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OCT 25 1993

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name United States Coast Guard Station Tillamook Bay
other names/site number Tillamook Bay Coast Guard Station

2. Location

street & number Highway 101 b/n not for publication
city, town Garibaldi b/n vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Tillamook code 057 zip code 97141

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> objects
		<u> </u>	<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
[Signature] 10/8/93
Signature of certifying official Date
Director, Ofc of Transportation Regulatory Affairs, U.S. Dept of Transportation/OST
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
[Signature] August 4, 1993
Signature of commenting or other official State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register. 12/10/93
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Defense: Coast Guard Station

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

same

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood

roof mineral roofing shingles

other metal railings

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Tillamook Bay Coast Guard Station in Garibaldi, Oregon, consists of three buildings constructed in 1942 from standard plans prepared in the Coast Guard's Office of Chief Civil Engineer, Washington, DC, and occupied in January 1943. The drawings are dated 7/25/38 with revision dates of 11/1/39 and 5/10/40. Since the plans were probably used with variations in other stations, the revision dates may indicate specifications for Garibaldi. The Main Building faces the highway, the house of the Officer-in-Charge is set perpendicular to the highway, and the Equipment Building stands behind the Main Building. Photographs taken between the 1940s and the 1980s show temporary structures, typically mobile units, on the back part of the site that were later removed. In 1986 a barracks building was constructed at the back of the site; an open-air pavilion was also built at this time behind the quarters of the Officer-in-Charge. Also in 1986 the conversion of the Main Building into a duplex modified the original interior. Minor alterations have been made over time to the interior of the quarters of the Officer-in-Charge. Landscaping on the site is restricted to small trees and shrubs near the Main Building and the Officer's Quarters. The white-painted rail fence that originally surrounded the property has been replaced with a chain link metal fence, and the driveway leading from the highway into the center of the site has been expanded for parking around the 1986 building. A lookout tower on a metal frame, which was erected in 1940 near the southeast corner of the Main Building, has been removed. Despite the new structures on the back of the site and the alterations to the exterior of the Main Building and the Equipment Building, which are not visible from the public side, the Garibaldi Station has a high degree of architectural integrity.

The Main Building, 80' x 40', is a two-and-one-half story, wood-frame structure with flanking one-story wings that cost an estimated \$45,000. The building appears to have been built from the same plans as the Main Building at the Umpqua River Coast Guard Station and the Newport Coast Guard Station. The Garibaldi Station building differs from the other two in having a central observation tower or cupola. The style is Colonial. Characteristic, stylistic features are: a symmetrical composition and a central hall plan, gable roofs with molded cornices and returns over the central section and the wings, double-hung windows with 12-over-12 lights and dark-painted wood shutters, and a front porch three bays wide and one bay deep raised up and approached by a short flight of steps. The porch has an ornamental wrought-iron railing that runs between Tuscan columns that are paired on either side of the central bay and set on either side of the square

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7. Page 2

corner columns and at the juncture of the porch and the front wall of the building. The porch has an entablature with a blank frieze and a molded cornice surmounted by a balustrade with short columns that match those of the porch below. The Coast Guard insignia is centered in the railing. The building walls have lapped siding. The two-and-one-half story section of the building has three gable-roofed dormers on the front and back which have round-arched, double-hung windows with 6-over-6 lights. Unglazed round-arched motifs also appear above the windows in the gable-ends of the attic and those of the one-story wings. The chimney rises through the cupola, which is encircled by a narrow walkway enclosed by an ornamental metal railing. The tower has three double-hung windows on three sides and one window and a door on the back. The central hall plan is expressed on the façade by a central entrance door with a glazed upper section of nine lights. Two windows flank the entrance on the ground floor; the second story has five windows across. In 1986 alternations made to the interior of the building to convert it to living quarters resulted in a loss of integrity for the interior. The central dormer on the rear elevation was enlarged and a one-and-one-half story, shed-roofed addition containing a new stairway was built near the northeast corner; the original materials were matched. These exterior alterations are not visible from the main, public side of the building, which is in excellent condition.

The house of the Officer-in-Charge, which was built for an estimated \$25,000, is a wood-frame, rectangular, two-story building with one-story wings and gable roofs. The building is 20' x 60' and has a central hall plan with a brick chimney rising through the back slope of the roof. Characteristic features of the building's Colonial style are the front portico, which has slender colonettes with crisscrossing spacers, a molded cornice, and a curved pent-roof, and double-hung windows with one-over-one six-light sash and dark-painted shutters. Small round, or bull's-eye windows, are set in the gable end near the ridge. The walls have lapped siding. The south wing, originally an open porch, has a shed roof; the openings, which have flattened arches, are now glazed. The north wing, which extends beyond the back of the building, contained the garage, now converted into a room; it has a small service porch with a screen of criss-crossed wood strips on the front. The building preserves its original appearance and is in excellent condition.

The Equipment Building, which cost an estimated \$20,000, appears also to have been built from the same plans as that at the Umqua River station. The 60' x 30', one-and-one-half story structure has a wood frame clad in lapped siding and a gable roof with five gable-roofed dormer windows set into both slopes. The roof has a boxed cornice with returns on the gable ends. The dormers have round-arched, double-hung windows. The upper sash has five lights in a fan pattern around a central round-arched light. Other windows have one-over-one, double-hung sash with multiple lights. The west side of the building has five large openings for vehicles. Originally the openings had wooden doors with glazed upper sections, but these were replaced c. 1980 with solid, roll-up doors. The building is otherwise unaltered and in excellent condition.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Maritime History
Military: Coastal Defense in World War II

Period of Significance

1938-1945

Significant Dates

1943

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

U.S. Coast Guard; Office of the Civil Engineer, Washington, DC

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Tillamook Bay Coast Guard Station in Garibaldi, constructed in 1942 and occupied on January 7, 1943, is significant under Criterion A because the station is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of the Federal Government's role in maritime history. Specifically, the station began its service during World War II as part of the national mobilization effort for the defense of the Pacific Coast. The original three buildings are also significant under Criterion C because they embody the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial style, which was popular during the 1930s throughout the country and often favored for the design of buildings associated with the federal government.

