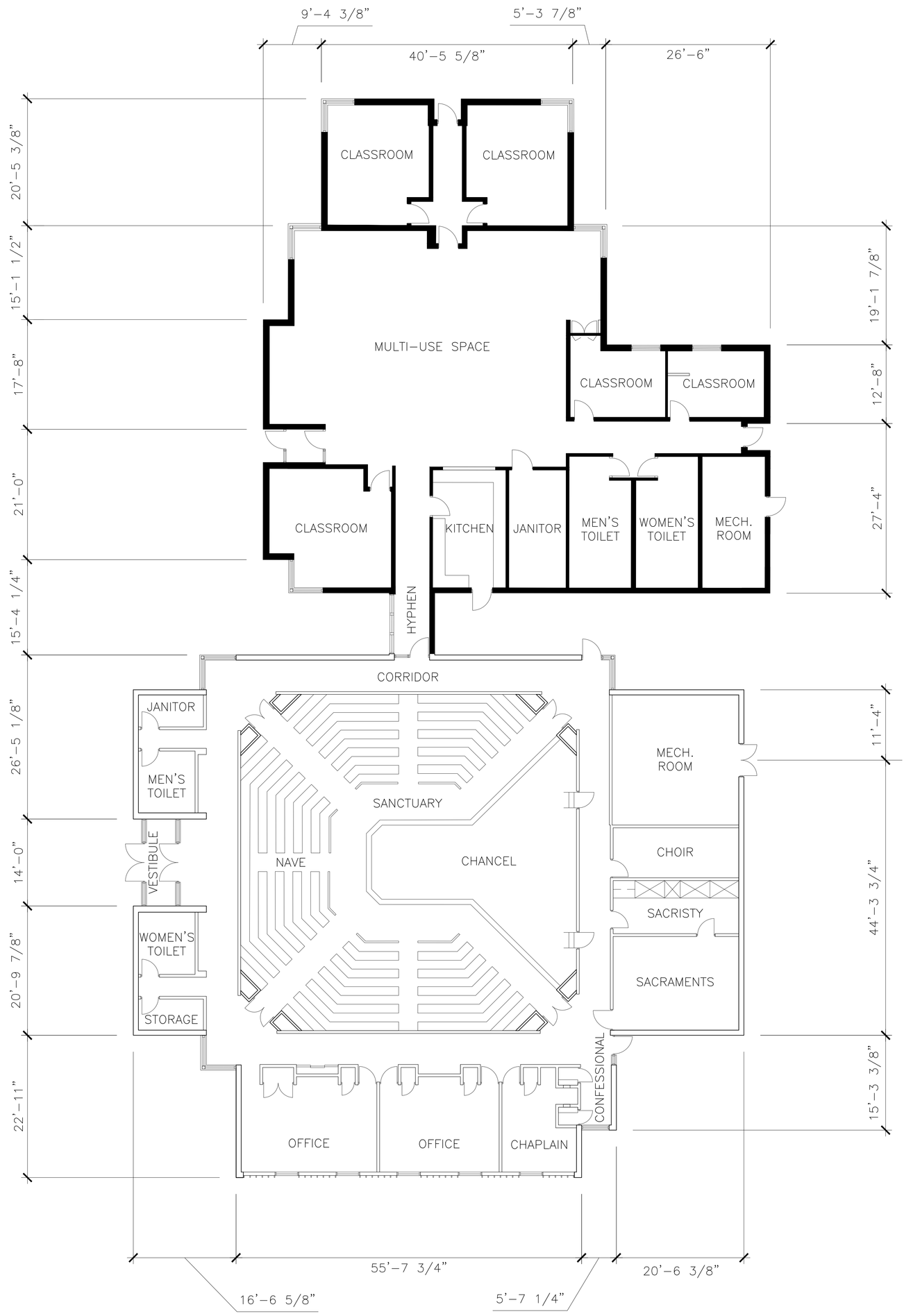
ST. CLAIR COUNTY

ILLINOIS

SHEET 1 OF 2

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

0 1' 5' 10' 20'

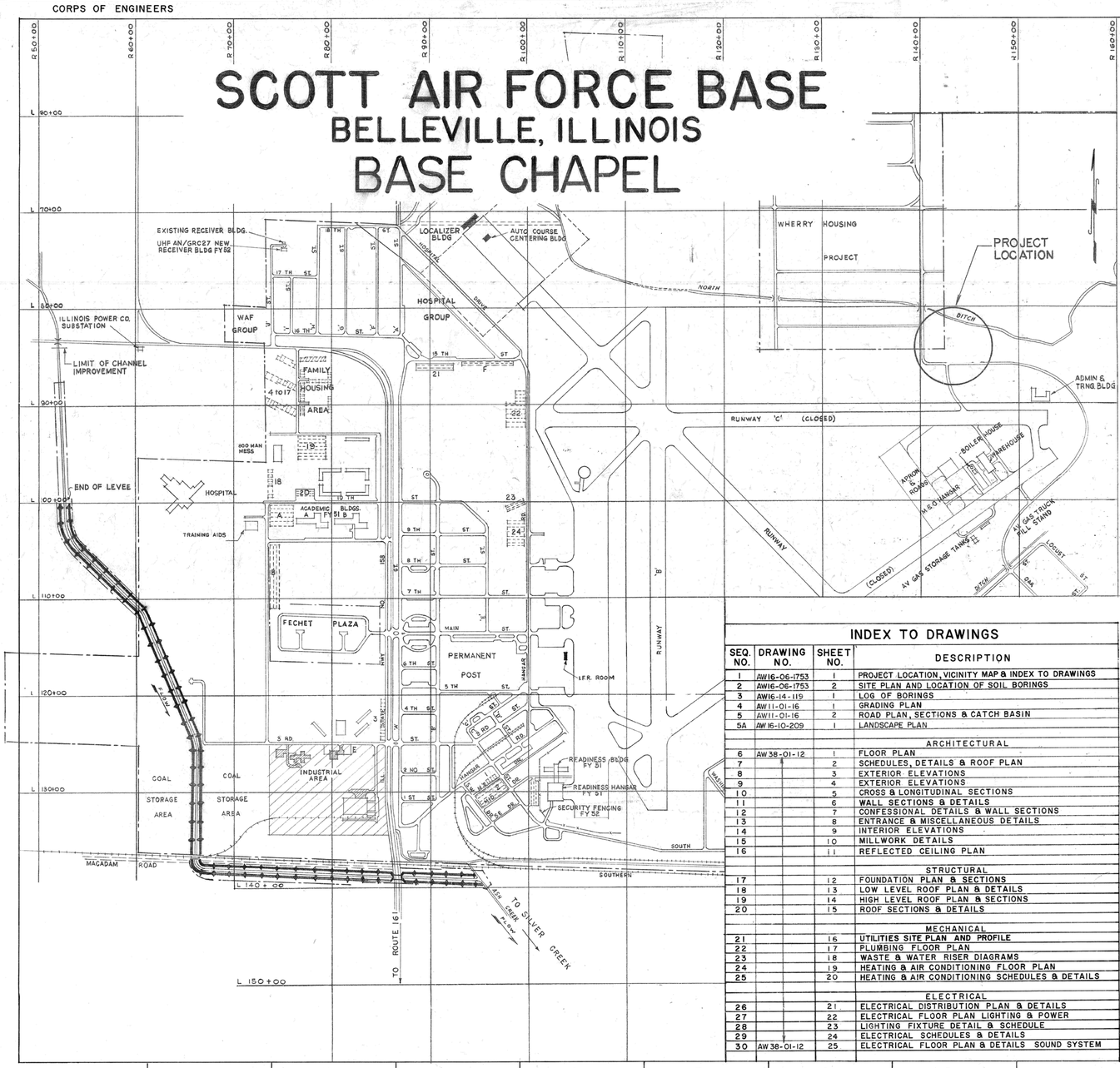
DELINEATED BY: LONDON HAINSWORTH, 2025

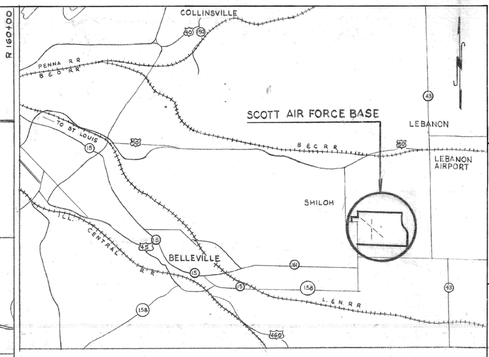
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE RECORDING PROJECT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	O'FALLON	SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2 2221 EAST DRIVE ST. CLAIR COUNTY	ILLINOIS	SHEET 2 OF 2	HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD IL-1196-C	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

U.S. ARMY

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
BASE CHAPEL





VICINITY MAP

SCALE IN MILES

THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF THESE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN REVIEW D AS INDICATED BELOW:

ELEMENT	REVIEWED BY:
Architectural	
Civil	
Drafting	
Electrical	
Foundations & Materials	
Hydraulics	
Landscape	
Mechanical	
Military Planning	
Specifications	
Structural	
Surveys	

INDEX TO DRAWINGS

SEQ. NO.	DRAWING NO.	SHEET NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	AW16-06-1753	1	PROJECT LOCATION, VICINITY MAP & INDEX TO DRAWINGS
2	AW16-06-1753	2	SITE PLAN AND LOCATION OF SOIL BORINGS
3	AW16-14-115	1	LOG OF BORINGS
4	AW11-01-16	1	GRADING PLAN
5	AW11-01-16	2	ROAD PLAN, SECTIONS & CATCH BASIN
5A	AW16-10-209	1	LANDSCAPE PLAN
			ARCHITECTURAL
6	AW38-01-12	1	FLOOR PLAN
7		2	SCHEDULES, DETAILS & ROOF PLAN
8		3	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
9		4	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
10		5	CROSS & LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS
11		6	WALL SECTIONS & DETAILS
12		7	CONFESSIONAL DETAILS & WALL SECTIONS
13		8	ENTRANCE & MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS
14		9	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
15		10	MILLWORK DETAILS
16		11	REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
			STRUCTURAL
17		12	FOUNDATION PLAN & SECTIONS
18		13	LOW LEVEL ROOF PLAN & DETAILS
19		14	HIGH LEVEL ROOF PLAN & SECTIONS
20		15	ROOF SECTIONS & DETAILS
			MECHANICAL
21		16	UTILITIES SITE PLAN AND PROFILE
22		17	PLUMBING FLOOR PLAN
23		18	WASTE & WATER RISER DIAGRAMS
24		19	HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING FLOOR PLAN
25		20	HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING SCHEDULES & DETAILS
			ELECTRICAL
26		21	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION PLAN & DETAILS
27		22	ELECTRICAL FLOOR PLAN LIGHTING & POWER
28		23	LIGHTING FIXTURE DETAIL & SCHEDULE
29		24	ELECTRICAL SCHEDULES & DETAILS
30	AW38-01-12	25	ELECTRICAL FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS SOUND SYSTEM

RECORD DRAWING
WORK "AS-BUILT"
John Stevens AUG 1 3 1967
CHIEF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION DATE

STATE OF ILLINOIS
CLIFFORD R. FIELDS
REGISTERED ARCHITECT
3655

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	AUG 31 1967	REVISED TO CONFORM WITH CONDITIONS "AS BUILT"	RFB

FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE ARCHITECTS, MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DRAWN BY:
TRACED BY:
CHECKED BY:
SUBMITTED:
APPROVED:
ASST. CHIEF, ENGR. DIV.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
BASE CHAPEL
PROJECT LOCATION, VICINITY MAP & INDEX TO DRAWINGS

APPROVED: DATE: 6 APRIL 1966
CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION

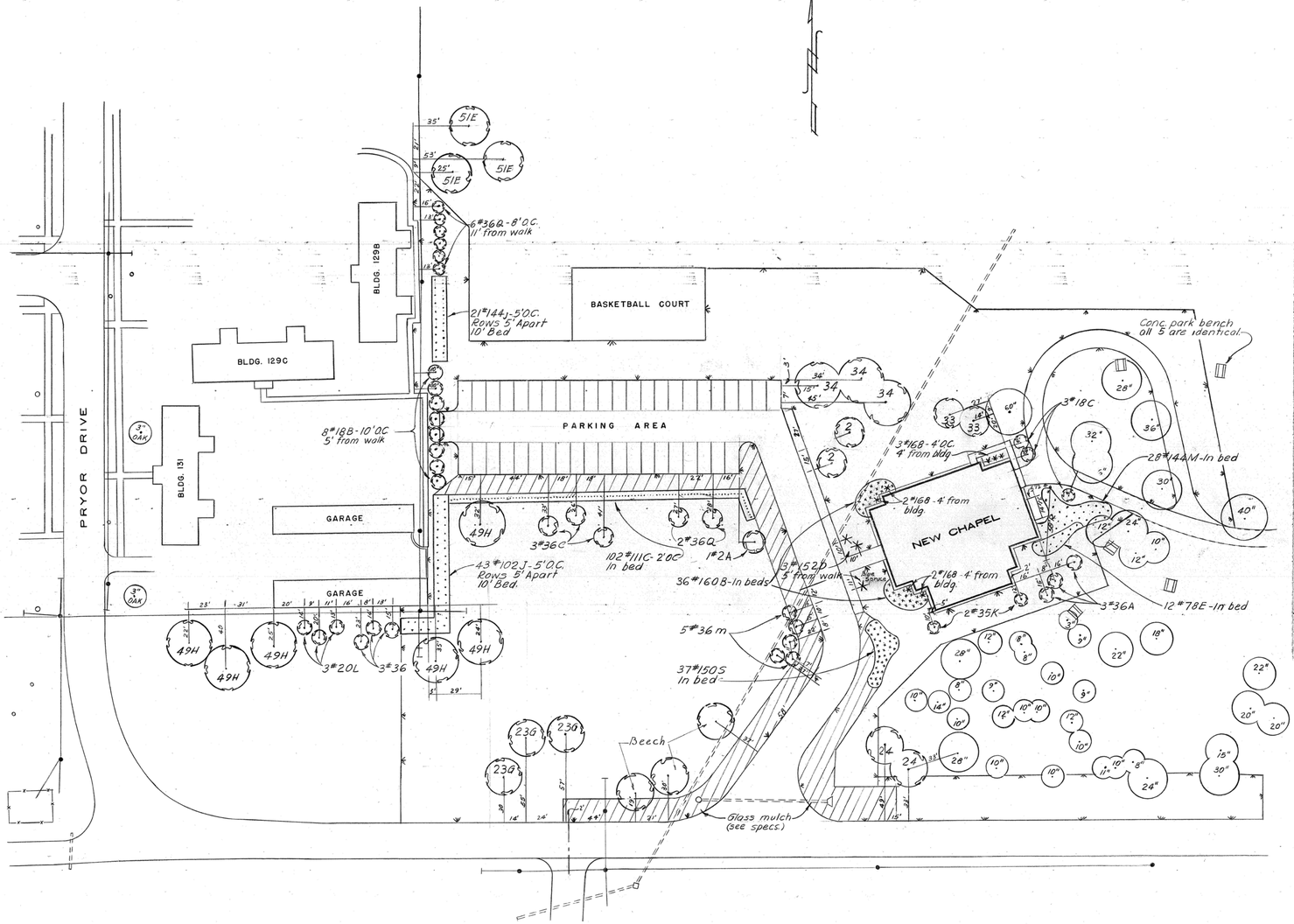
APPROVED:
COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
DISTRICT OFFICE

