

UCP

CP | Acquisitions, Investments, and Development

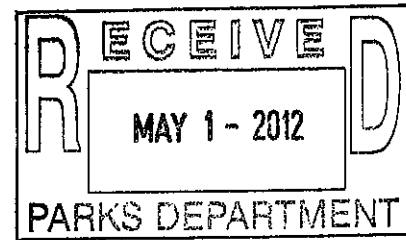
Union Community Partners

6489 Camden Avenue, Suite 204

San Jose, California 95120

Tel 408-323-1113

Fax 408-323-1114



SENT VIA E-MAIL AND U.S. MAIL

April 25, 2012

Ms. Meg Clovis
Monterey County Parks
PO Box 5249
Salinas, CA 93915

RE: EAST GARRISON CHAPEL

Dear Ms. Clovis:

As owner of the Chapel at East Garrison, UCP East Garrison, LLC, submits this letter to nominate the Chapel for inclusion in the County's Historic Register. In support of this request we have attached a DPR 523 a & b for the building prepared by Architectural Resources Group.

Please call Terry Secor at (559) 302-8427 if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,
UCP East Garrison, LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dustin Bogue".

Dustin Bogue
President & COO

cc: Nick Nichols, Monterey County
Terry Secor, UCP East Garrison LLC
Jim Fletcher, UCP East Garrison LLC

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code *XX*

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Buildings T-135

P1. Other Identifier: Chapel

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

a. County Monterey County

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Salinas Date _____ T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address East Garrison City Fort Ord Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10; 613745 mE/ 4056847 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Fort Ord is located east of Highway 1 on the Monterey Bay. The East Garrison is located at the northeastern edge of the post on a bluff overlooking the Salinas Valley.

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

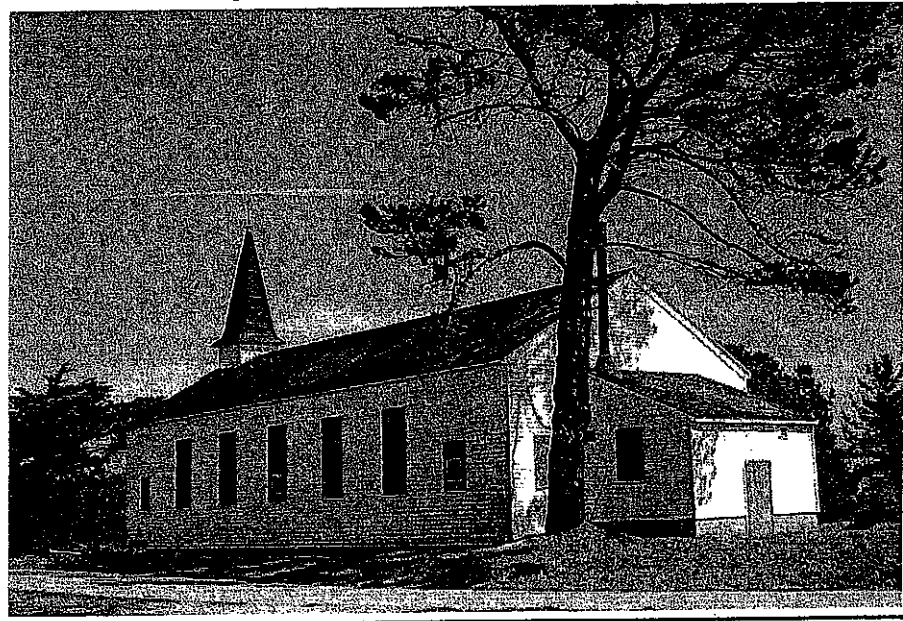
The Chapel is a one-story and mezzanine 3,775 square-foot structure with a rectangular footprint. A steeply-pitched gabled roof covers the building, and there is a steeple over the main entry. The building sits on a concrete foundation. The wood-frame structure is clad in drop siding and has plain corner and fascia boards. Green composition shingles cover the roof. The shingles are in poor condition and are in need of repair.

The front (north) façade is symmetrical. In the center, there is a gable-roofed projection housing the entrance. A deteriorated wood stairway leads to the doorway. On the main block of the building, single windows flank the entrance, and there is a single vent above. At the apex of the gable, the fascia board projects, creating a transition to the steeple. The steeple is composed of a square base clad in drop siding topped by a steeply-pitched pyramidal roof with flared eaves and exposed rafter ends. The windows along the sanctuary are sixteen-over-sixteen double-hung sash fitted with pebbled yellow glass. Other windows are four-over-four or six-over-six with clear glazing. All of the windows are have wood frames, sashes, and sills. Most appear to be in good condition, although some glazing is broken, and most windows have been covered with plywood. The front doors are three-panel wood doors; others are boarded and not visible. A second entrance is located at the rear of the building. The opening is fitted with a six-light and two-panel door and is covered by a shed roof. See continuation sheet.

i. Resource Attributes: HP34 - Military property

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
View looking north.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1940: maps