The Tillamook Bay Coast Guard Station in Garibaldi, Oregon replaced the Barview Station, which has been put in operation in 1907. The Barview station buildings are gone and the site is now under water. The 3.3-acre site for the Garibaldi Station was acquired by condemnation in two stages: the first parcel where the three station building stand was acquired in July 1938; the second in 1944. The station's boat house and launchway were built offshore in 1935 and were dispossessed when a new waterfront facility for the station was erected offshore in the early 1980s. Originally composed of three buildings constructed in 1942, the station is located on Highway 101 in the town of Garibaldi.

Normally a branch of the Department of the Treasury, the U. S. Coast Guard came under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Navy during wartime. During World War II, the Coast Guard grew to over 240,000 personnel and fought in all theaters of war. Day-to-day operations at Coast Guard stations responded to the national state of emergency that went into effect following President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's declaration of 1939, Executive Order 8929, and continued until the surrender of the Japanese in the Pacific in 1945. In addition to the activities carried out in pursuit of the Coast Guard's basic objective of saving life at sea, the wartime beach patrol was initiated. On February 3, 1941, all coastal areas of the United States were organized into defense divisions known as Naval Coastal Frontiers. After February 5, 1942, the Naval Coastal Frontiers became Sea

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Noble, Dennis L., The Beach Patrol and Cosair Fleet, The U. S. Coast Guard in World War II. Washington, D.C., 1992, Coast Guard Historian's Office.

Exerpts from Coast Guard publications and relevant information from the archives of the Coast Guard Museum Northwest, Seattle, WA, sent to the author by Capt. E. L. Davis.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Coast Guard Historian's Office, Washington, DC

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property 3.3 acres Garibaldi, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

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4	2	8	1	8	0
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5	0	4	5	1	6	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is legally identified as located in Section 21, Township 1 North, Range 10 West. Willametter Meridian: beginning at a point 500.70 feet North of, and 50.88 East of a stone marked "A" and known as the Southeast corner of the town of Garibaldi, Tillamook County, Oregon; thence North 74 0° East 186.91 feet; thence south 16 0° East 210 feet; thence South 75 27° West 186.97 feet; thence North 16 degrees 0 minutes West 205.27 feet to the point of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire land area that has historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sally B. Woodbridge
 organization none date 1/11/93
 street & number 2273 Vine Street telephone (510) 848-4356
 city or town Berkeley state CA zip code 94709

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8. Page 2

Frontiers with Army and Navy personnel in each area to guard the coast and prevent invasion. The Navy maintained onshore and offshore patrols of the coastline on the sea and in the air and, as a part of the Navy, the Coast Guard was selected to work along the beaches. A dispatch from the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, to the District Coast Guard Officer, 13th Naval District, dated August 6, 1942, ordered that, "The beaches and inlets along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States be patrolled by the Coast Guard whenever and wherever practicable." However, all operations were under a unified command.

The wartime beach patrols had three basic functions: to detect and observe enemy vessels operating in coastal waters and to transmit information on these crafts to the appropriate Navy and Army commands; to report attempted enemy landings; and to prevent communication between persons on shore and the enemy at sea. The patrol also functioned as a rescue agency and policed restricted areas of the coast. Ten naval districts operated patrols, which mustered about 24,000 officers and men; the area covered overall was about 3,700 miles. Normal foot patrols consisted of two men, but there were also dog patrols consisting of a handler and one dog that were usually conducted at night. In September 1942 horses were authorized for use by the beach patrols and were used in great numbers; jeeps and trucks were used in isolated areas. Small boats were also used to transport the men and dogs. Lookout towers were built and watches were kept 24 hours a day.

The inauguration of beach patrols in the 13th Naval District was facilitated by the existence of a system of coastal lookouts along the Oregon and Washington coasts; these lookouts had been established late in 1941. By April 29, 1942 the Oregon-Washington coast had 13 lifeboat stations with continuous lookouts on watch at harbor entrances and 26 coastal lookout stations strategically located to cover areas where enemy forces would be most likely to effect a landing. Each lookout station maintained a 24-hour watch with one man on duty and each was equipped with either radio or telephone facilities. The first coastal lookout stations were attached to the lifeboat stations for operational purposes.