SCALE: AS NOTED
INV. NO. II-032-66-24
DRAWING NUMBER
AS BLT
SHEET 1 AW 16-06-1753-02

BLG 5713-05

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

U.S. ARMY



LEGEND

KEY	QUANTITY	SIZE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
			TREES	
2	2	2" B&B	AESCULES CARNEA	RED HORSECHESTNUT
2A	1	2" B&B	AESCULES GLABRA	OHIO BUCKEYE
* 18B	8	2" B&B	CORNUS FLORIDA PLENA	DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD
* 18C	3	2" B&B	CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA	RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD
* 20L	3	1½" B&B	CRATAEGUS PHAENOPYRUM (COHDATA)	WASHINGTON HAWTHORN
23G	3	2" B&B	FRAXINUS PENN. LANCEOLATA MARSHALL SEEDLESS	MARSHALL SEEDLESS GREEN ASH
24	5	2" B&B	GINKGO BILOBA (MALE)	MAIDENHAIR TREE
33	2	2" B&B	LIQUIDAMBER STYRACIFLUA	AMERICAN SWEETGUM
34	3	2" B&B	LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA	TULIPTREE
35K	2	2" B&B	MAGNOLEA SOULANGEANA PURPLE (RUSTICA)	PURPLE MAGNOLEA
* 36	3	2" B&B	MALUS ALMEY	ALMEY CRAB
* 36A	3	2" B&B	MALUS ARCTIC DAWN	ARCTIC CRAB
* 36C	3	2" B&B	MALUS ATROSANGUINEA	CARMINE CRAB
* 36Q	8	2" B&B	MALUS HOPA	HOPA CRAB
* 36m	5	2" B&B	MALUS TORENGOIDES	CUTLEAF CRAB
49H	6	2" B&B	QUERCUS PALUSTRIS	PIN OAK
51E	3	2" B&B	SALIX NIOBE	NIOBE WEEPING WILLOW
			SHRUBS	
78E	12	4-5' BARE	CORNUS BAILEYI	BAILEY DOGWOOD
102J	43	4-5' BARE	LONICERA KOROLKOWI ZABELI	ZABELS HONEYSUCKLE
111C	102	5-6' BARE	RHAMNUS FRANGULA COLUMNARIS	P.P. 1388 TALLHEDGE BUCKTHORN
144M	28	4-5' BARE	VIBURNUM LANTANA	WAYFARING TREE
144J	21	4-5' BARE	VIBURNUM TRILOBUM (AMERICANUM)	AMERICAN CRANBERRY BUSH
			EVERGREENS	
150S	37	18" B&B	JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS PLUMOSA	ANDORRA CREEPING JUNIPER
152D	3	2-3' HIGH X 4-5' WIDE B&B	PINUS MUGO MUGHUS	MUGHO SWISS PINE
			BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS	
160B	36	18" B&B	EUONYMUS FORTUNI VEGETUS (E. VEGETUS; E. RADICANS VEGETUS)	BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER EUONYMUS
168	7	3' B&B	RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE	CATAWBA RHODODENDRON-ORCHID

NOTE:
1. * 1/4 CU. YD. EARTH REQUIRED PER TREE.
2. 1/2 CU. YD. EARTH REQUIRED PER ALL OTHER TREES.
3. 1/8 CU. YD. EARTH REQUIRED PER SHRUB, EVERGREEN AND BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS.
4. DETAILED LOCATION OF PLANTS SHALL BE ADJUSTED TO ASSURE NO INTERFERENCE WITH DRAINAGE OR UTILITY LINES.

EXISTING PLANTS TO REMAIN

EXISTING PLANTS TO BE REMOVED

NEW LARGE TREES

NEW SMALL TREES

NEW SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

NEW SHRUBS

NEW EVERGREENS

GLASS MULCH

SEEDING LIMITS

RECORD DRAWING
WORK "AS-BUILT"
CHIEF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION — DATE

SCALE 1"=1'-0" 30' 0' 30' 60'

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	AUG 3 1967	REVISED TO CONFORM WITH CONDITIONS "AS BUILT"	RFB

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PREPARED BY: W. Schubert, Jr.
DRAWN BY: [illegible]
CHECKED BY: [illegible]
SUBMITTED BY: [illegible]
APPROVAL RECOMMENDED: [illegible] DATE: 5 APRIL 1966
CHIEF, DESIGN BRANCH — ASST. CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION
APPROVED: R. J. Carey
CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
BASE CHAPEL
LANDSCAPE PLAN

SCALE: AS SHOWN
ENG. II-032-66-24
AS BLT FILE NO. 16-10-209-05
SHEET 1

12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 — I H G F E D C B A — 5A

BLG 5713-02

THIS DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL 1966 AS-BUILT DRAWING BY FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE, ARCHITECTS. THE ORIGINAL IS HELD BY SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE. THE DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT BE AT THE INDICATED SCALE.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2
221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
ILLINOIS

SHEET 2 OF 18

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

O'FALLON

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF DRAWING

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

U.S. ARMY

FLOOR PLAN

SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

NORTH

RECORD DRAWING
WORK "AS-BUILT"
John Matheson AUG 1 4 1967
CHIEF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION DATE

STATE OF ILLINOIS
CLIFFORD R. FIELDS
3855
REGISTERED ARCHITECT

GRAPHIC SCALES

SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"

SCALE: ½" = 1'-0"

SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"

SECTION THRU CERAMIC WAINSCOT
SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"

CONTR OPTION
RECESS FLOOR FOR SETTING BED

SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"

SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	AUG 3 1967	REVISED TO CONFORM WITH CONDITIONS "AS BUILT"	RFB

FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE ARCHITECTS MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS	U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DRAWN BY:
TRACED BY:
CHECKED BY: GE MAGEE
SUBMITTED:

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
BASE CHAPEL
FLOOR PLAN
ARCHITECTURAL

APPROVED: CHIEF, DESIGN BRANCH
APPROVED: ASS'T. CHIEF, ENG. DIVISION DATE: 5 APRIL 66
APPROVED: CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION

SCALE: AS NOTED | ENG. 11-032-66-24
DRAWING NUMBER AS BLT AW-38-01-12-01
SHEET 1

BLG 5713-01

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

U. S. ARMY

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	FLOOR SUB-FL.	FLOOR FIN. FL.	BASE	WAINSCOT MATL.	WAINSCOT HGT.	WALLS NORTH	WALLS EAST	WALLS SOUTH	WALLS WEST	CEILING MATL.	CEILING HGT.	REMARKS
101	VESTIBULE	CONC.	A.T.	BRICK	——	——	BRICK	GLASS	BRICK	GLASS	EXP.WD.	VARIES	
102	CORRIDOR	CONC.	A.T.	6"R.T. COVE, BRICK	——	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B. BRICK	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B. BRICK	AC.T.	VARIES	
103	MEN'S TOILET	CONC.	CER.T.	CER.T. COVE	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B. *(BEHIND CER.T.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B. *(BEHIND CER.T.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	G.W.B.	VARIES	* 1 LAYER OF 1/2" G.W.B. & WATER RESISTANT BEHIND LAYS 4 URINAL ONLY
104	PASSAGE	CONC.	A.T.	6"R.T. COVE	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	AC.T.	VARIES	
105	JANITOR	CONC.	——	6"R.T. COVE	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	* G.W.B.	VARIES	* 1 LAYER OF 5/8" GYPSUM WALL BOARD (FIRE CODE)
106	CORRIDOR	CONC.	A.T.	6"R.T. COVE, BRICK	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B. BRICK	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B. BRICK	——	AC.T.	VARIES	
107	NAVE	CONC.	9"A.T. CARPET M.C.	6"R.T. COVE	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B. BRICK	2 LAYERS G.W.B. BRICK	2 LAYERS G.W.B. BRICK	2 LAYERS G.W.B. BRICK	EXP.WD.	VARIES	* NO A.T. WHERE CARPET IS INDICATED ON FLOOR PLAN
108	CHANCEL	CONC.	9"A.T. CARPET M.C.	2"R.T. COVE	——	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B. BRICK	——	——	EXP.WD.	VARIES	* NO A.T. WHERE CARPET IS INDICATED ON FLOOR PLAN
109	CORRIDOR	CONC.	A.T.	2"R.T. COVE, BRICK	——	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	AC.T.	VARIES	
110	MECHANICAL	CONC.	——	6"R.T. COVE	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B. *(OVER TWO COATS 1 5/8" GWB FUR.)	2 LAYERS G.W.B. *(OVER TWO COATS 1 5/8" GWB FUR.)	2 LAYERS G.W.B. *(OVER TWO COATS 1 5/8" GWB FUR.)	2 LAYERS G.W.B. *(OVER TWO COATS 1 5/8" GWB FUR.)	1 LAYER 5/8" FIRE CODE G.W.B.	VARIES	* 1 LAYER OF 5/8" GYPSUM WALL BOARD (FIRE CODE)
111	CHOIR	CONC.	A.T.	2"R.T. COVE	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	EXP.WD.	VARIES	
112	CHAPLAINS SACRISTY	CONC.	A.T.	2"R.T. COVE	——	——	1 LAYER G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	EXP.WD.	VARIES	
113	BLESSED SACRAMENTS	CONC.	A.T.	2"R.T. COVE	——	——	1 LAYER G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	EXP.WD.	VARIES	
114	PASSAGE	CONC.	A.T.	6" R.T. COVE	——	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	GLASS	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	AC.T.	VARIES	
115	CONFESSIONAL	CONC.	A.T.	2"R.T. COVE	——	——	*1 LAYER G.W.B.	*2 LAYER G.W.B. ABOVE DOOR	*1 LAYER G.W.B.	*1 LAYER G.W.B.	AC.T.	VARIES	* ACOUSTICAL TILE ON WALLS TO BOTTOM OF TRU SEAL (BASEBOARD BELOW)
116	CONFESSIONAL	CONC.	A.T.	2"R.T. COVE	——	——	*1 LAYER G.W.B.	*1 LAYER G.W.B. ABOVE DOOR	*1 LAYER G.W.B.	*1 LAYER G.W.B.	AC.T.	VARIES	* ACOUSTICAL TILE ON WALLS TO BOTTOM OF TRU SEAL (BASEBOARD BELOW)
117	CLOSET	CONC.	CARPET M.I.C.	6"R.T. STRAIGHT	——	——	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B. ABOVE DOOR	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	EXP. WD.	VARIES	
118	CHAPLAIN	CONC.	CARPET M.I.C.	2"R.T. STRAIGHT	——	——	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 & 1 LAYER G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	AC.T.	VARIES	
119	CHAPLAIN	CONC.	CARPET M.I.C.	2"R.T. STRAIGHT	——	——	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	AC.T.	VARIES	
120	CLOSET	CONC.	CARPET M.I.C.	6"R.T. STRAIGHT	——	——	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B. ABOVE DOOR	1 LAYER G.W.B.	EXP.WD.	VARIES	
121	SHELVING	CONC.	A.T.	6"R.T. COVE	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B. ABOVE DOOR	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	EXP.WD.	VARIES	
122	CLOSET	CONC.	CARPET M.I.C.	2"R.T. STRAIGHT	——	——	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B. ABOVE DOOR	1 LAYER G.W.B.	EXP. WD.	VARIES	
123	CHAPLAIN	CONC.	CARPET M.I.C.	2"R.T. STRAIGHT	——	——	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	AC.T.	VARIES	
124	OFFICE	CONC.	A.T.	6"R.T. COVE	——	——	2 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	AC.T.	VARIES	
125	CLOSET	CONC.	A.T.	6"R.T. COVE	——	——	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B. ABOVE DOOR	1 LAYER G.W.B.	EXP. WD.	VARIES	
126	SHELVING	CONC.	A.T.	6"R.T. COVE	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B. ABOVE DOOR	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	EXP.WD.	VARIES	
127	STORAGE	CONC.	A.T.	6"R.T. COVE	——	——	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B. ABOVE DOOR	1 LAYER G.W.B.	EXP.WD.	VARIES	
128	GENERAL OFFICE	CONC.	A.T.	6"R.T. COVE	——	——	1 LAYER G.W.B.	1 LAYER G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	AC.T.	VARIES	
129	CORRIDOR	CONC.	A.T.	2"R.T. COVE, BRICK	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B. BRICK	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	——	AC.T.	VARIES	
130	GENERAL STORAGE	CONC.	——	6"R.T. COVE	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	EXP. WD.	VARIES	
131	PASSAGE	CONC.	A.T.	2"R.T. COVE	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	AC.T.	VARIES	
132	WOMEN'S TOILET	CONC.	CER.T.	CER.T. COVE	——	——	2 LAYERS G.W.B. *(BEHIND CER.T.)	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	2 LAYERS G.W.B. *(BEHIND CER.T.)	2 LAYERS G.W.B.	* G.W.B.	VARIES	* 1 LAYER OF 1/2" G.W.B. WATER RESISTANT BEHIND

COLORS

FLOOR	BASE	WALLS	FEDERAL STANDARD	CEILING	FEDERAL STAND. NO.	REMARKS
(1)	BRICK	BRICK		(28)		
(1)	BLACK	(32)		* (64)		* EXP. WD. ONLY
(27)	BLACK	(28)		(32)		* EAST & WEST WALLS - NORTH & SOUTH ABOVE WAIN. ** NORTH & SOUTH WALLS ONLY - 8'-11" HI
(28)	BLACK	(32)		* (64)		* EXP. WD. ONLY
	BLACK	(32)		(27)		
(28)	BLACK	(28)		* (64)		* EXP. WD. ONLY
(27)	BLACK	(32)		(64)		
(28)	BLACK	(32)		(64)		
(28)	BLACK	(28)		* (64)		* EXP. WD. ONLY
	BLACK	(28)		(28)		
(28)	BLACK	(27)		(64)		
(28)	BLACK	(28)		(64)		
(28)	BLACK	(28)		* (64)		* EXP. WD. ONLY
(28)	BLACK	(27)		* (64)		* EXP. WD. ONLY
	BLACK	(27)		(64)		
(28)	BLACK	(32)		* (64)		* EXP. WD. ONLY
	BLACK	(32)		* (64)		* EXP. WD. ONLY
	BLACK	(28)		(64)		
(28)	BLACK	(27)		(64)		
	BLACK	(28)		(64)		
(28)	BLACK	(32)		* (64)		* EXP. WD. ONLY
(28)	BLACK	(32)		* (64)		* EXP. WD. ONLY
(28)	BLACK	(32)		* (64)		* EXP. WD. ONLY
(28)	BLACK	(32)		* (64)		* EXP. WD. ONLY
(27)	BLACK	(28)		(64)		* EAST & SOUTH WALLS - NORTH & SOUTH ABOVE WAIN. ** NORTH & SOUTH WALLS ONLY - 8'-11" HI

NOTE:
* TWO LAYERS OF G.W.B. INDICATES ONE LAYER OF 3/8" GYPSUM WALL BOARD NAILED TO STUDS & ONE LAYER OF 1/2" GYPSUM WALL BOARD GLUED TO 3/8" LAYER.
* ONE LAYER OF G.W.B. INDICATES ONE LAYER OF 5/8" GYPSUM WALL BOARD NAILED TO STUDS.

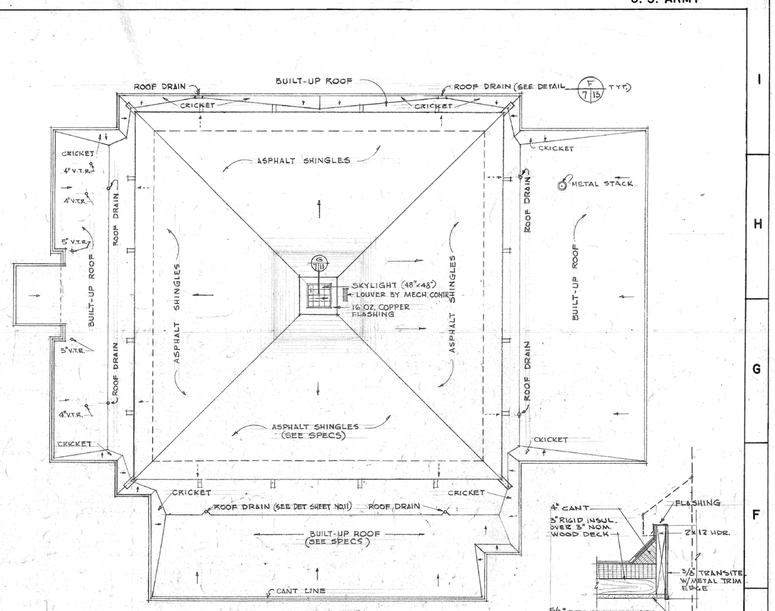
** CER.T. BEHIND LAVS & URINALS ONLY ACRYLIC COATING ELSEWHERE SEE ELEVATIONS, SHT. 16 FOR HT.