P7. Owner and Address:

United States Army

P8. Recorded by:

Jody R. Stock
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111

P9. Date Recorded: May 1, 2003

P10. Survey Type (Describe)

Section 106 Review, Intensive Level Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Fort Ord, East Garrison, Historical Resources Assessment

Attachments:

- None
- Continuation Sheet
- Location Map
- Building, Structure, and Object Record
- Sketch Map
- Archaeological Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record
- Other (List)

BUILDING STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

NRHP Status Code 4X

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Buildings T-135

B1. Historic Name: Chapel

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Chapel

B4. Present Use: Vacant

B5. Architectural Style: WWII Military Temporary Building

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: not known

b. Builder Army construction crews

B10. Significance: Theme Mobilization for World War II

Area Central California

Period of Significance 1939-1944 Property Type Chapel Applicable Criteria _____

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

After Germany invaded continental Europe in 1940, the United States quickly began mobilization for war. Throughout the nation, military bases began massive construction campaigns. In the fall of 1939 the army consisted of about 200,000 men, but by November 1944 the army was able to provide adequate housing for over 6,000,000 troops. The dramatic increase in housing facilities was made possible by the construction of easy-to-build temporary buildings. Only 270,000 out of the 6,000,000 troops were housed in buildings the military labeled "permanent." The Army defined "temporary" buildings as structures anticipated to last five to twenty years.

The temporary buildings were wood-frame and designed for low cost, efficiency, and speed of construction. Standardization of plans, prefabrication where possible, and assembly-line construction allowed the Army to build the vast numbers of buildings needed to house the troops in a short amount of time for a minimal cost. Standardized series of designs created in Washington D.C. provided posts throughout the country with construction drawings for a full range of building types. Series included all of the buildings necessary for a post including barracks, laundries, mess halls, post exchanges, repair shops, and many more. The series developed in the late 1930s and used for World War II included the 600, 700, and 800 Series.

In order to keep costs down, simple and cheap materials were used such as wood drop siding. The windows were generally six-over-six-light or eight-over-eight-light double-hung with wood sash. Because of their wood frame, siding, windows, and doors, termite damage was one of the major threats to these buildings. In order to reduce the threat, they were raised of the ground on posts to provide good ventilation and an inspection space. See continuation sheet:

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP34 - Military property

B12. References:

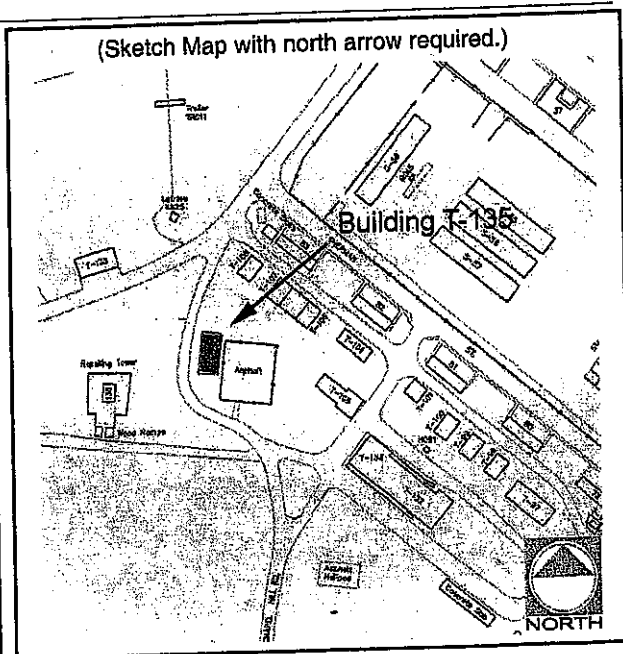
See report "Fort Ord, East Garrison, Historical Resources Report" May 2003.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Jody R. Stock
Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: May 1, 2003

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 4

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Buildings T-135

Recorded by Jody R. Stock

Arch. Resources Group

Date

May 1, 2003

Continuation Update

P3a. Description:

There is a one-story shed roofed boiler room at the rear of the building. A large metal pipe projects through the boiler room roof. A third entrance is located in the boiler addition.

The interior is divided into an entry vestibule, office, stair hall, sanctuary, altar, work sacristy, storage closets, mechanical room, and a small single-occupancy restroom. A small choir loft is located in a mezzanine. The ceiling is open in most areas, and the roof trusses are visible. One truss member is damaged, but in general, they are otherwise in good condition. The floors are raised and covered in tongue-and-groove hardwood in the sanctuary and choir, vinyl asbestos tile in the restroom, carpet on the altar, and resilient sheet flooring in other spaces. The interior doors are primarily wood six-panel. There are several holes in the hardwood flooring.