Control stations worked with the 13 lifeboat stations to coordinate the activities of boarding and examining fishing vessels and small craft departing and arriving from sea at the various entrances along the Coast. One of the control stations operated at the harbor of Tillamook Bay and checked each entering or departing vessel. The Garibaldi station was near the southern boundary of Section 1 of the beach patrol (see attached map for boundaries). From December 1942 through October 1943, the Tillamook patrol section was controlled by the Rockaway station further to the north in the center of Section 1. However, the Rockaway beach patrol team actually lived at the Tillamook Bay Station and patrolled a 21-mile area of beach extending from Nehalem Bay Jetty to Tillamook Bay. Two men took six hours to complete their patrol. From October 31, 1943 through February 19, 1944, the station also ran horse patrols. By this time the danger from seaborne invasion had diminished, particularly along the east coast, and only the west coast had an active patrol with a membership reduced to 800 men. The beach patrols were discontinued later in 1944; the defense mobilization effort ended with the end of World War II in 1945. In respect to the strategic importance of Tillamook Bay, the threat of invasion was deemed

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8. Page 3

greater along the stretches of the coast near major metropolitan areas such as Portland and Seattle than in relatively unpopulated areas like Tillamook Bay. However all bays and harbors were considered important to the coastal defense effort.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93001337

Date Listed: 12/9/93

**U.S. Coast Guard Station--Tillamook Bay
Property Name**

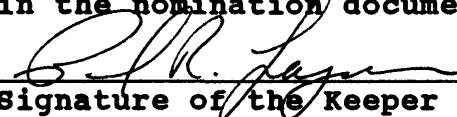
**Tillamook
County**

**OR
State**

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for 
Signature of the Keeper

12/9/93
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Description:

The correct citation for architectural style is **Colonial Revival**, not Colonial.

Significance:

Architecture is added as an area of significance to reflect the station's eligibility under Criterion C as a fine local example of Colonial Revival-style maritime design.

Period of Significance:

The period of significance should not predate the resources being nominated. Since the current Tillamook Coast Guard Station facilities were constructed in 1942, the period of significance is revised to read **1942-1945**.

Criteria Consideration:

Criteria Consideration G needs to be checked off since the period of significance runs briefly into the period less than fifty years ago. The period reflects the site's significance in association with important coastal defense programs initiated during World War II.

=====
DISTRIBUTION:

**National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

REQUEST FOR DECISION ON PROPERTIES ACHIEVING SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE LAST 50 YEARS

Names of Nominated Property:

Recommendation:

U.S. Coast Guard Station-Tillamook Bay

Accept

Explanation of recommendation:

attached to this sheet

attached to individual property evaluation/return sheet

attached to MPS cover evaluation/return sheet

Additional Comments:

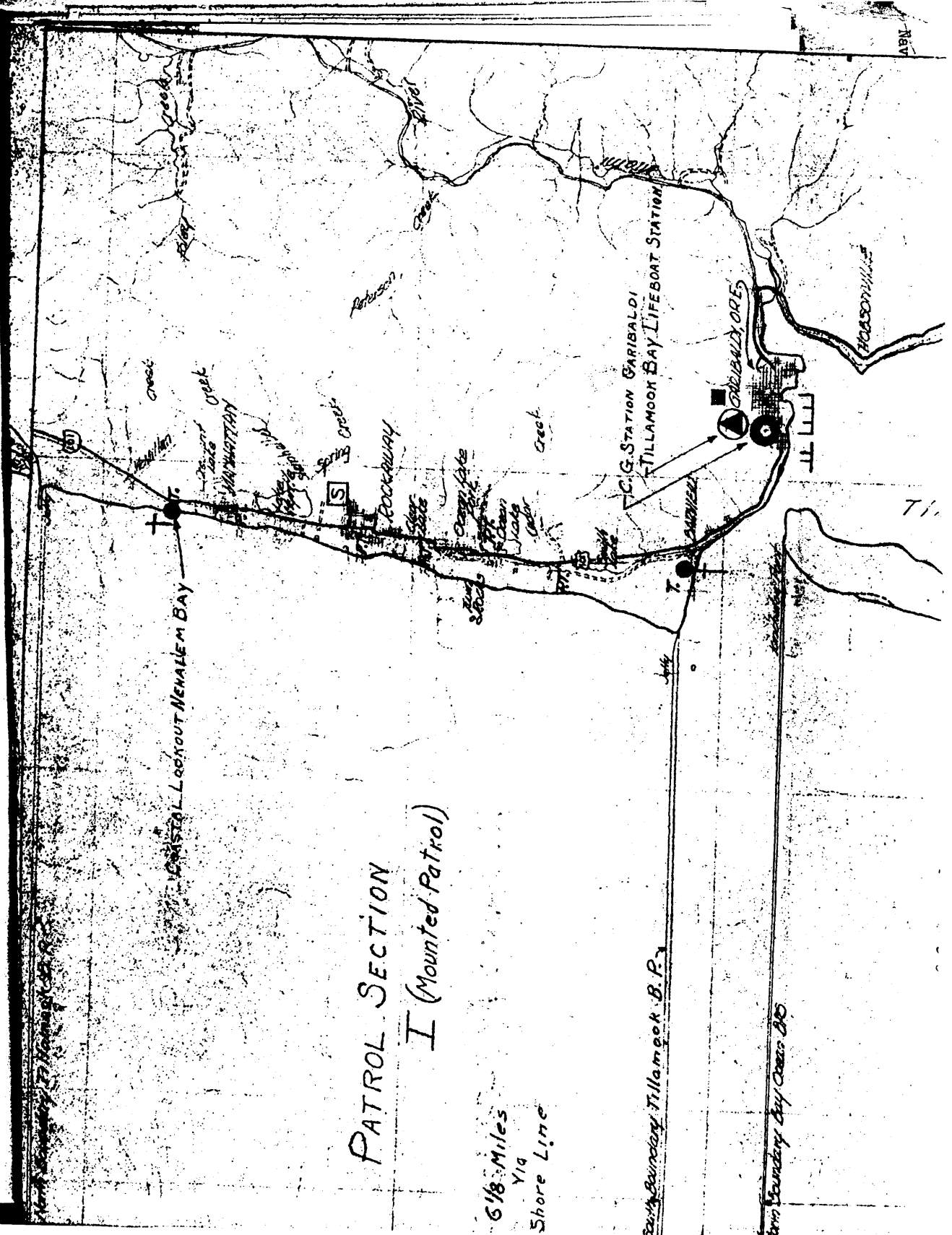
The U.S. Coast Guard Station at Tillamook Bay is significant under Criteria A and C, in the areas of Maritime/Military History and Architecture. The original 1942 buildings--Main Building, Officer-in-Charge Residence, and storage building--played a important role in the United States' coastal defense system during World War II. Built less as an aid to navigation and more as a defensive facility, the Tillamook Bay station reflected the diverse responsibilities handled by the Coast Guard during the war years. The site was established as part of the Navy's *Naval Coastal Frontier/Sea Frontier* program and provided an essential link in the chain of defensive beach-patrol facilities located along Oregon's isolated Pacific coastline.