NOTE: COLORS LISTED ARE FOR COLOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY, THE LISTING IS NOT INTENDED TO LIMIT SELECTION OF SIMILAR COLORS FROM OTHER MANUFACTURERS

NOTE: ALL EXPOSED BEAMS ALL WOOD DOORS, ALL WOOD TRIM AND WOOD FRAMES TO BE STAINED DARK.
ALL EXPOSED WOOD DECK TO BE STAINED LIGHT

DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR NO.	DOOR SIZE	DOOR TYPE	DOOR MATL.	DOOR FIN.	FRAME DET.	FRAME SHT.	FRAME MATL.	HDWE. SET	REMARKS
101	1 PAIR - 3'-0" X 6'-8" X 1 3/4"	A	WOOD	(3)	(1)	13	WOOD	HW-1	
102	1 PAIR - 3'-0" X 6'-8" X 1 3/4"	A	WOOD	(3)	(2)	13	WOOD	HW-3	
103	2'-8" X 6'-8" X 1 3/4"	B	WOOD	(3)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-5	UNDER CUT 3/4"
104	2'-6" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-6	UNDER CUT 3/4"
105	1 PAIR - 2'-6" X 6'-8" X 1 3/4"	E	WOOD	(3)	(2) J-6	11 / 7	WOOD	HW-3	UNDER CUT 3/4"
106	2'-8" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-6	24"x12" LOUVER
107	1 PAIR - 2'-4" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	C	WOOD	(3)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-8	
108	3'-2" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	D	WOOD	(3)	H-2 / J-4	7	WOOD	HW-10	
109	2'-0" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-7	
110	2'-8" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-6	24"x12" LOUVER
111	2'-8" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-6	24"x12" LOUVER
112	2'-0" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(28)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-7	
113	3'-8"4" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	D	WOOD	(3)	H-2 / J-4	7	WOOD	HW-10	
114	2'-0" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-7	
115	2'-8" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-6	24"x12" LOUVER
116	2'-8" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-6	24"x12 LOUVER
117	2'-0" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-7	
118	2'-2" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	(1)	12	WOOD	HW-7	UNDER CUT 1/2"
119	2'-2" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	(1)	12	WOOD	HW-7	UNDER CUT 1/2"
120	3'-0" X 6'-8" X 1 3/4"	F	WOOD	(3)	(2)	13	WOOD	HW-2	
121	3'-0" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(28)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-6	24"x12" LOUVER
122	2'-8" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-6	24"x12" LOUVER
123	2'-6" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	H-2 / J-4	7	WOOD	HW-7	
124	2'-6" X 6'-8" X 1 3/8"	B	WOOD	(3)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-7	
125	1 PAIR - 2'-0" X 6'-8" X 1 3/4"	G	METAL	(3)	(1) F-8	13	METAL	HW-9	
126	3'-0" X 6'-8" X 1 3/4"	F	WOOD	(3)	(2)	13	WOOD	HW-2	
127	1 PAIR - 2'-2" X 6'-8" X 1 3/4"	E	WOOD	(3)	(2) J-6	11 / 7	WOOD	HW-3	UNDER CUT 3/4"
128	1 PAIR - 2'-2" X 6'-8" X 1 3/4"	E	WOOD	(3)	(2) J-6	11 / 7	WOOD	HW-3	UNDER CUT 3/4"
129	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	B	WOOD	(28)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-6	UNDER CUT 3/4"
130	2'-8" X 6'-8" X 1 3/4"	B	WOOD	(28)	H-1 / J-3	7	WOOD	HW-5	UNDER CUT 3/4"



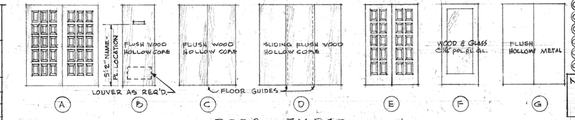
ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

TYP CURB DETAIL
SCALE 1½"=1'-0"

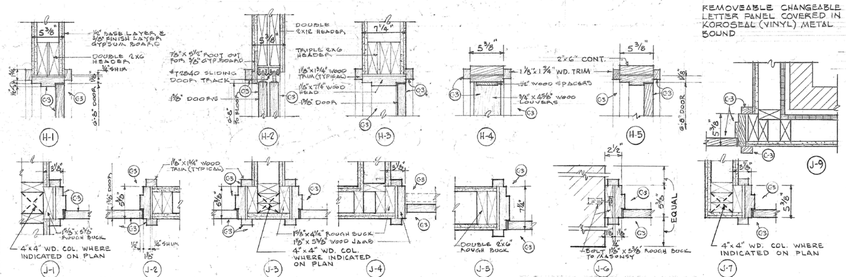
KEY TO COLOR SYMBOLS

(1) FEDERAL STANDARD NO 37038-BLACK
(2) FEDERAL STANDARD NO 37875-WHITE
(3) CHARCOAL REZ (MATCHING BROWN PAINT IF SURFACE REQUIRES PAINT)
CLEAR FINISH
SANYMETAL NO. 23 BLUE
AMERICAN OLEAN-ANTIQUE WHITE NO. 74
AMERICAN OLEAN-CRYSTAL NO. 374
UNIT STRUCTURES NO. 623
PRE-FINISHED UNIT DECK NO. 6212-2
WHITE-LIQUID GLAZE COATING
PAINT TO MATCH COLOR OF BRICK
ARMSTRONG NO. B-905 EBONY
ARMSTRONG NO. C-921 HONEY BEIGE

NOTE:
ABOVE MANUFACTURERS ARE INDICATED FOR COLOR SELECTION ONLY.

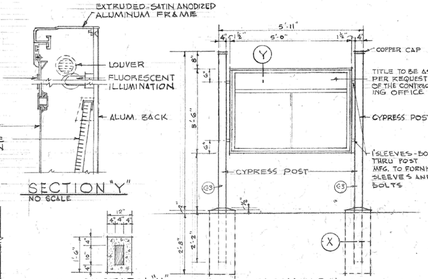


DOOR TYPES
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



DOOR DETAILS
SCALE: 1½"=1'-0"

S-1 FOR HEAD DETAIL SEE SECTION H-4



SECTION "Y"
NO SCALE

SECTION "X"
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

ELEVATION
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

OUTDOOR BULLETIN BOARD DETAILS
SCALE AS NOTED

GRAPHIC SCALES

SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

STATE OF ILLINOIS CLIFFORD R. FIELDS 3855 REGISTERED ARCHITECT

RECORD DRAWING
WORK "AS-BUILT"
CHIEF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION DATE

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	AUG 3 1967	REVISED TO CONFORM WITH CONDITIONS "AS BUILT"	RFB

FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE ARCHITECTS MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DRAWN BY: C.S.
TRACED BY:
CHECKED BY: C.S. WAGE
SUBMITTED:
APPROVED: CHIEF DESIGN BRANCH
APPROVED: ASSOC. CHIEF, ENG. DIVISION
DATE: APRIL 66
APPROVED: CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION

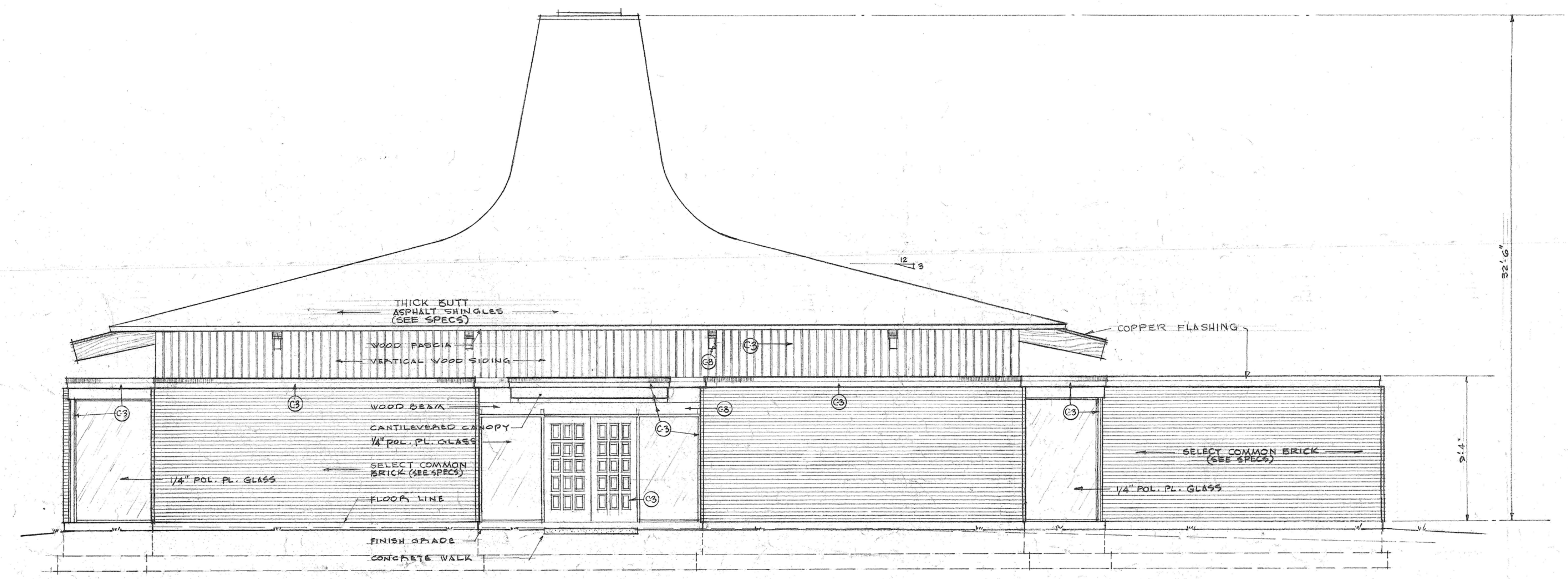
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
BASE CHAPEL
SCHEDULES, DETAILS & ROOF PLAN
ARCHITECTURAL

SCALE: AS NOTED
ENG. 11-032-66-24
DRAWING NUMBER
AS BLT
SHEET 2 AW-38-01-12-01

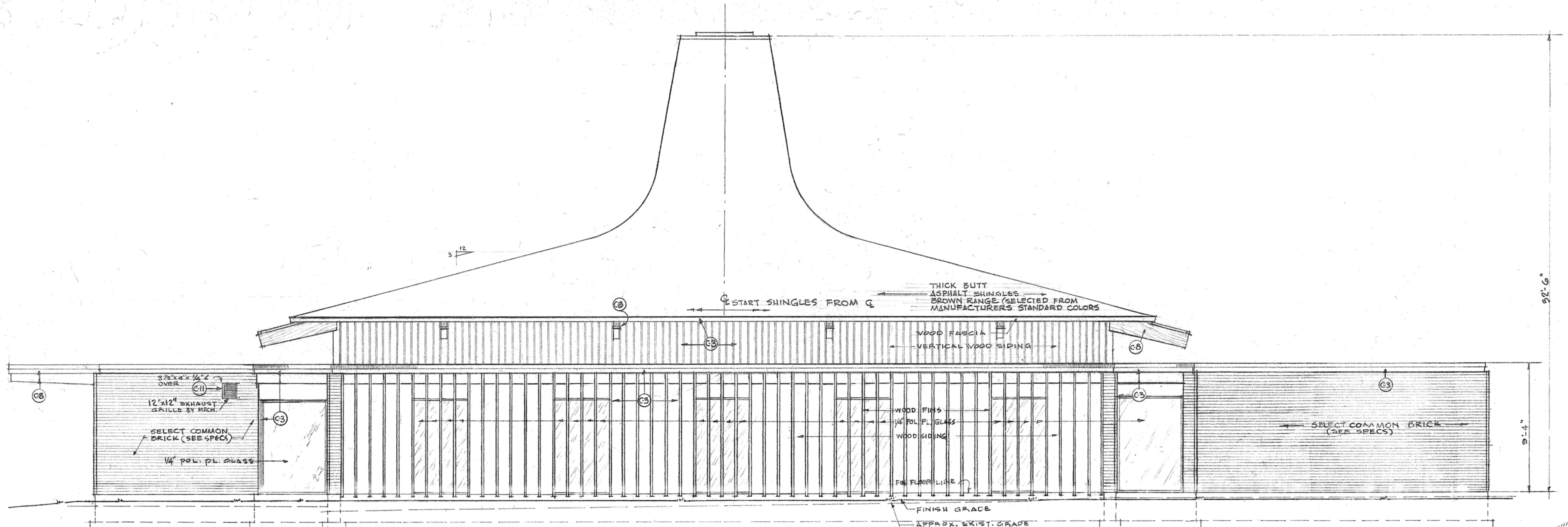
BLG 5713-01

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

U.S. ARMY



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"



SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"

STATE OF ILLINOIS
CLIFFORD R. FIELDS
3855
REGISTERED ARCHITECT

GRAPHIC SCALE
5' 0' 5' 10'
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

RECORD DRAWING
WORK "AS-BUILT"
John O. Hanson AUG 14 1967
CHIEF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION — DATE

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	AUG 3 1967	REVISED TO CONFORM WITH CONDITIONS "AS BUILT"	RFB

FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE
ARCHITECTS
MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DRAWN BY:
TRACED BY:
CHECKED BY: G E MAGEE
SUBMITTED: C. R. Fields

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
BASE CHAPEL
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
ARCHITECTURAL

APPROVED: CHIEF DESIGN BRANCH
APPROVED: ASS'T CHIEF, ENG. DIVISION
DATE: 5 APRIL 66
APPROVED: CHIEF ENGINEERING DIVISION
SCALE: AS NOTED
ENG. 11-032-66-24
DRAWING NUMBER
AS BLT
SHEET 3 AW 38-01-1201

8

BLG 5713-01

THIS DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL 1966 AS-BUILT DRAWING BY FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE, ARCHITECTS. THE ORIGINAL IS HELD BY SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE. THE DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT BE AT THE INDICATED SCALE.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

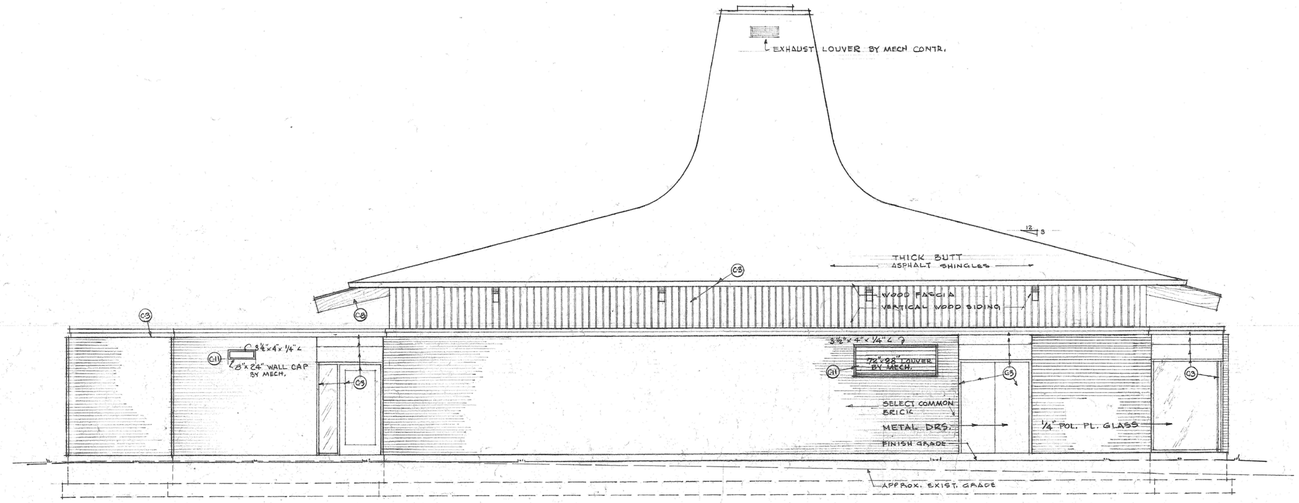
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2
2221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
O'FALLON
ILLINOIS