B10. Significance:

The 700 and 800 Series designs were soon used at Fort Ord. A July 17, 1940 newspaper article announced that Fort Ord was to get 469 buildings including barracks, mess halls, recreation buildings, supply buildings, administration buildings, infirmaries, quarters, storage and utility structures. By the end of 1941, the Army had contracted for \$12,000,000 worth of improvements for Fort Ord, much of this spent on temporary buildings. At the same time the concrete buildings were being built by the WPA at the East Garrison, the Army Quartermaster was directing the construction of many of the wood temporary structures including: administration buildings, barracks, and Warehouses (T-5, T-6, T-7, T-9, T-10, T-20, T-22, T-23, T-24, T-25, T-26, T-71, T-87, T-97, T-73), Theater (T-92), Post Office (T-101), Firehouse (T-105), Warehouses (T-120, T-122, and T-132), and Telephone Exchange Building (T-123).

By July 1941 more wood-frame structures had been built including recreation buildings (T-85, T-86, T-88, T-98 - T-100, T-104 and T-106 - T-108), and several garages (T-138 and T-140). The Chapel, Building T-135 had been constructed by this time. According to a plan titled "Office of the Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Ord, California East Garrison, Topographical & Temporary Housing Layout" dated November 28, 1941, the Chapel was a CH-1 type. Building T-135 was a 700 Series chapel found throughout the county at posts such as Fort Meade, Maryland and Camp Shelby, Mississippi, to name just a few. Undated plans show the East Garrison Chapel was one of eight identical chapels built throughout the post.

While the barracks were of the 700 Series were bare bones, the chapel was more substantial, "On Eleanor Roosevelt's urging, calculated that it made a big difference to soldier morale. The Construction Division built a church that looked like a church, with a steeple and a cross, with pews, a lamp a lectern and an altar rail. From the outside, the 700 Series chapel would have not looked out of place in a New England village." Architect George E. Bergstrom, Chief of the Architectural Unit in the Engineering Branch of the Construction Division, Quartermaster Corps, supervised the 1941 revision of the 700-1801 chapel plans that produced the 800-550 series drawings in April 1941. The original cost of the building was \$72,000.

During the time the Chapel and other East Garrison building were being constructed, crews were busily working on the larger Main Garrison to the west, using 800 Series plans. The new Camp Ord was the temporary home of the 7th Infantry Division, while they waited for the \$6,500,000 construction campaign at Camp Clayton (the Main Garrison) to be completed. In November 1940 about 9000 soldiers were housed at the East Garrison. The 7th Infantry Division would later go on to earn a distinguished reputation throughout the war in the Pacific, specifically in the Aleutian Island, the Marshall Island, Leyte in the Philippines, and Okinawa.

After the war ended activity at the Fort and East Garrison slowed, but in 1946 the post officially became one of ten military establishments where basic and advance infantry training was conducted; a function it would continue to serve for the next 30 years. In 1950 American forces began deployment to the Korean Peninsula, and Fort Ord served as the center for basic and advanced training for many of the soldiers bound for the Korean conflict. From 1951 through 1952 the East Garrison was rehabilitated for approximately 1000 soldiers. Although some of the buildings were altered and improved, the soldiers were still housed in winterized tents. A plan called "Basic Information Detail Site and Building Use Map, East Garrison Section I," dated 21 December 1959, indicates Building T-135, the Chapel, was categorized as a "Special Building." The plan also shows that by this date, a large addition has been building on the southeast end of the original building. The East Garrison was used as a tent encampment through 1960.

In the 1960s the U.S. involvement in Vietnam increased, and Fort Ord became a staging area for units departing to Asia. Fort Ord continued to function as a center for basic and advanced training until 1974 when the center was deactivated. In the early 1970s the East Garrison was used for training the reserve components of the National Guard. In 1974 the 7th Light Infantry Division moved its home at the East Garrison. In the 1980s and 1990s Fort Ord was one of four locations where the light infantry divisions were stationed. From Fort Ord, the 7th Infantry (Light) deployed to Panama in 1989 and later Desert Storm.

In 1991 the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) recommended that Fort Ord be closed, and the troops of the 7th Infantry Division (Light) be relocated to Fort Lewis, Washington. Fort Ord was formally deactivated in September 1994, but the Army retains approximately five percent of the property for a Presidio of Monterey (POM) annex and reserve center. Portions of the former Fort were turned over to the California State Monterey Bay Campus, the Bureau of Land Management, and Monterey

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 4 of 4

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Buildings T-135

Recorded by Jody R. Stock

Arch. Resources Group

Date May 1, 2003

Continuation Update

County.

Building T-135 retains a high degree of integrity; the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association remain intact. The East Garrison is significant as a representation of the partnership between the WPA and the military and the Army's massive mobilization efforts prior to World War II. The wood-frame structures at the East Garrison, like Building T-135, were part of nation-wide mobilization program designed to build cantonments in which to house and train the expanded World War II Army. In 1939 the Army had a housing capacity of only 200,000. Primarily through the construction of temporary buildings such as those at the East Garrison, this number was increased to 6,000,000 by the close of the mobilization program in the fall of 1944.