The defensive protection of America's extensive coastline became a key element of the United State's military preparedness program at the start of World War II. The threat of enemy naval invasion or the landing of saboteurs along the Atlantic, Pacific, or Gulf coasts forced the military to quickly mobilize a defensive response. The result was a series of well-developed plans for establishing observation posts, coastal patrols, and early detection systems. On the Pacific Coast, this defensive system involved the development of a connected string of lifeboat stations and coastal lookout stations along the isolated coastline and at harbor entrances to be manned by Coast Guard personnel. The basic functions of these stations included detecting and observing enemy vessels operating in coastal waters and transmitting information on those crafts to appropriate naval commands; reporting attempted enemy landings; and preventing communication between persons on shore and the enemy at sea. While the coastal defense systems were never forced to deal with the massive invasion forces originally envisioned, they provided American citizens and the U.S. military command with a much needed sense of security during troubled times. The Tillamook Bay station, which was one of 39 lifeboat and coastal lookout stations operating in the 13th Naval District during the war, resumed normal lifesaving duties after 1945.

The period of significance for the Tillamook Bay facility begins in 1942 with the erection of the first buildings on the site. The station continued to function as an essential link in the string of watch stations along Oregon's coast up to the end of the war in 1945, at which point the period of significance ends. The period of significance, while extending slightly into the period less than 50 years ago, has clear and strongly defensible beginning and end dates. In addition, the context for military activity in association with WWII is fairly well established. The site is of local significance and adequately meets the requirements for criteria consideration G.

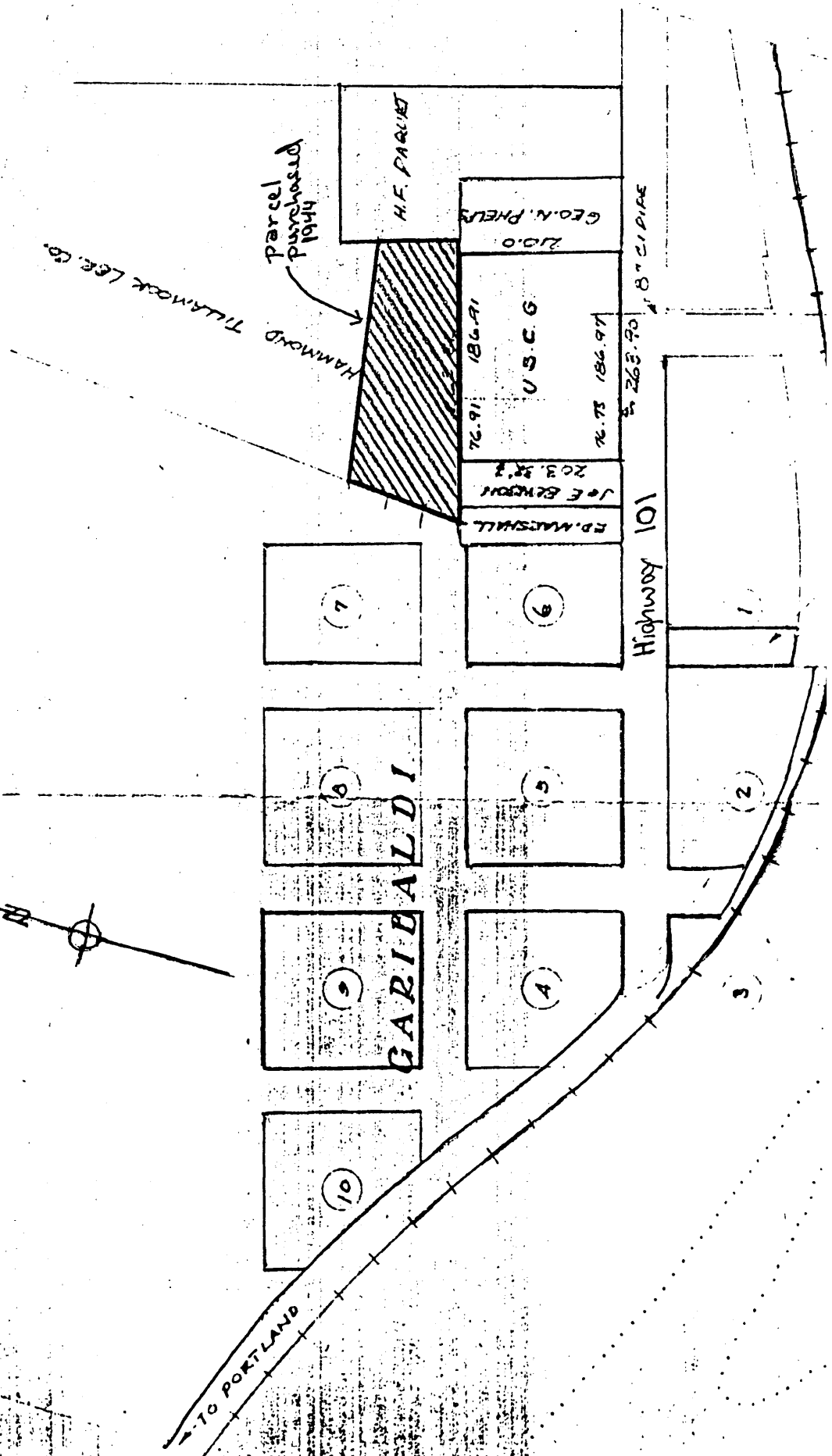
Reviewer: Paul R. Lusignan
Date: 12/03/93