SHEET 5 OF 18

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

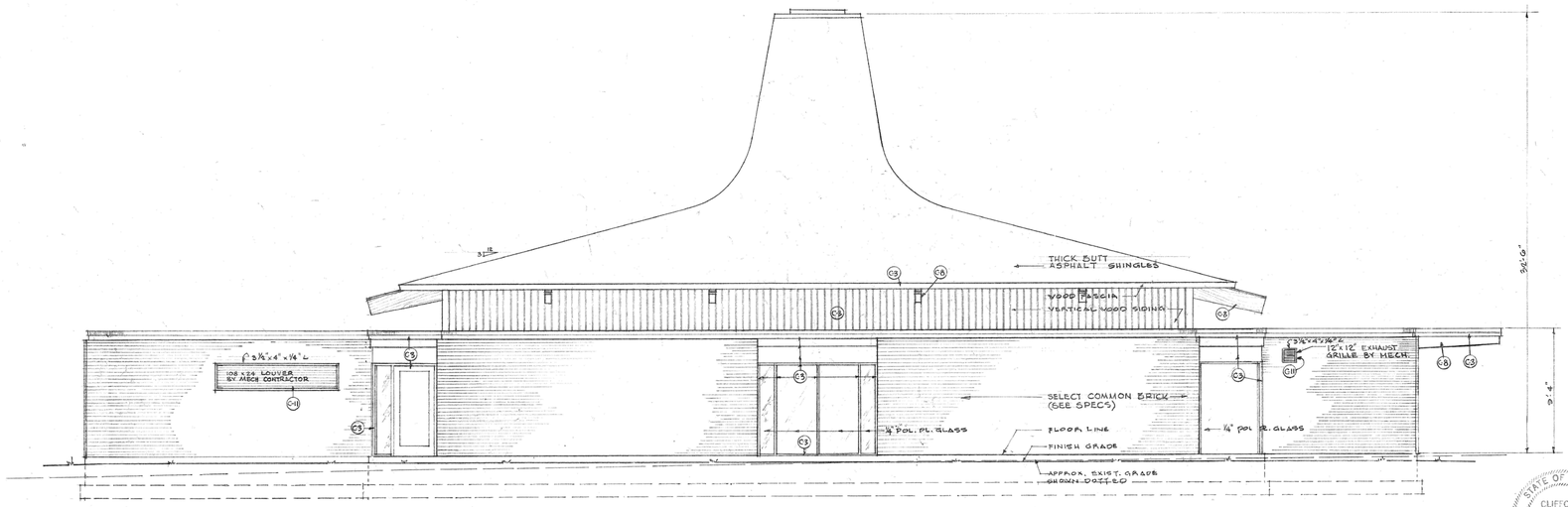
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

U.S. ARMY



EAST ELEVATION

SCALE - ¼" = 1'-0"



NORTH SIDE ELEVATION

SCALE - ¼" = 1'-0"

GRAPHIC SCALE

5' 0' 5' 10'

SCALE: ¼" = 1'-0"

RECORD DRAWING

WORK "AS-BUILT"

Chief Construction Division — AUG 14 1967 — Date

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	AUG 3 1967	REVISED TO CONFORM WITH CONDITIONS "AS BUILT"	DFB

FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE
ARCHITECTS
MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DRAWN BY:
TRACED BY:
CHECKED BY:
SUBMITTED:
APPROVED: Chief, Design Branch
APPROVED: Asst. Chief, Eng. Division — DATE: 5 APRIL 66
APPROVED: Chief, Engineering Division

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
BASE CHAPEL
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
ARCHITECTURAL

SCALE: AS NOTED | ENG. 11-032-66-24

DRAWING NUMBER AS BLT AW38-01-12-01

SHEET 4 OF

STATE OF ILLINOIS — CLIFFORD R. FIELDS — 3855 — REGISTERED ARCHITECT

BLG-5713-01

12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 — 9

I H G F E D C B A

THIS DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL 1966 AS-BUILT DRAWING BY FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE, ARCHITECTS. THE ORIGINAL IS HELD BY SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE. THE DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT BE AT THE INDICATED SCALE.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2
2221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
O'FALLON ILLINOIS

SHEET 6 OF 18

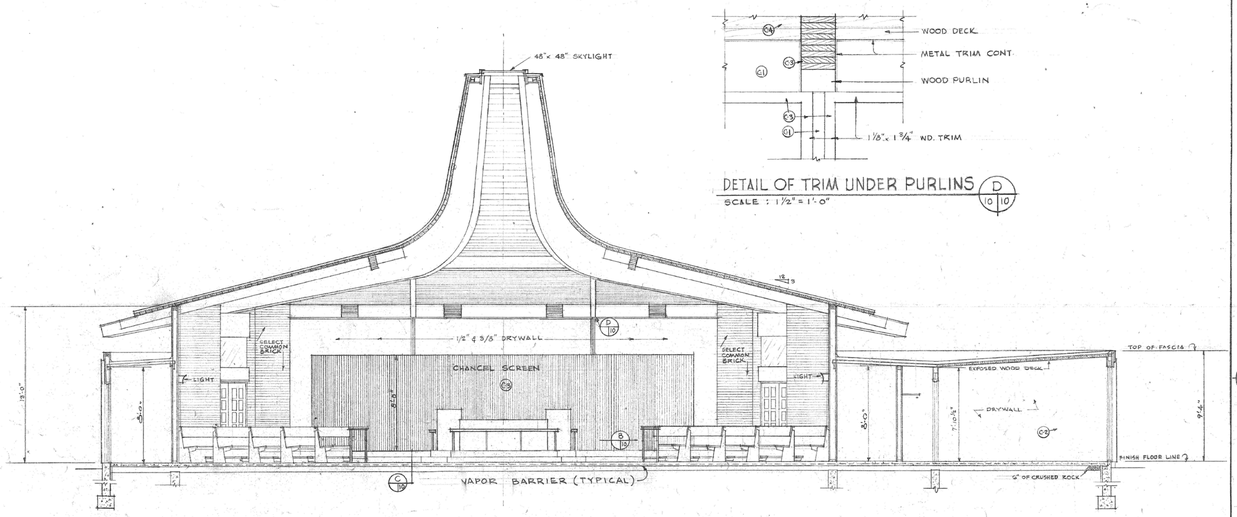
HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF DRAWING

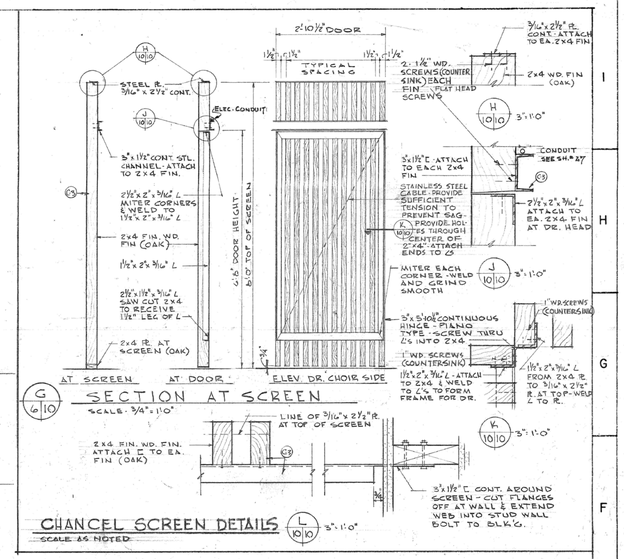
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

U.S. ARMY



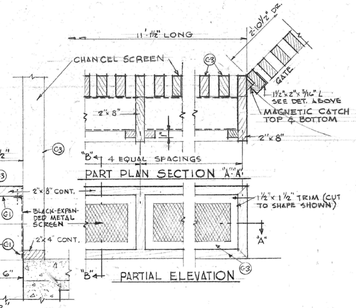
CROSS SECTION E
SCALE : 1/4"=1'-0"

DETAIL OF TRIM UNDER PURLINS
SCALE : 1½"= 1'-0"

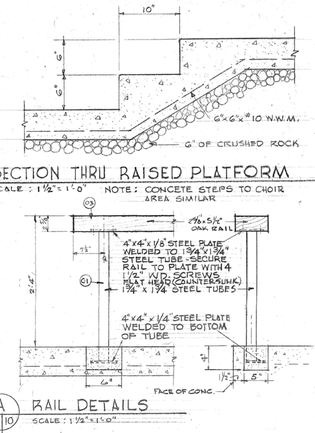


SECTION AT SCREEN
SCALE: 3/4"=1'0"

CHANCEL SCREEN DETAILS
SCALE AS NOTED

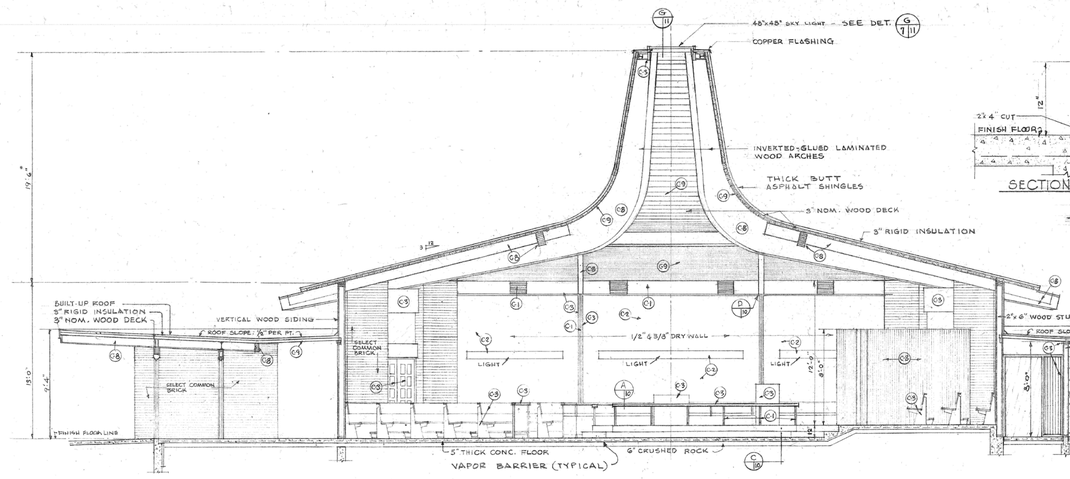


AIR RETURN BEHIND CHANCEL SCREEN
SCALE : 1½"=1'-0"



SECTION THRU RAISED PLATFORM
SCALE : 1½"=1'-0" NOTE: CONCETE STEPS TO CHOIR AREA SIMILAR

RAIL DETAILS
SCALE : 1½"=1'-0"



LONGITUDINAL SECTION
SCALE : 1/4"=1'-0"

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	AUG 3 1967	REVISED TO CONFORM WITH CONDITIONS "AS BUILT"	RPB

RECORD DRAWING
WORK "AS-BUILT"
John Johnson AUG 14 1967
CHIEF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION DATE

STATE OF ILLINOIS CLIFFORD R. FIELDS 3855 REGISTERED ARCHITECT

GRAPHIC SCALES
SCALE: 3" 1'-0"
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"
SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"

FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE ARCHITECTS MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS	U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DRAWN BY:
TRACED BY:
CHECKED BY:
SUBMITTED:
APPROVED: CHIEF DESIGN BRANCH
APPROVED: ASST. CHIEF ENG. DIVISION
APPROVED: CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION
DATE: APRIL 66

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
BASE CHAPEL
CROSS & LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS
ARCHITECTURAL

SCALE: AS NOTED
ENG. 11-032-66-24
DRAWING NUMBER AS BLT
SHEET 5 OF AW 38-01-1201

BLG-5713-01

12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 — A B C D E F G H I — 10

THIS DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL 1966 AS-BUILT DRAWING BY FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE, ARCHITECTS. THE ORIGINAL IS HELD BY SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE. THE DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT BE AT THE INDICATED SCALE.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2
2221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
ILLINOIS

O'FALLON

SHEET 7 OF 18

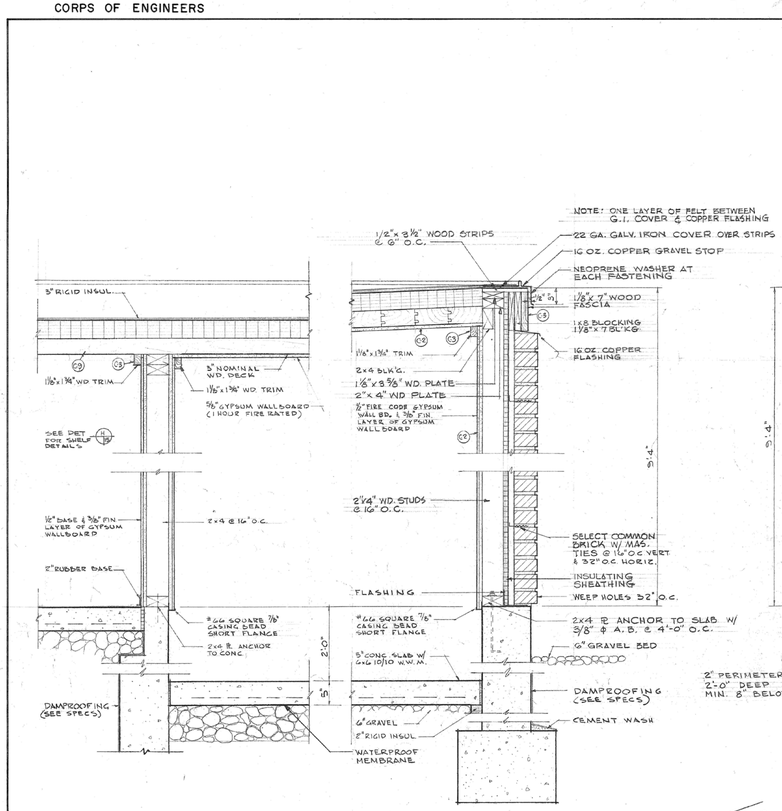
HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

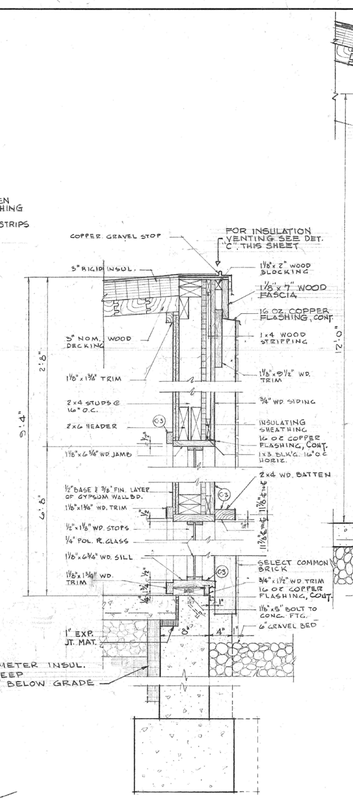
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

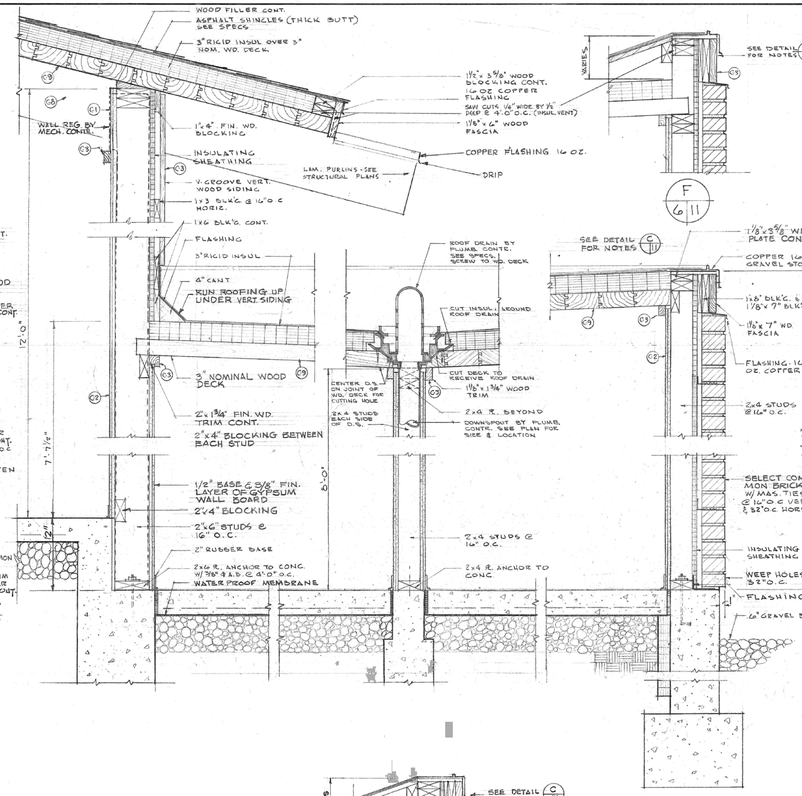
IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF DRAWING