TILLAMOOK BAY COAST GUARD STATION, GARIBALDI, OREGON
MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF SECTION I OF THE BEACH PATROL.



TILLAMOOK BAY COAST GUARD STATION
GARIBALDI, OREGON

Vicinity Map 1944
Scale 1" = 200'



TILLAMOOK BAY COAST GUARD STATION: SITE MAP

NON-CONTRIB.

CONC. PAD

BARRACKS BLDG.
NON-CONTRIBUTING

EQUIP. BLDG.
CONTRIB.

9 →

6 ↘

GARAGE

O.I.C.
QTRS.
CONTRIBUTING

CONTRIBUTING

CONTRIBUTING
U.S.C.G. DUPLEX

7 ↙

5 ↙
ABANDONED SEPT TANK

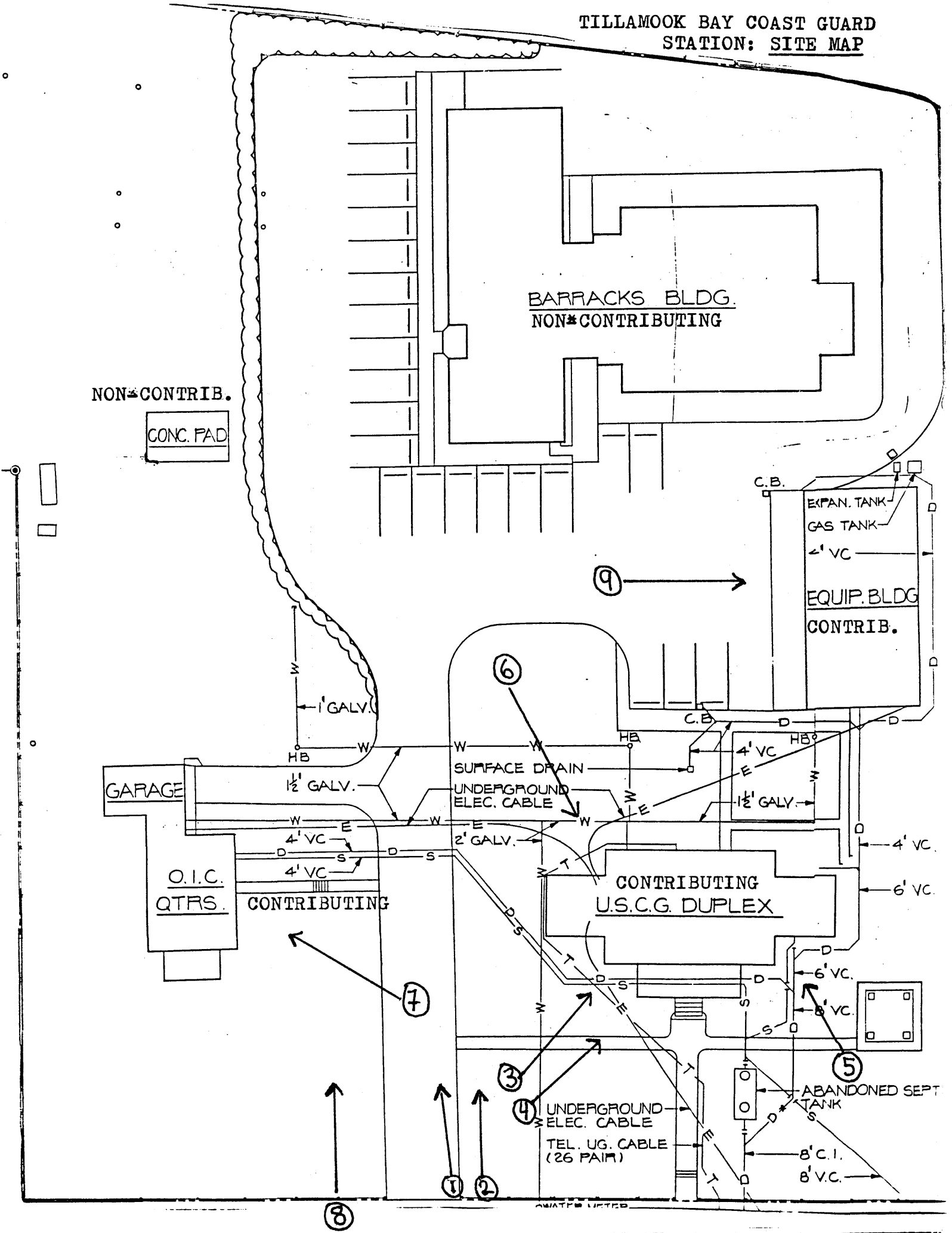
4 ↘
UNDERGROUND ELEC. CABLE
TEL. UG. CABLE (26 PAIR)

8' C.I.
8' V.C.