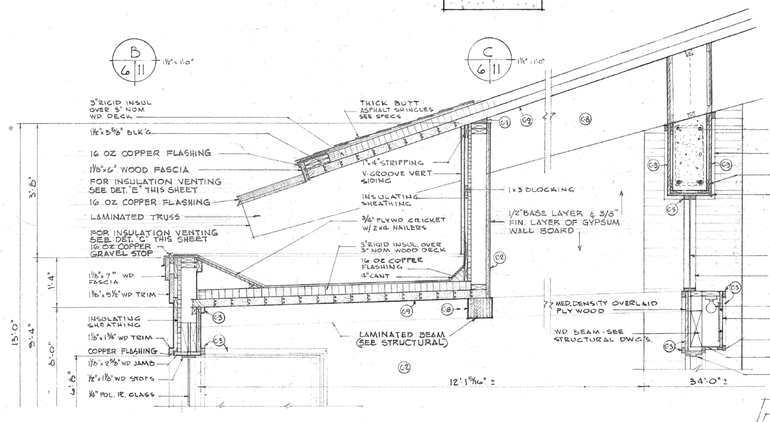
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

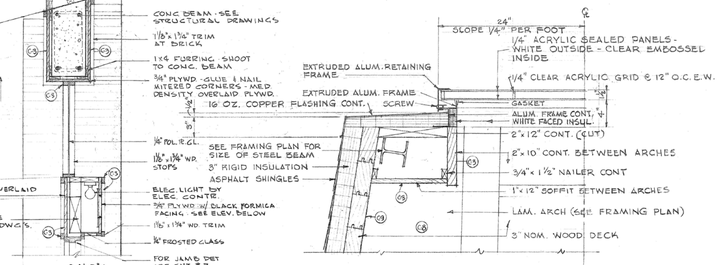
U.S. ARMY





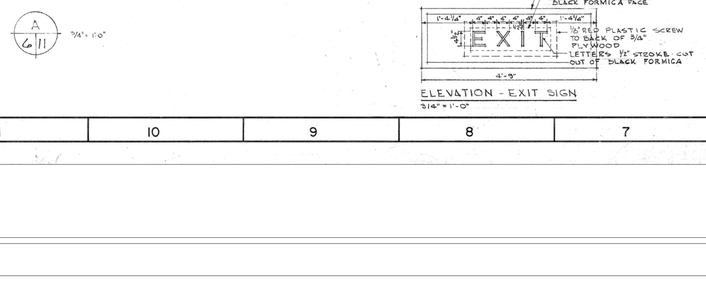






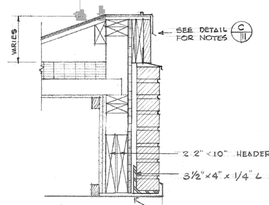
SECTION THRU SKYLIGHT G 7/11

SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION - EXIT SIGN

3/4" = 1'-0"



RECORD DRAWING
WORK "AS-BUILT"
John O'Hanlon AUG 1 1967
CHIEF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION DATE

STATE OF ILLINOIS
CLIFFORD R. FIELDS
3855
REGISTERED ARCHITECT

GRAPHIC SCALES

SCALE: ¾" = 1'-0"

SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	AUG 3 1967	REVISED TO CONFORM WITH CONDITIONS "AS BUILT"	RFB

FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE ARCHITECTS MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS	U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
DRAWN BY: [illegible]	SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
TRACED BY:	BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
CHECKED BY: [illegible]	BASE CHAPEL
SUBMITTED: [illegible]	WALL SECTIONS & DETAILS
APPROVED: CHIEF, DESIGN BRANCH	ARCHITECTURAL
APPROVED: ASS'T. CHIEF, ENG. DIVISION	DATE: SEPT 11 66
APPROVED: CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION	SCALE: AS NOTED; ENG. 11-032-66-24
	DRAWING NUMBER AS BLT AW 38-01-12-01
	SHEET 6

BLG 5713-01

THIS DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL 1966 AS-BUILT DRAWING BY FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE, ARCHITECTS. THE ORIGINAL IS HELD BY SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE. THE DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT BE AT THE INDICATED SCALE.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2
2221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
ILLINOIS

SHEET 8 OF 18

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

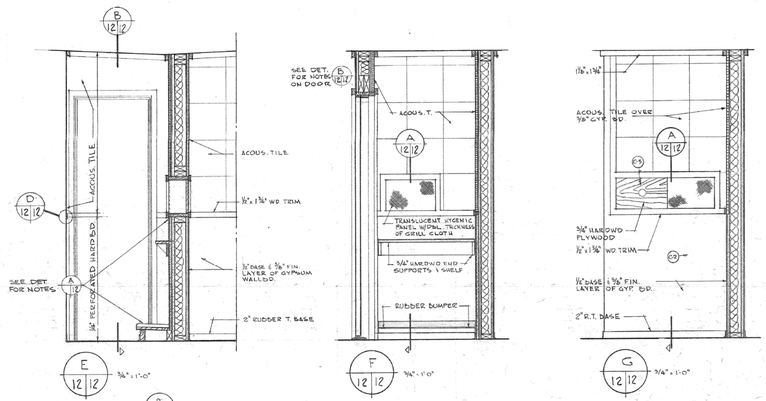
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

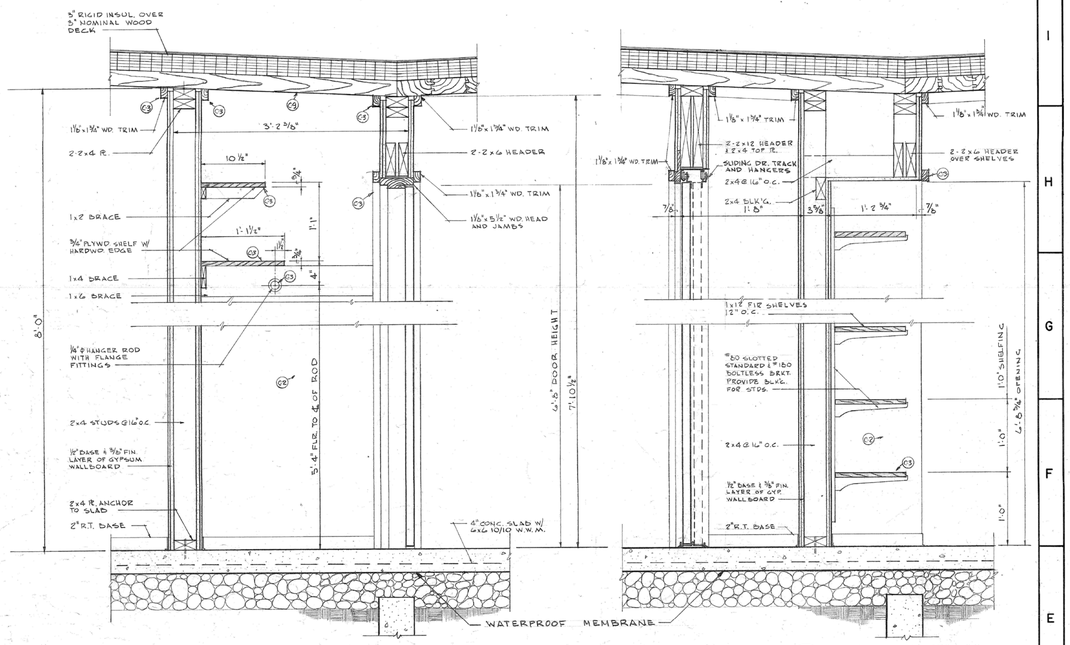
O'FALLON

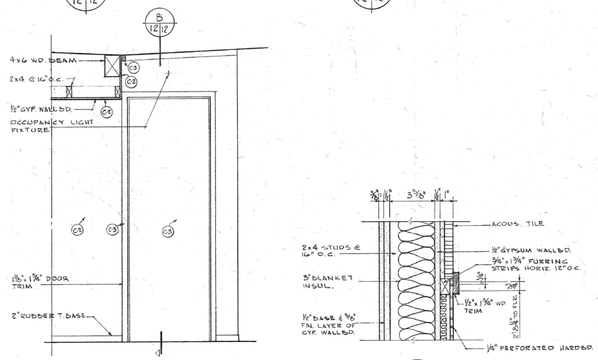
IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR; DATE OF DRAWING

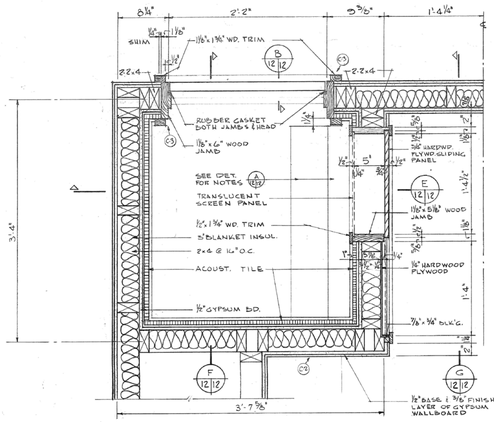
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

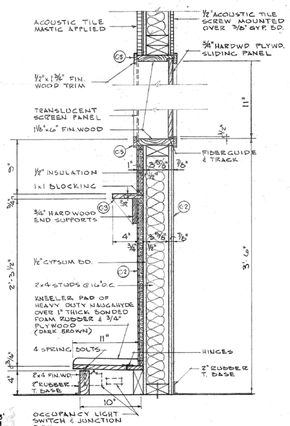
U. S. ARMY

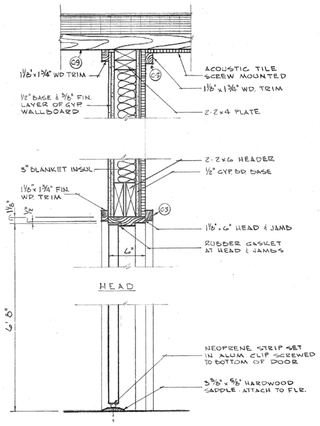


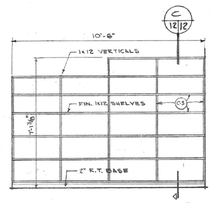


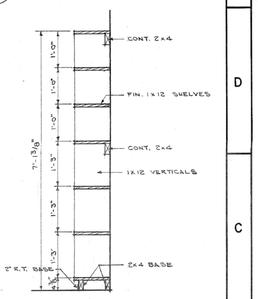












SCALE: ¾"=1'-0"

SCALE: 1½"=1'-0"

SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

RECORD DRAWING
WORK "AS-BUILT"
John S. Hanson
CHIEF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION
AUG 14 1967
DATE

STATE OF ILLINOIS
CLIFFORD R. FIELDS
3855
REGISTERED ARCHITECT

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	AUG 3 1967	REVISED TO CONFORM WITH CONDITIONS "AS BUILT"	RPB

FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE
ARCHITECTS
MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DRAWN BY:
TRACED BY:
CHECKED BY:
SUBMITTED:
APPROVED:
CHIEF, DESIGN BRANCH

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
BASE CHAPEL
CONFESSIONAL DET. & WALL SECTIONS
ARCHITECTURAL

APPROVED:
ASS'T. CHIEF, ENG. DIVISION
DATE: 5 APRIL 66

CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION

SCALE: AS NOTED
ENG. 11-032-66-24
DRAWING NUMBER
AS BLT
AW 38-01-12-01
SHEET 7

BLG 5713-01

12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 12

I H G F E D C B A

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2
2221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
O'FALLON

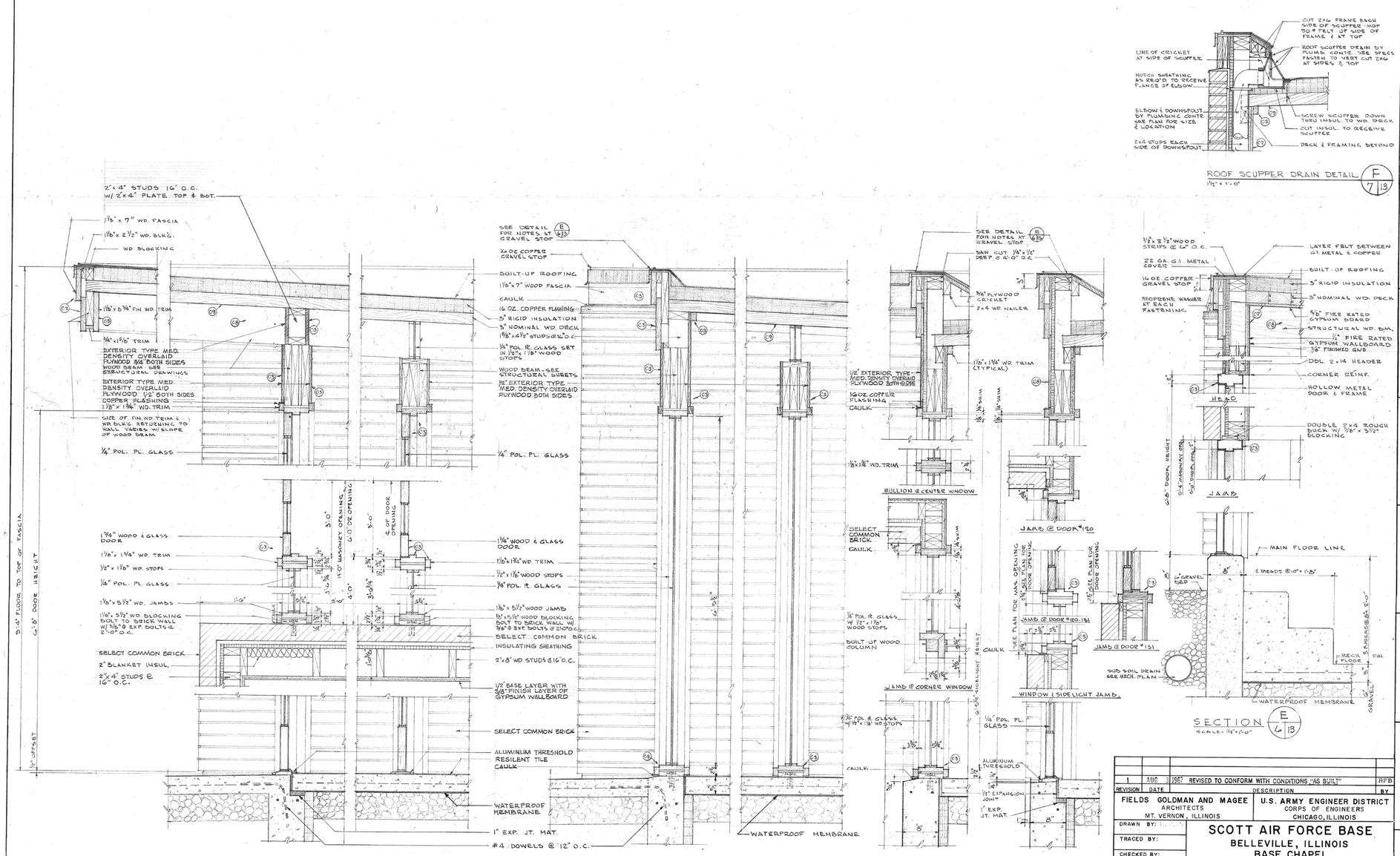
SHEET 9 OF 18
ILLINOIS

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

U.S. ARMY



RECORD DRAWING
WORK "AS-BUILT"
John Hansen AUG 14 1967
CHIEF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION DATE

STATE OF ILLINOIS
CLIFFORD R. FIELDS
3855
REGISTERED ARCHITECT

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	AUG 3 1967	REVISED TO CONFORM WITH CONDITIONS "AS BUILT"	RFB

FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE ARCHITECTS MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS	U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DRAWN BY:
TRACED BY:
CHECKED BY: G.B. MAGEE
SUBMITTED:
APPROVED: CHIEF, DESIGN BRANCH
APPROVED: ASST. CHIEF ENG. DIVISION
APPROVED: CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION
DATE: 5 APRIL 66

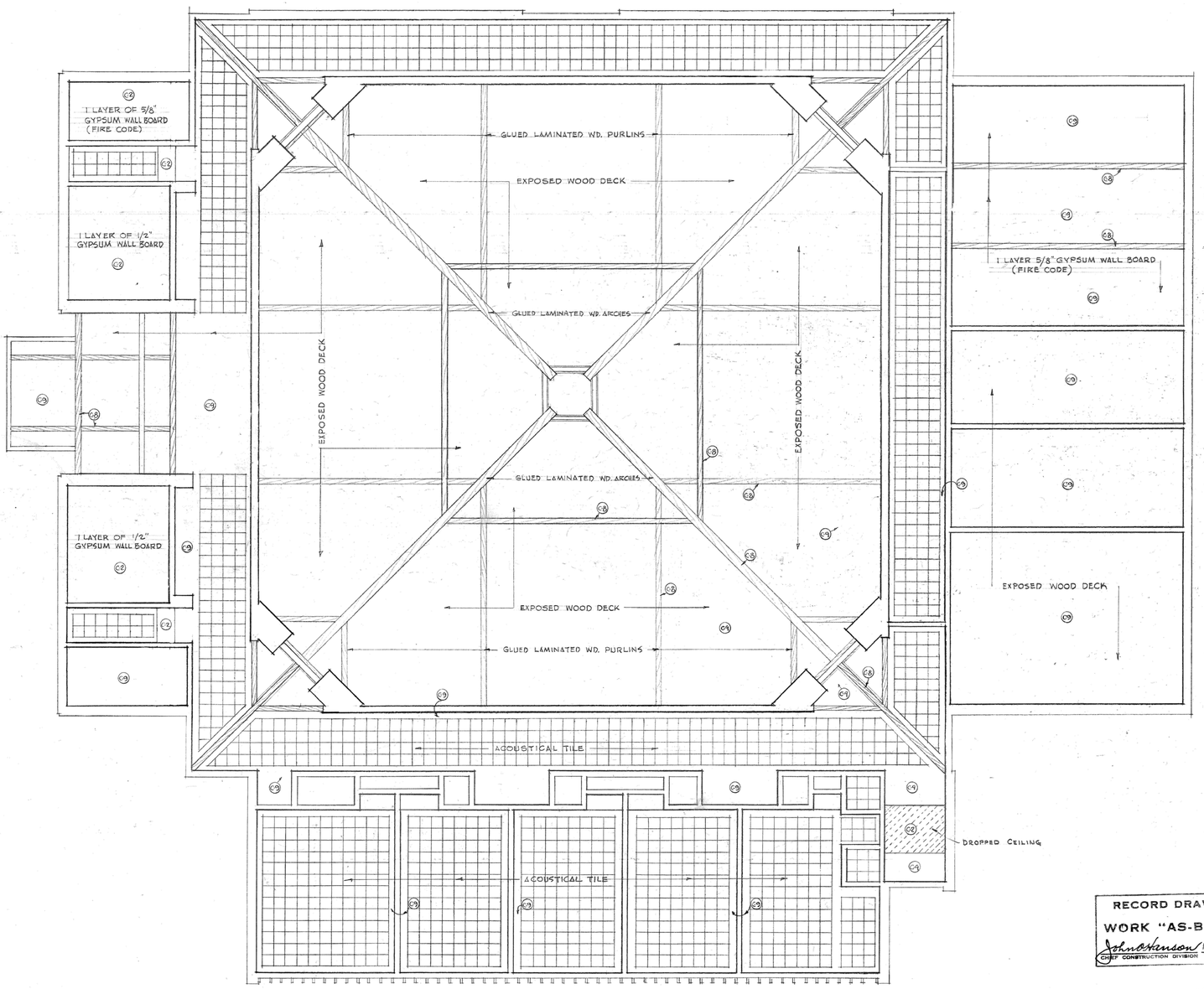
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
BASE CHAPEL
ENTRANCE & MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS
ARCHITECTURAL

SCALE: AS NOTED
ENG. 11-032-66-24
DRAWING NUMBER
SHEET 8
AS BLT AW 38-01-12-01

BLG-5713-01

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

U.S. ARMY

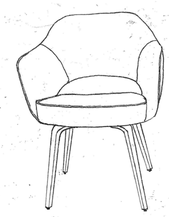


REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE :
ALL CEILINGS TO BE EXPOSED WOOD DECK UNLESS OTHERWISE CALLED FOR

NORTH



CHAPLINS CHAIR IN CONFESSIONAL (ONE REQUIRED SEE SPECS)
NO SCALE

SEDILIA CHAIR (THREE REQUIRED SEE SPECIFICATIONS)
NO SCALE

RECORD DRAWING
WORK "AS-BUILT"
John Stenson AUG 14 1967
CHIEF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION DATE

STATE OF ILLINOIS
CLIFFORD R. FIELDS
3855
REGISTERED ARCHITECT

GRAPHIC SCALE
5' 0' 5' 10'
SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	AUG 3 1967	REVISED TO CONFORM WITH CONDITIONS "AS BUILT"	FIFIS

FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE ARCHITECTS MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS	U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DRAWN BY:
TRACED BY:
CHECKED BY: G E MAGEE
SUBMITTED:

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
BASE CHAPEL
REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
ARCHITECTURAL

APPROVED: Chas Bingham CHIEF, DESIGN BRANCH
APPROVED: [illegible] ASS'T. CHIEF, ENG. DIVISION
DATE: 5 APRIL 1966
APPROVED: R J Keeper CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION
SCALE: AS NOTED
ENG. 11-032-66-24
DRAWING NUMBER AS BLT AW 38-01-1201
SHEET 11

12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

16

THIS DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL 1966 AS-BUILT DRAWING BY FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE, ARCHITECTS. THE ORIGINAL IS HELD BY SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE. THE DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT BE AT THE INDICATED SCALE.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

O'FALLON

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2
2221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
ILLINOIS

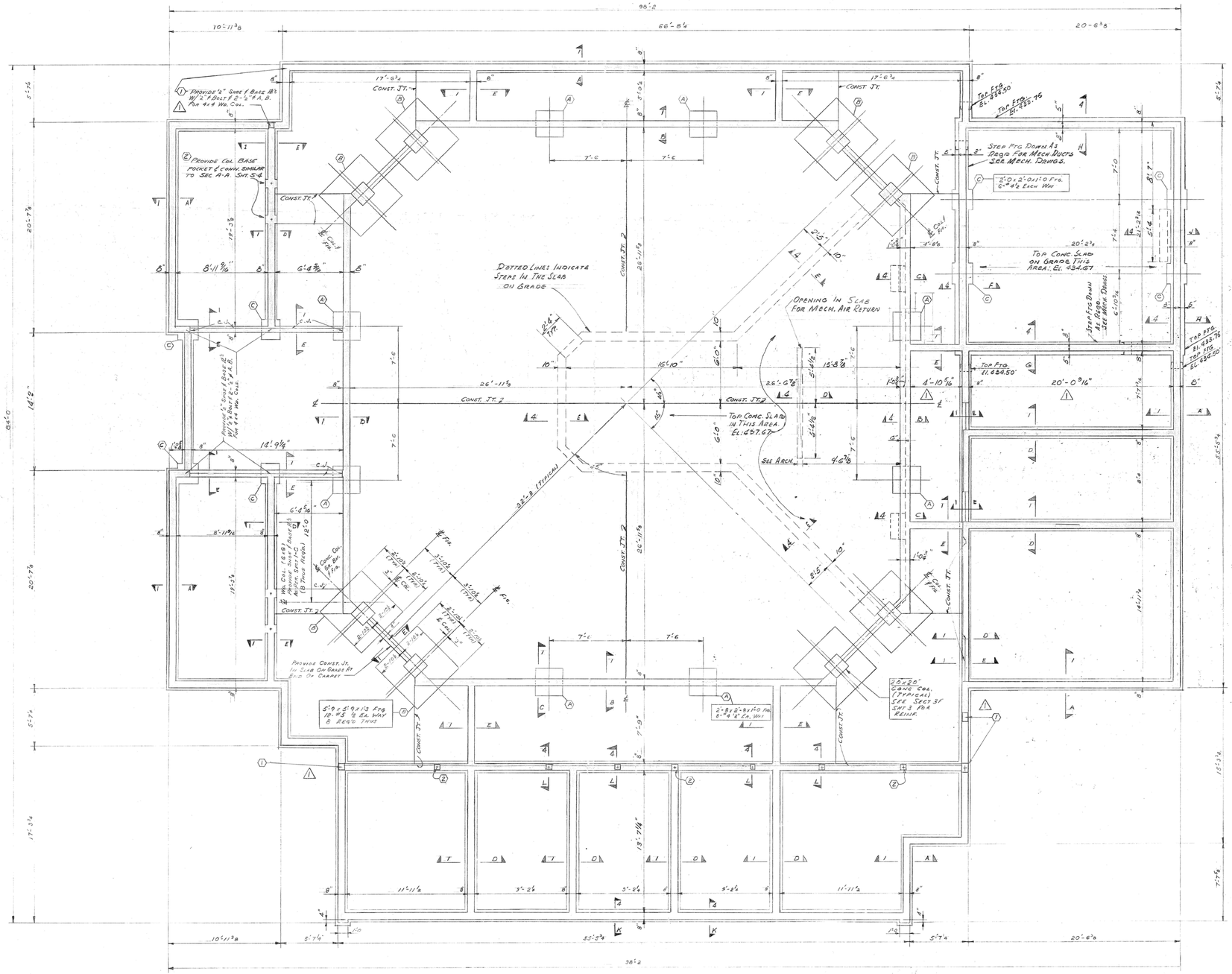
SHEET 11 OF 18

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

U.S. ARMY



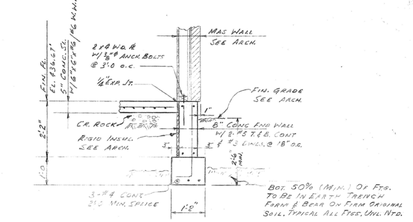
FOUNDATION PLAN ~ ¼" = 1'-0

FIN. FL. EL. 436.67' UNL. N.T.D.
5" CONC. SLAB. ON GRADE REINF. WITH 6"x6"-⅛"/⅛" W.W.M.
TOP OF FOOTINGS EL. 434.50' UNL. N.T.D.

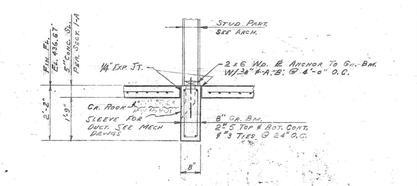
NOTE: SEE MECH. DRWGS. FOR PIPE SLEEVES THRU FOUNDATION WALL. STEP FTGS. DOWN AS REQD. TO ACCOMMODATE MECH. DUCTS. - SEE TYPICAL DETAIL OF STEPPED FOOTING & TYPICAL THICKENED FOOTING AT PLUMBING LINES.
PROVIDE ½" SHIM & BASE PL W/ 1¼"ϕ BOLT @ 2'-6" ϕ ANCH BOLTS FOR ALL WOOD COL. BASE CONN. TYPICAL EXCEPT AS NOTED

RECORD DRAWING
WORK "AS-BUILT"
John Harrison AUG 14 1967
CHIEF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION DATE

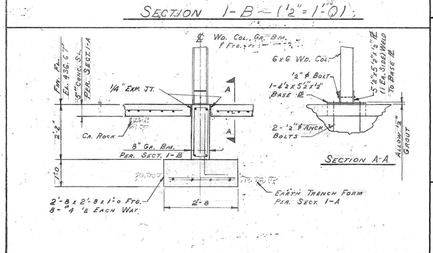
GRAPHIC SCALES
SCALE: ¼" = 1'-0"
SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"



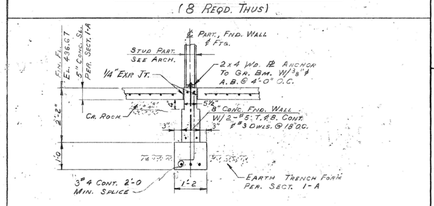
SECTION 1A ~ (½"=1'-0)



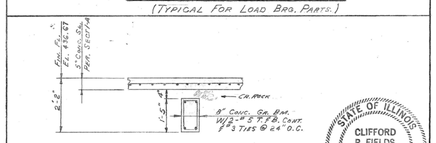
SECTION 1-B ~ (½"=1'-0)



SECTION 1-C ~ (½"=1'-0)
(8 REQD. THUS)



SECTION 1-D ~ (½"=1'-0)
(TYPICAL FOR LOAD BRG. PARTS.)



SECTION 1-E ~ (½"=1'-0)

STATE OF ILLINOIS
CLIFFORD R. FIELDS
3855
REGISTERED ARCHITECT

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
2	AUG 3 1967	REVISED TO CONFORM WITH CONDITIONS "AS BUILT"	RFB
1	19 July 67	Revised dimensions and column locations.	C.D.S.

FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE ARCHITECTS
MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DRAWN BY C.S
TRACED BY C.S
CHECKED BY M.D.C
SUBMITTED C.R. Fields Jr.
APPROVED
CHIEF, DESIGN BRANCH
APPROVED
ASST. CHIEF, ENG. DIVISION
APPROVED
CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
BASE CHAPEL
FOUNDATION PLAN & SECTIONS
STRUCTURAL

DATE 5 APRIL 1966
SCALE: AS NOTED
ENG. 11-032-66-24
DRAWING NUMBER
AS BLT
SHEET 12 AW 38-01-12

THIS DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL 1966 AS-BUILT DRAWING BY FIELDS GOLDMAN AND MAGEE, ARCHITECTS. THE ORIGINAL IS HELD BY SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE. THE DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT BE AT THE INDICATED SCALE.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2
2221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
O'FALLON ILLINOIS