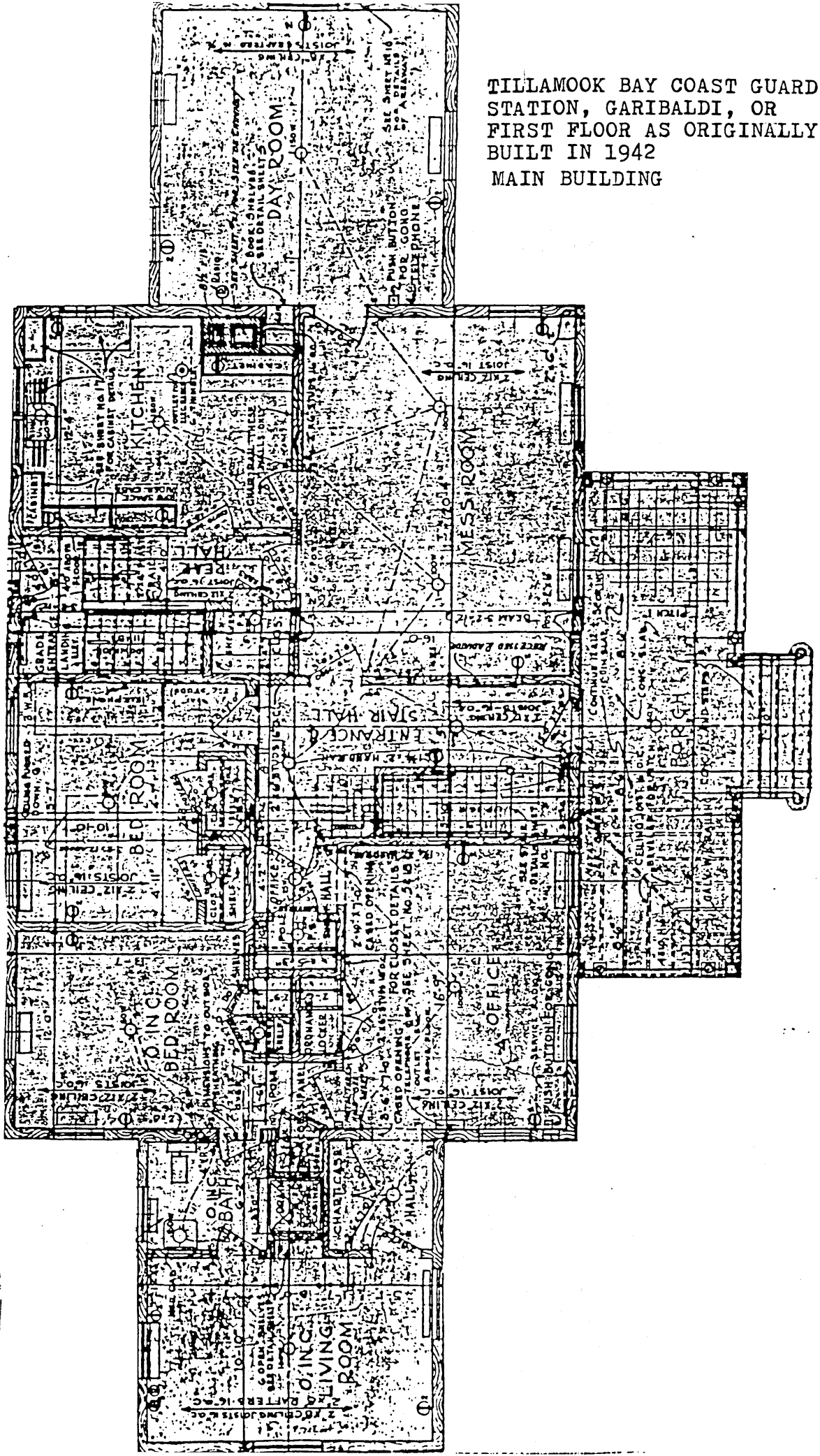
8 ↑

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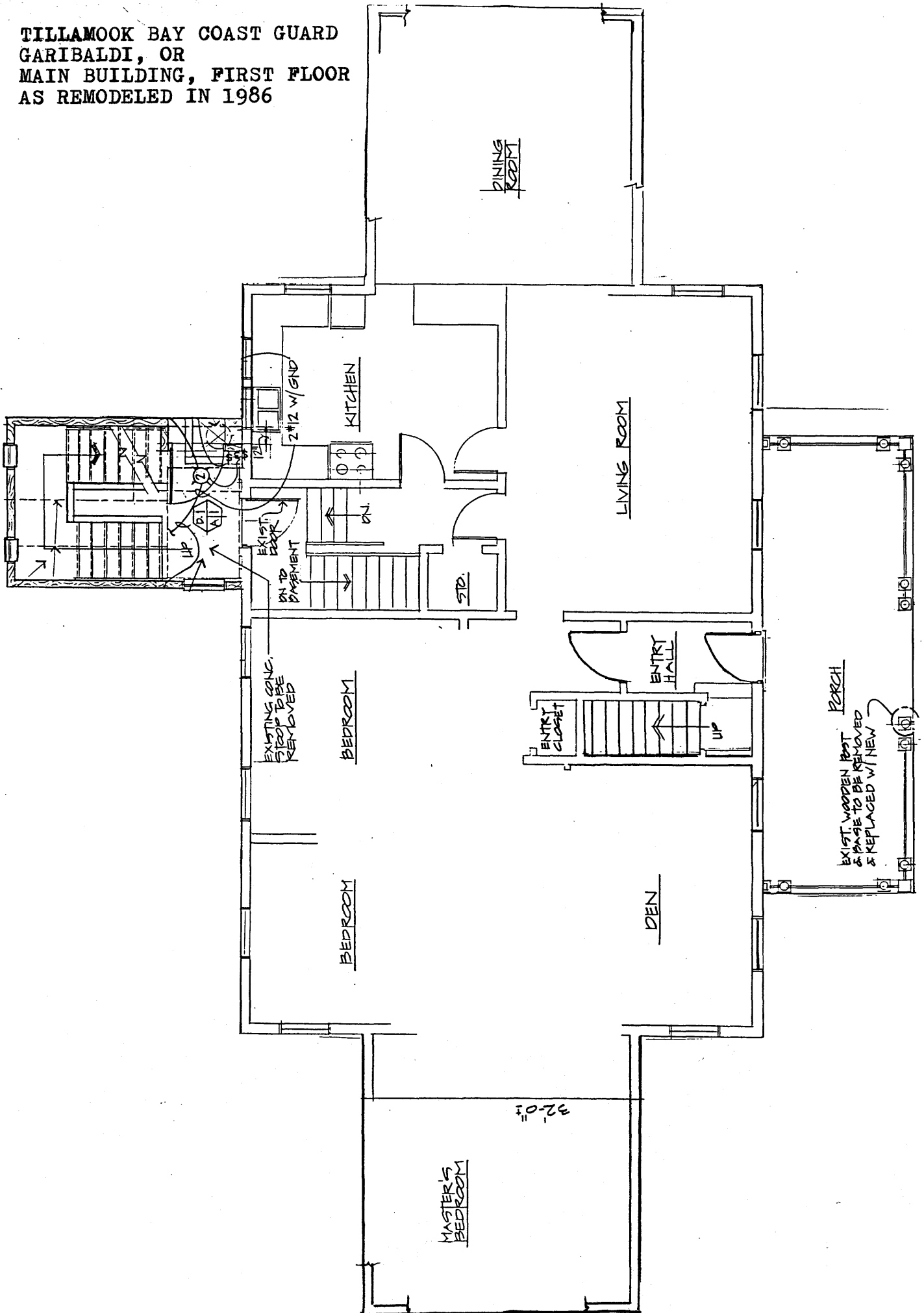
3 ↗



TILLAMOOK BAY COAST GUARD
STATION, GARIBALDI, OR
FIRST FLOOR AS ORIGINALLY
BUILT IN 1942
MAIN BUILDING

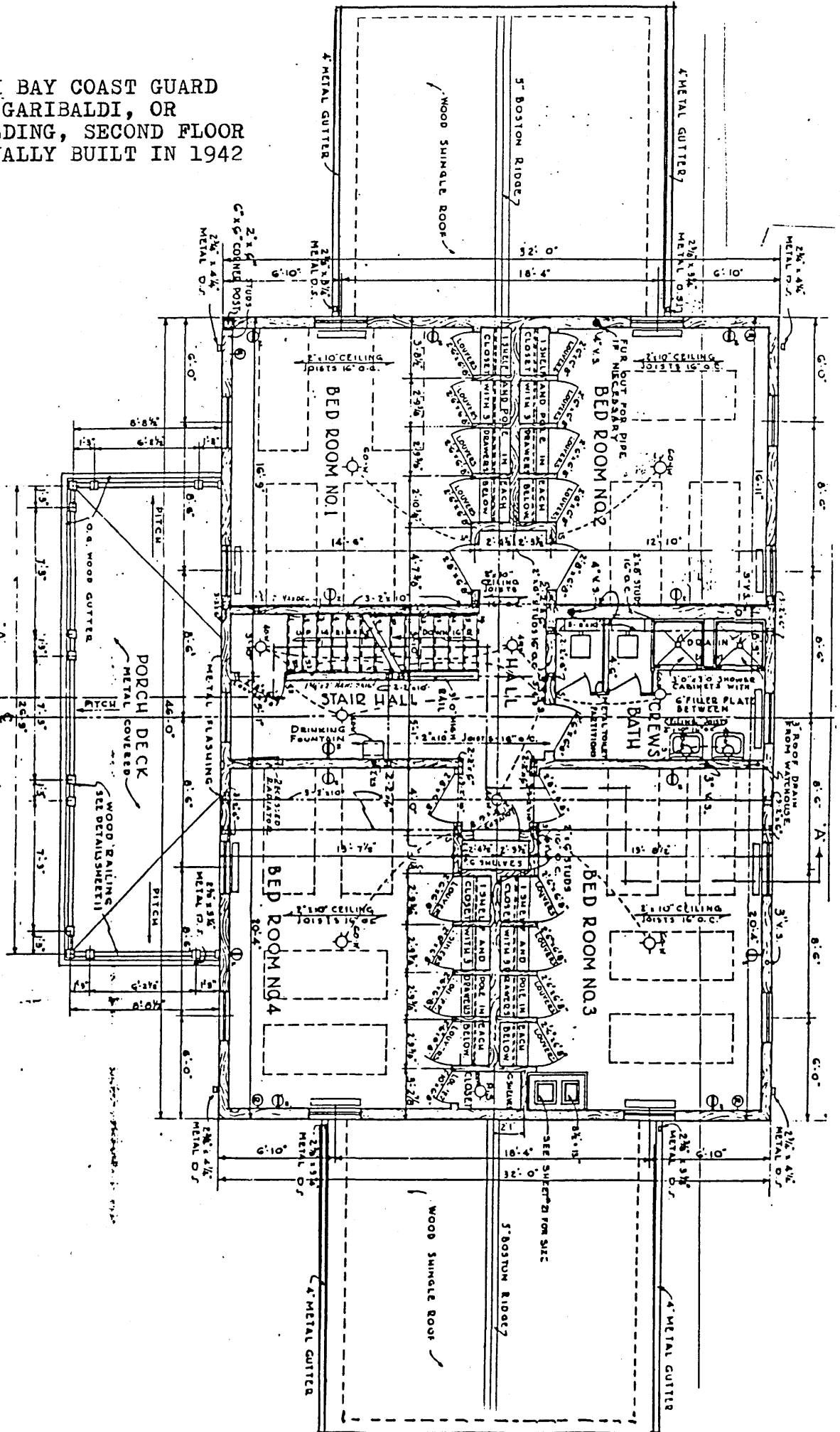


TILLAMOOK BAY COAST GUARD
GARIBALDI, OR
MAIN BUILDING, FIRST FLOOR
AS REMODELED IN 1986

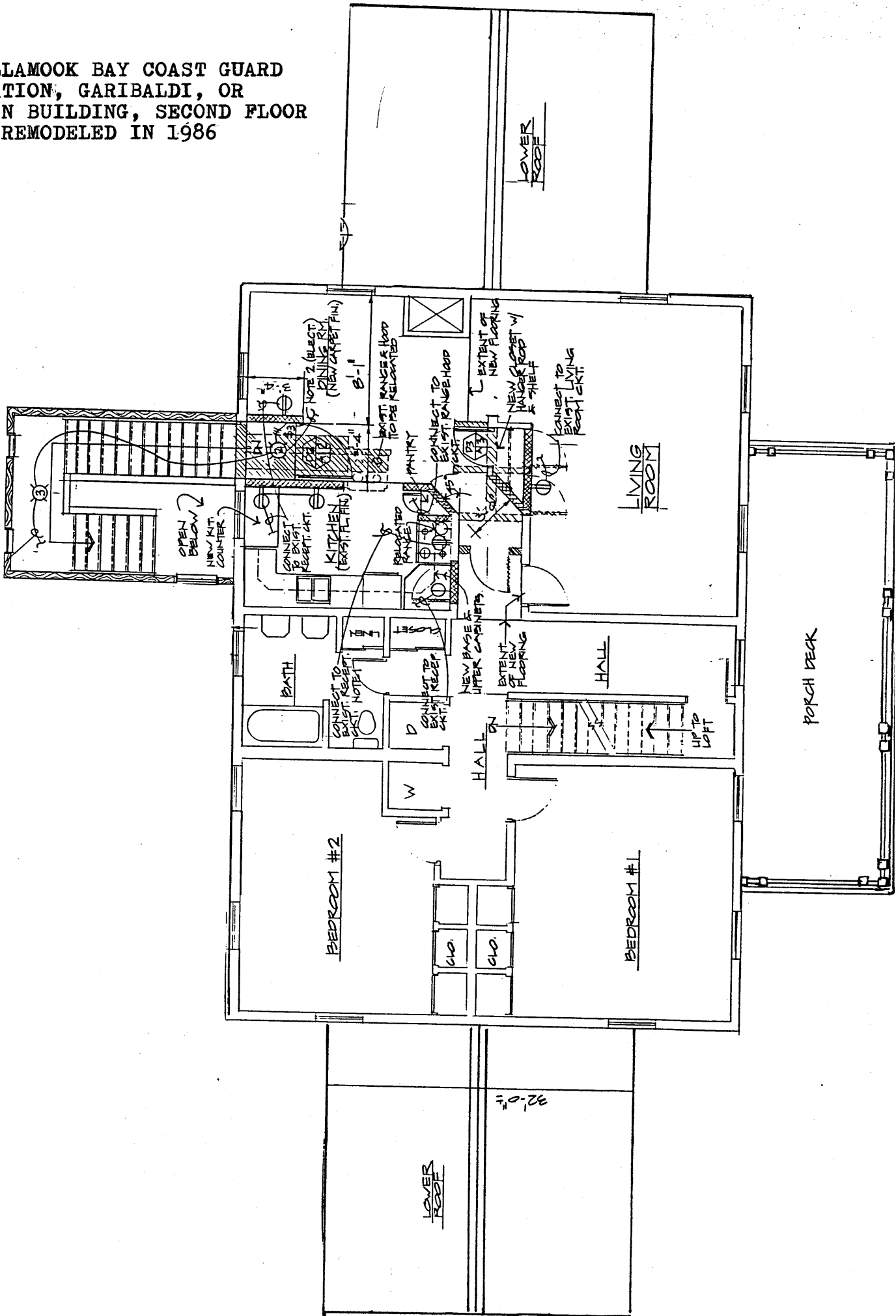


TILLAMOOK BAY COAST GUARD
 STATION, GARIBALDI, OR
 MAIN BUILDING, SECOND FLOOR
 AS ORIGINALLY BUILT IN 1942

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



TILLAMOOK BAY COAST GUARD STATION, GARIBALDI, OR
 MAIN BUILDING, SECOND FLOOR
 AS REMODELED IN 1986



TILLAMOOK BAY COAST GUARD STATION, GARIBALDI, OR MAIN BUILDING, BASEMENT AS REMODELED IN 1986