SHEET 12 OF 18

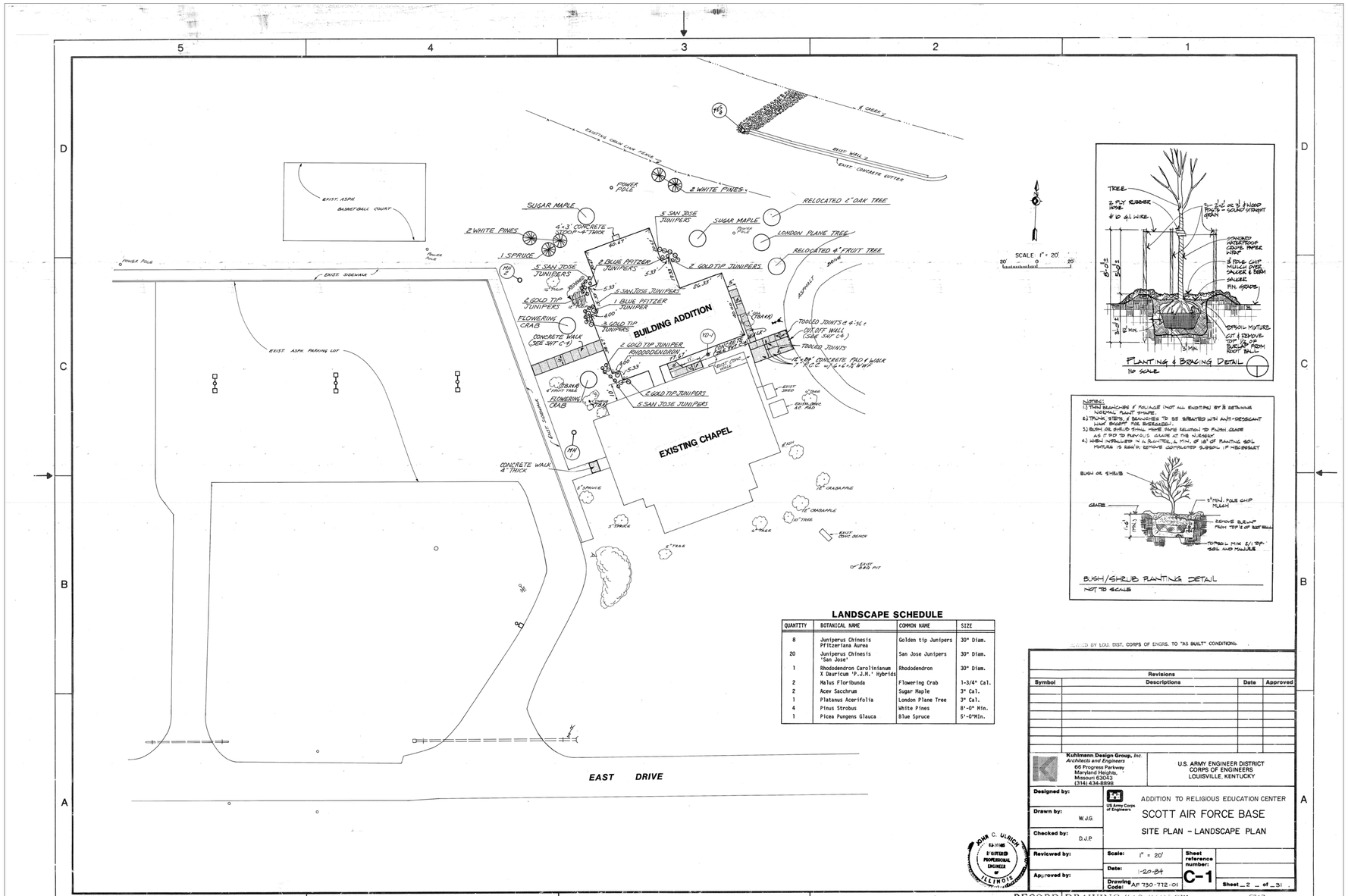
HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF DRAWING

I H G F E D C B A

12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 (17)



PLANTING & BRACING DETAIL
NO SCALE

BUSH/SHRUB PLANTING DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

LANDSCAPE SCHEDULE

QUANTITY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE
8	Juniperus Chinesis Pfitzeriana Aurea	Golden tip Junipers	30" Diam.
20	Juniperus Chinesis 'San Jose'	San Jose Junipers	30" Diam.
1	Rhododendron Carolinianum X Dauricum 'P.J.M.' Hybrids	Rhododendron	30" Diam.
2	Malus Floribunda	Flowering Crab	1-3/4" Cal.
2	Acev Sacchrum	Sugar Maple	3" Cal.
1	Platanus Acerifolia	London Plane Tree	3" Cal.
4	Pinus Strobus	White Pines	8'-0" Min.
1	Picea Pungens Glauca	Blue Spruce	5'-0"Min.

BASED BY LOU. DIST. CORPS OF ENGRS. TO "AS BUILT" CONDITIONS

Revisions			
Symbol	Descriptions	Date	Approved

Kuhlmann Design Group, Inc.
Architects and Engineers
66 Progress Parkway
Maryland Heights,
Missouri 63043
(314) 434-8898

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Designed by:
Drawn by: W.J.G.
Checked by: D.J.P
Reviewed by:
Approved by:

US Army Corps of Engineers

ADDITION TO RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CENTER
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
SITE PLAN - LANDSCAPE PLAN

Scale: 1" = 20'
Date: 1-20-84
Sheet reference number: C-1
Drawing Code: AF 730-772-01
Sheet 2 of 31

JOHN C. ULRICH
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER OF ILLINOIS

RECORD DRAWING-"AS BUILT"

5713

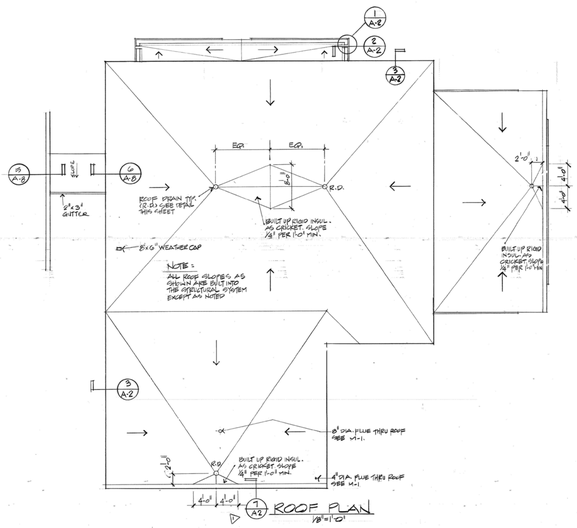
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2
2221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
ILLINOIS
O'FALLON

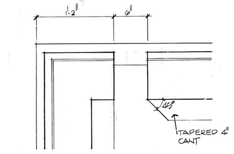
SHEET 13 OF 18

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

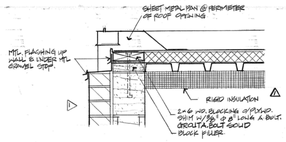
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



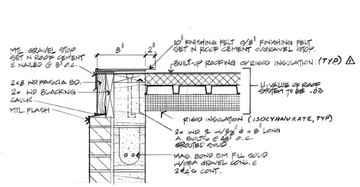
1 A-2 ROOF PLAN
1/8"=1'-0"



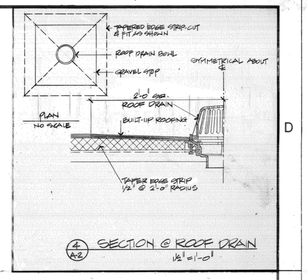
1 A-2 LOCATION PLAN @ SPIT SPOUT
TYPICAL TWO PLACES
1½"=1'-0"



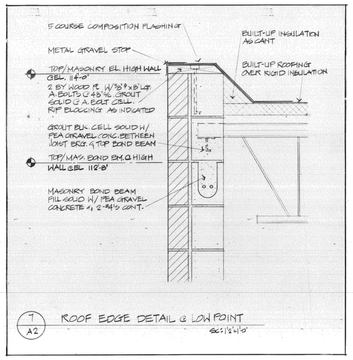
2 A-2 SPIT SPOUT DETAIL
1½"=1'-0"



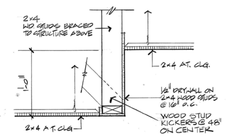
5 A-2 ROOF EDGE DETAIL
1½"=1'-0"



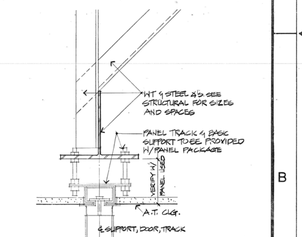
4 A-2 SECTION @ ROOF DRAIN
1½"=1'-0"



1 A-2 ROOF EDGE DETAIL @ LOW POINT
SCALE: 1½"=1'-0"



5 A-2 DRYWALL FASCIA DETAIL
1½"=1'-0"



6 A-2 MOVABLE PART'N SUPPORT DTL.
3"=1'-0"

REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
1/8"=1'-0"

Revisions			
Symbol	Descriptions	Date	Approved
1 CHANGE # 3	ACD DETAIL 1/A-2 & GRID GAGES ON ROOF PLAN & REVISE 2/A-2 & 3/A-2	1 JAN 89	CMVE

Kuhlmann Design Group, Inc.
Architects and Engineers
66 Progress Parkway
Maryland Heights,
Missouri 63043
(314) 434-8898

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Designed by:
Drawn by: CSV
Checked by: JMP
Reviewed by:
Approved by:

US Army Corps of Engineers

ADDITION TO RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CENTER
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
ROOF PLAN & DETAILS

Scale: AS NOTED
Date: 1-20-84
Drawing Code: AF 730-772-01
Sheet reference number: A-2
Sheet 9 of 31

STATE OF ILLINOIS
EDWARD J. ORTMANN
NUMBER 001-002762
REGISTERED ARCHITECT

RECORD DRAWING-"AS BUILT"

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2

2221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
ILLINOIS

SHEET 14 OF 18

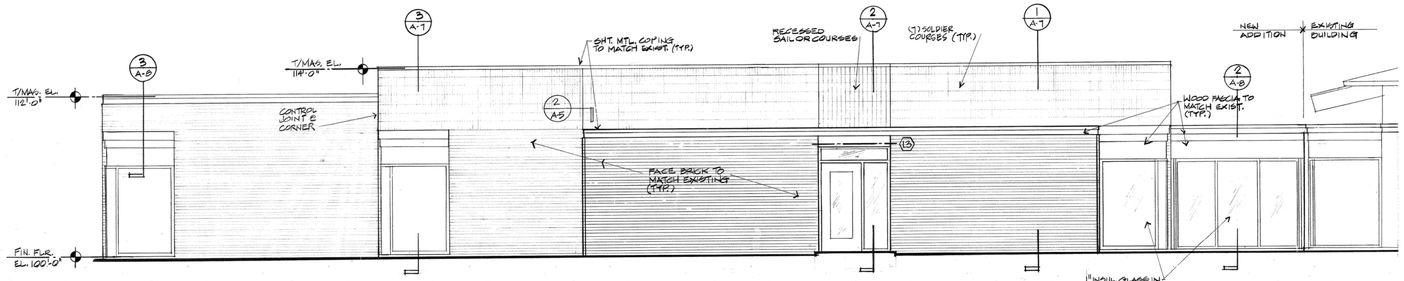
HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

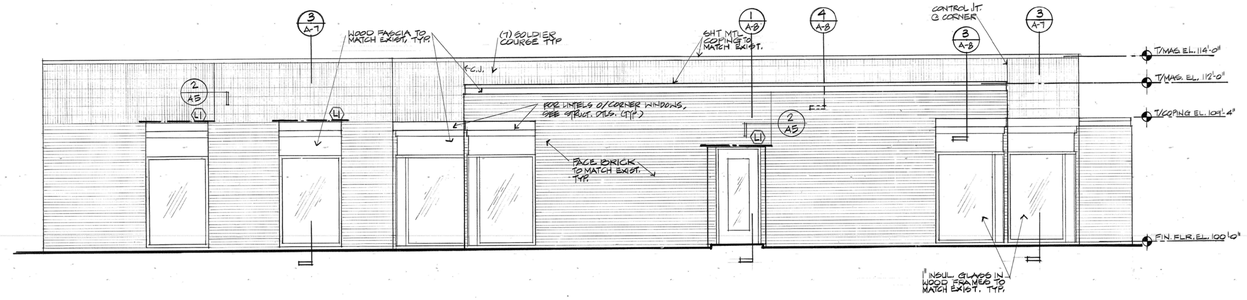
THIS DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL 1984 AS-BUILT DRAWING BY KUHLMANN DESIGN GROUP, INC. THE ORIGINAL IS HELD BY SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE. THE DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT BE AT THE INDICATED SCALE.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

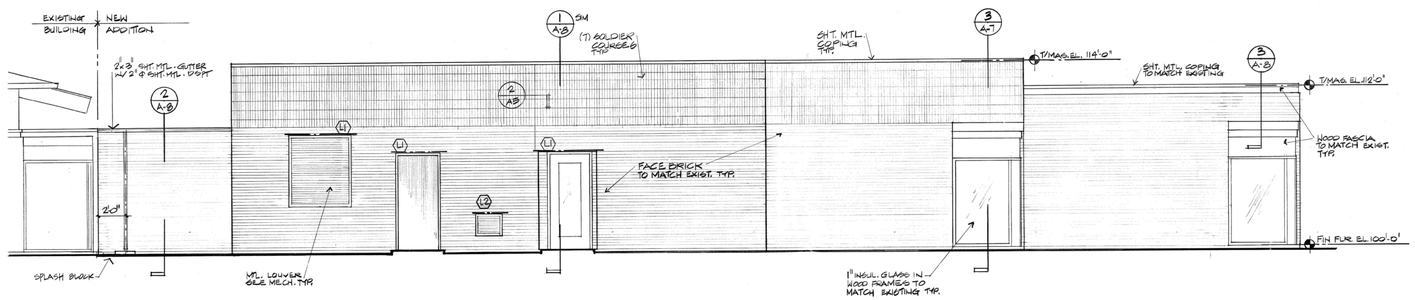
O'FALLON



WEST ELEVATION
1/8"=1'-0"



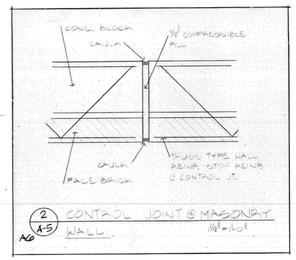
NORTH ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0"

LINTEL SCHEDULE			
MARK	SIZE	BEARING	REMARKS
L1	5"x3½"x⅜" + 3"x3"x⅜"	6" EA. SIDE	SEE DET. 1/A5
L2	9"x⅜" PL	4" EA. SIDE	
L3	2 - 3½"x 2½"x⅜"	6" EA. SIDE	LONG LEG VERT.
L4	MASONRY LINTEL		SEE SPEC.

LINTEL L1 (1/A5)



EXTERIOR MATERIAL & COLOR SELECTION

FACE BRICK : TO MATCH EXISTING.
PAINTED WOOD TRIM : FLAT BLACK TO MATCH EXISTING.
EXPOSED COPPER : NATURAL
HOLLOW METAL DOORS & FRAMES: FLAT BLACK
WOOD DOORS: FLAT BLACK TO MATCH EXISTING
GLASS: 1" INSULATED CLEAR GLASS
WOOD SOFFITS: TO MATCH EXISTING
METAL LOUVERS: FLAT BLACK

NOTE: ALL COLOR SELECTIONS SUBJECT TO CONTRACTING OFFICER APPROVAL

Revisions			
Symbol	Descriptions	Date	Approved

Kuhlmann Design Group, Inc.
Architects and Engineers
66 Progress Parkway
Maryland Heights,
Missouri 63043
(314) 434-8898

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Designed by:
Drawn by: CJV
Checked by: JMP
Reviewed by:
Approved by:

US Army Corps of Engineers

ADDITION TO RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CENTER
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
BUILDING ELEVATIONS

Scale: 1/8"=1'-0"
Date: 1-20-84
Drawing Code: AF 730-772-01
Sheet reference number: A-5
Sheet 12 of 31

STATE OF ILLINOIS
EDWARD J. ORTMANN
NUMBER 001-000761
REGISTERED ARCHITECT

RECORD DRAWING-"AS BUILT"

THIS DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL 1984 AS-BUILT DRAWING BY KUHLMANN DESIGN GROUP, INC. THE ORIGINAL IS HELD BY SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE. THE DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT BE AT THE INDICATED SCALE.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

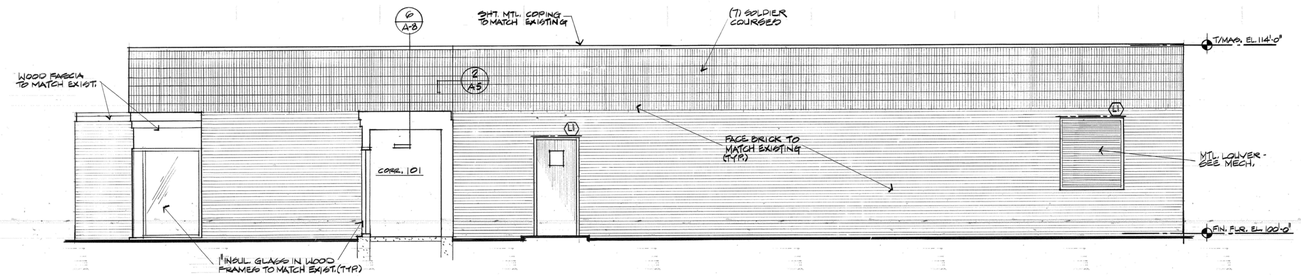
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2
2221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
ILLINOIS
0'FALLON

SHEET 15 OF 18

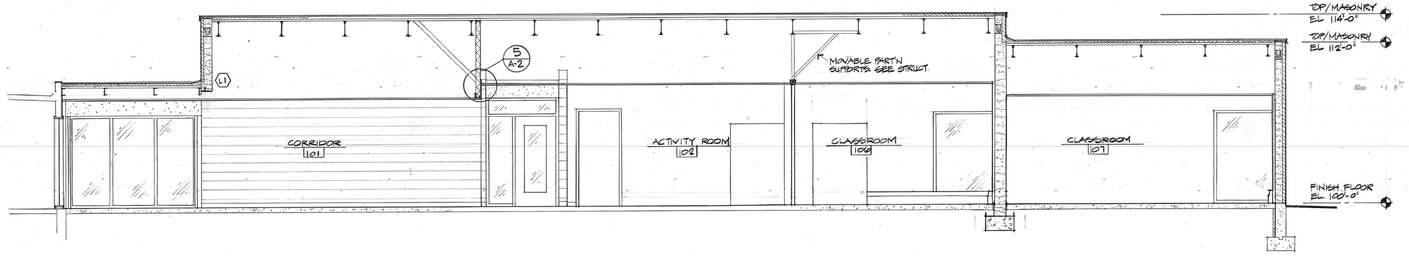
HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF DRAWING



SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0"



BUILDING SECTION 1 A-1
1/4"=1'-0"

BUILDING SECTION 2 A-1
1/4"=1'-0"

0' 1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 10'

STATE OF ILLINOIS
EDWARD J. OHTMANN
NUMBER 001-009761
REGISTERED ARCHITECT

Revisions			
Symbol	Descriptions	Date	Approved

Kuhlmann Design Group, Inc.
Architects and Engineers
66 Progress Parkway
Maryland Heights,
Missouri 63043
(314) 434-8898

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Designed by:
Drawn by: CSV.
Checked by: SMP.
Reviewed by:
Approved by:

US Army Corps of Engineers

ADDITION TO RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CENTER
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
ELEVATIONS & BUILDING SECTIONS.

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
Date: 1-20-84
Drawing Code: AF730-772-01
Sheet reference number: A-6
Sheet 13 of 31

RECORD DRAWING-"AS BUILT"

THIS DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL 1984 AS-BUILT DRAWING BY KUHLMANN DESIGN GROUP, INC. THE ORIGINAL IS HELD BY SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE. THE DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT BE AT THE INDICATED SCALE.

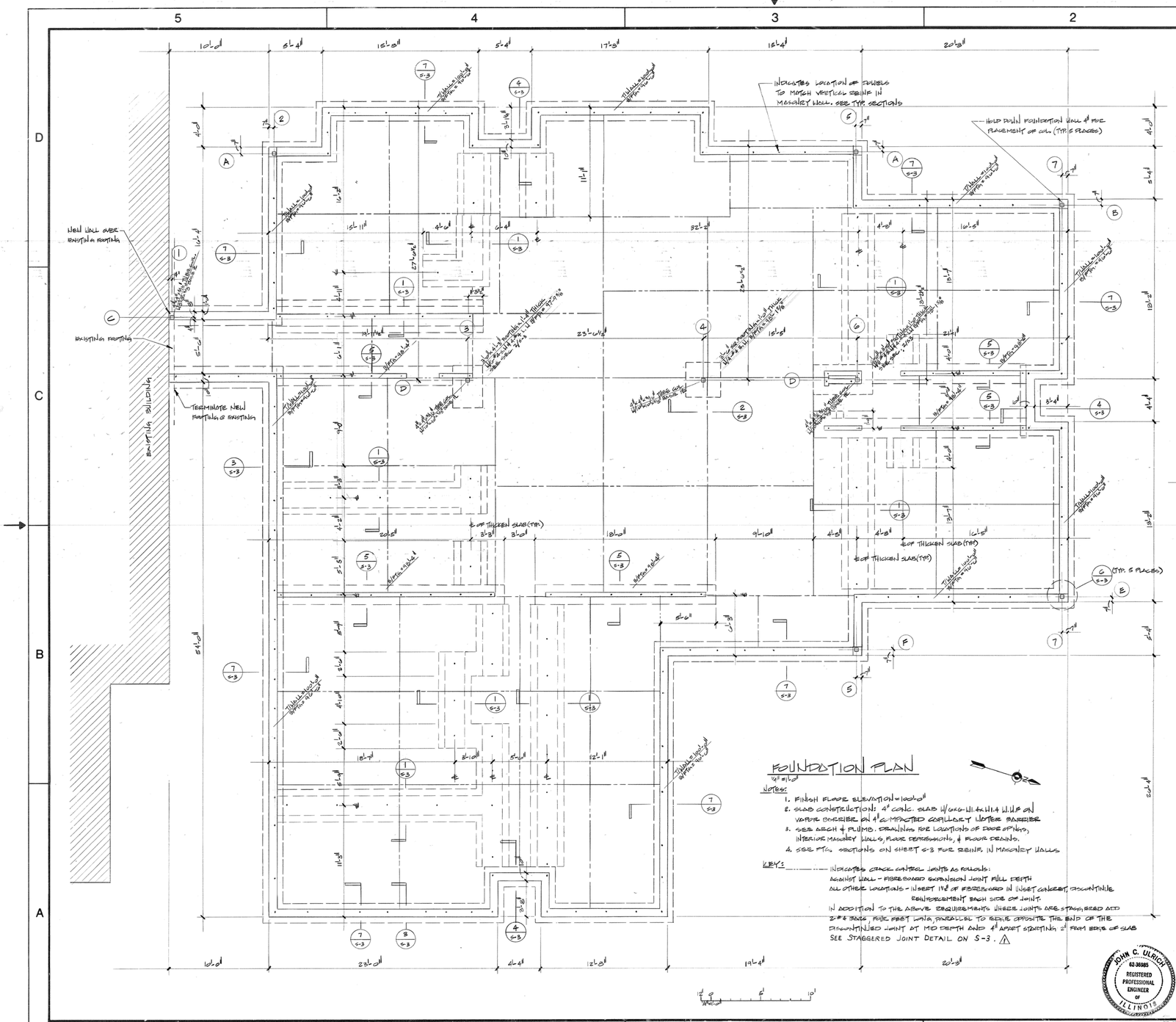
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2
2221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
O'FALLON
ILLINOIS

SHEET 16 OF 18

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



FOUNDATION PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES:

1. FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION = 100.0'
2. SLAB CONSTRUCTION: 4" CONC. SLAB W/ 6X6-W1.4xW1.4 W.W.F. ON VAPOR BARRIER ON 4" C.M. COMPACTED CRUSHED WATER BARRIER
3. SEE MECH & PLUMB. DRAWINGS FOR LOCATIONS OF FLOOR OPNGS, INTERIOR MASONRY WALLS, FLOOR DEPRESSIONS, & FLOOR DRAINS.
4. SEE TYP. SECTIONS ON SHEET S-3 FOR REINF. IN MASONRY WALLS

KEY: ——— INDICATES CRACK CONTROL JOINTS AS FOLLOWS:
AGAINST WALL - FIBREBOARD EXPANSION JOINT FULL DEPTH
ALL OTHER LOCATIONS - INSERT 1/2" OF FIBREBOARD IN INSERT CONCRETE, DISCONTINUE REINFORCEMENT EACH SIDE OF JOINT.
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS WHERE JOINTS ARE STAGGERED ADD 2-#5 BARS, FIVE FEET LONG, PARALLEL TO EDGE OPPOSITE THE END OF THE DISCONTINUED JOINT AT MID DEPTH AND 4" APART STARTING 2" FROM EDGE OF SLAB
SEE STAGGERED JOINT DETAIL ON S-3. ⚠

GENERAL NOTES

FOUNDATION:

1. SEE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS, DETAILS, SIZES AND LOCATIONS OF SLABS, FOUNDATIONS, PIERS, FOOTINGS, REINFORCING STEEL, ANCHOR BOLTS, FILLS AND GRADES.
2. ALL CONCRETE IS DESIGNED AND SHALL BE PLACED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A.C.I. CODES.
3. CONCRETE STRENGTH IN 28 DAYS SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 3,000 P.S.I. FOR SLABS, FOUNDATIONS AND FOOTINGS.
4. ALL MAIN REINFORCING BARS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM CONCRETE COVER OF:
   FOOTINGS ——— 3" WALLS ——— 1½" C.E.F. & 3/4" TOP & BOTTOM
   SLABS ——— ¾"
5. REINFORCING BARS SHALL BE SPLICED WITH A MINIMUM OVERLAP OF 24" OR 24 BAR DIAMETERS. UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN
6. ANCHOR BOLTS SHALL NOT BE SET WITH CUMULATIVE MEASUREMENTS.
7. ALL EXPOSED CONCRETE CORNERS TO HAVE ¾" CHAMFERS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
8. ALL REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE GRADE 60 RAIL OR BILLET STEEL IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A-615 SPECS.
9. BEARING CAPACITY OF SOILS IS 2000 PSF FOR COLUMN FOOTINGS AND 2000 PSF FOR CONTINUOUS SPREAD FOOTINGS PER SOILS REPORT.
10. REINFORCING SHALL BE CONTINUOUS AROUND ALL CORNERS UNLESS NOTED.
11. SLAB ON GRADE OR OTHER SUB-GRADE, SHALL BE REINFORCED WITH 6x6-W1.4xW1.4 WELDED WIRE STEEL FABRIC, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
12. WHERE FOOTINGS ARE STEPPED OR HAVE MORE THAN ONE PAD, THE ENTIRE FOOTING SHALL BE POURED MONOLITHICALLY.
13. FOOTINGS SHALL BEAR AT A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 2'-0" AND SHALL BEAR ON NATURAL SOIL OR COMPACTED FILL.
14. SEE SHEET S-3 (AS-BUILT INSET) FOR MODIFIED REINFORCEMENT BARS, AS PER MODIFICATION P00003.

DESIGN NOTES

1. WIND LOAD
   BASIC WIND SPEED 80 M/HR
   q_z = 15 psf
   q_r = 24 psf
   q_f = 19.5 psf
   q_p = 24 psf
2. SEISMIC ZONE
   SEISMIC ZONE 2
   Z = 0.375
   I = 1.00
   K = 1.33
   C = 0.12
   S = 1.05
   C_p = 0.3

REVISED BY LOU. DIST. CORPS OF ENGRS. TO "AS BUILT" CONDITIONS.

Revisions			
Symbol	Descriptions	Date	Approved
⚠	NOTE ADDED (AMDT #3)	16 AUG 84	

Kuhlmann Design Group, Inc.
Architects and Engineers
66 Progress Parkway
Maryland Heights,
Missouri 63043
(314) 434-8898

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Designed by:	US Army Corps of Engineers — ADDITION TO ILLINOIS EDUCATION CENTER
Drawn by: JLH	SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
Checked by: JEP	FOUNDATION PLAN
Reviewed by:	Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0" — Sheet reference number:
Approved by:	Date: 1-20-84
	Drawing Code: AF-730-772-01 — S-1 — Sheet 16 of 31

JOHN C. ULRICH 62-36085 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER OF ILLINOIS

RECORD DRAWING-"AS BUILT"

57/3

THIS DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL 1984 AS-BUILT DRAWING BY KUHLMANN DESIGN GROUP, INC. THE ORIGINAL IS HELD BY SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE. THE DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT BE AT THE INDICATED SCALE.

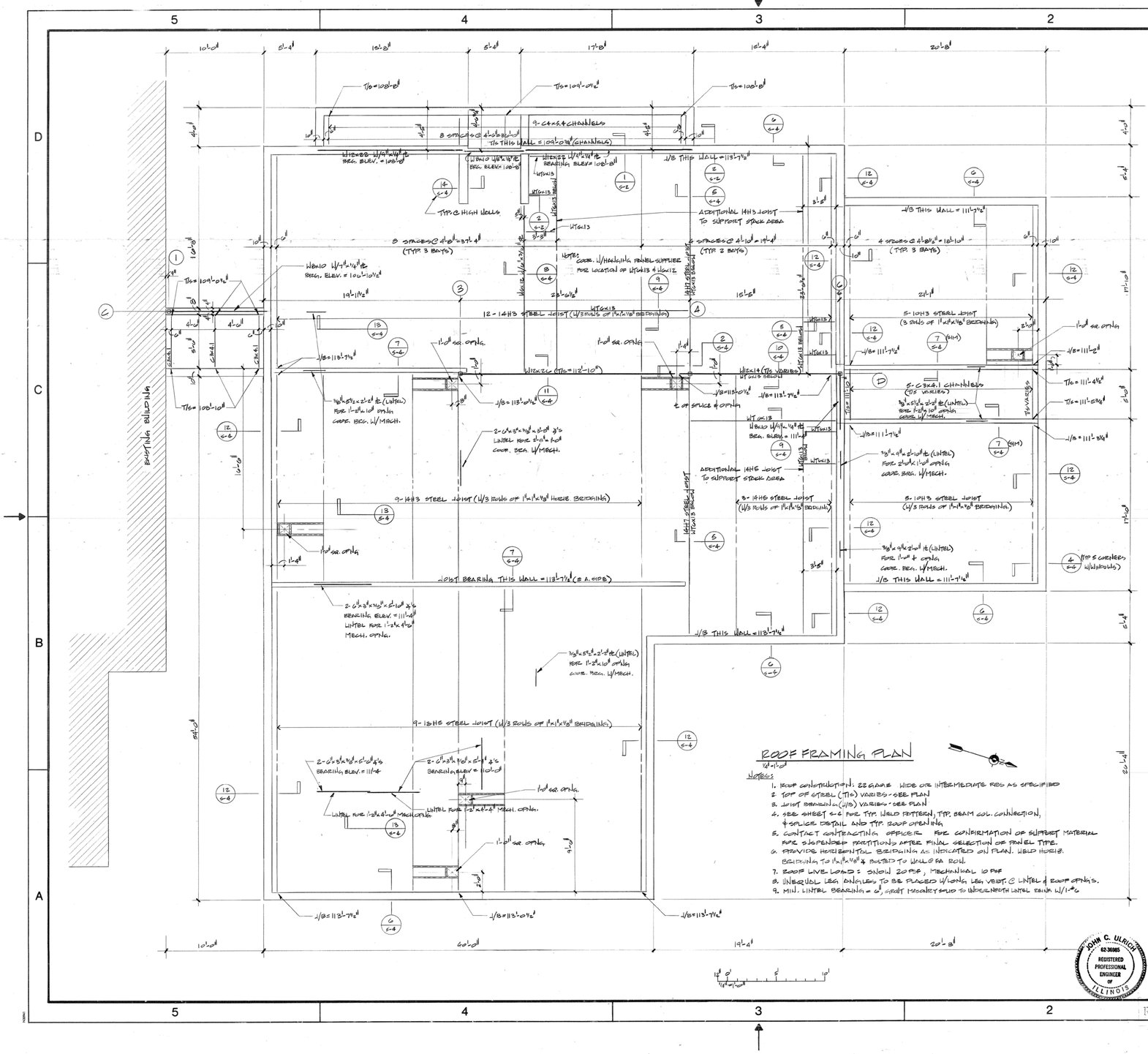
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
2221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
O'FALLON

SHEET 17 OF 18
ILLINOIS

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



Revisions			
Symbol	Descriptions	Date	Approved

Kuhlmann Design Group, Inc.
Architects and Engineers
66 Progress Parkway
Maryland Heights,
Missouri 63043
(314) 434-8898

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Designed by:
Drawn by: JLW
Checked by: JBF
Reviewed by:
Approved by:

US Army Corps of Engineers

ADDITION TO RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CENTER
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
ROOF FRAMING PLAN

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"
Date: 1-20-84
Drawing Code: AF 730-772-01
Sheet reference number: S-2
Sheet 17 of 31

THIS DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL 1984 AS-BUILT DRAWING BY KUHLMANN DESIGN GROUP, INC. THE ORIGINAL IS HELD BY SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE. THE DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT BE AT THE INDICATED SCALE.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, CHAPEL 2
221 EAST DRIVE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
O'FALLON ILLINOIS

SHEET 18 OF 18

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
IL-1196-C

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER