UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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RECEIVED APR 5 1982

DATE ENTERED MAY 6 1982

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES	FOR	FED	ERAL	PROP	ERTIES
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC CHAPEL No. 1

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w. ³¹	ν	1	1	1	

AND/OR COMMON

Eisenhower Memorial Chapel (unofficially)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Bldg 27, Quince Way, on Lowry AFB, NW1/4, Sec 9, R67 W, T4S

CITY, TOWN		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CONGRESSIONAL DIS	
Denver		VICINITY OF	Number One	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Colorado	80230	08	Denver	031

2 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESI	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	X.PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	_XRELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	XYES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		NO	X_MILITARY	OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUA	RTERS: (<i>If applicable)</i>	
United State	es Air ForceLowry Air Force Ba	seChaplain's Office
STREET & NUMBER		•
LTTC/HC		
CITY, TOWN		STATE
Denver	VICINITY OF	Colorado 80230
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS,I	^{erc.} Denver County Courthouse	
STREET & NUMBER		
1437 Bannock	<u>St</u>	
CITY, TOWN		STATE
Denver		Colorado 80202
6 REPRESEN	TATION IN EXISTING SURV	YEYS
TITLE		
Real Propert	y Record Survey	
1941	_XFI	EDERALSTATECOUNTYLOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	3415th Civil Engineering Squadr	on
CITY, TOWN		STATE
Lowry AFB		Colorado 80230



CONI	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK (DNE
XEXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	_XUNALTERED	XORIGINAL	SITE
G00D	RUINS	ALTERED	MOVED	DATE
FAIR	UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Chapel No. 1 is a simple, wood-frame building constructed in a traditional style for small churches. The building is also typical of standard pre-World War II U. S. Army construction.

The main structure is 81' 3" long and 37' wide with an entrance way on the front approximately 12' wide extending 3' out from the main building. On the back side the building has a subordinate section--integral and original--about 14' 4" long and 19' wide. The Chapel, as best can be determined, has never experienced any significant alterations.

The Chapel is of wood-frame construction--probably 2 x 6s--supported by concrete piers and a poured concrete stim wall. The exterior is of wood lap siding painted white. The front has one window at normal level on each side of the entrance structure and an additional window set above those windows at balcony level. Each side of the building features five double-high windows and a sixth normal-sized window set toward the rear. The back of the main building has a normal-sized window on either side of the subordinate unit. All windows are plain and undecorated. Besides the main entrance, exterior doors are located on the south side and rear of the subordinate unit.

The roof is gabled save for that of the subordinate unit which slopes down from the side of the main building. It consists of red shingles nailed over a wood roof deck, which also acts as an interior ceiling. Evidence shows the roof once leaked, but there is no sign of damage to the roof deck; it is therefore probable the roof and deck were once replaced. No record of such action has been located. If indeed it did take place, the replacement roof was still typical of World War II construction. A red brick chimney extends from the centerline of the roof at the rear. The front is surmounted by a four-sided, pointed spire--at least 20' high--decorated with an ornate lightning rod.

The entrance way features a short passage formed by a changing room to the left and a consultation room on the right. The ceiling of this section is formed by a balcony extending the width of the building.

The remainder of the main structure consists primarily of the sanctuary. The floor is of tongue and groove oak construction. These have been surfaced with vinyl asbestos tile and recently carpeted. The interior walls are finished with wood paneling below and plaster above. The high-pitched roof deck is supported by several open wooden trusses providing a somewhat different and decorative aspect to the sanctuary.

The subordinate unit houses a small restroom and a "mechanical room" (used for storage) entered only from the outside.

Lowry Chapel No. 1 is an outstanding example of the simplicity, durability, and engineering quality inherent in the pre-World War II military type construction. Built in some haste, not intended to last long, the chapel, in the opinion of Lowry's 3415th Civil Engineering Squadron, will last indefinitely.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AP	IEAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 X1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC AGRICULTURE 	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY INVENTION	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY YPOLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIEY)
SPECIFIC DAT	^{ES} 23 November 1941	BUILDER/ARCI	HITECT U. S. Army	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Chapel No. 1 is of exceptional importance for historical and architectural reasons. Historically, it was the first permanent chapel erected at Lowry Air Force Base (then Lowry Field) and is one of the last surviving examples of the many similar structures built to support the massive mobilization of American forces during World War II. Chapel No. 1 is also the last surviving building on Lowry Air Force Base associated with President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Architecturally, the building is one of the last remaining intact, cantonment-style frame buildings once so common at Lowry, and now rapidly disappearing. Indeed, it is the last surviving Air Force chapel of its type in Colorado.

Lowry Field, one of the Army Air Corps' major training centers, underwent massive expansion in 1940 and 1941 under the pressure of international events and creation of the prewar draft. The Army built hundreds of simple frame buildings at each of its training fields. Construction at Lowry included eight small chapels to serve its peoples' religious needs. The first of these, Chapel No. 1, was completed in late 1941 and dedicated on 23 November of that year--just 14 days before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. From then until now, this chapel has served the needs of thousands of students and permanent party personnel who have made Lowry their home.

Chapel No. 1 gained its greatest distinction in 1953, 1954, and 1955. During those years, President Eisenhower established his "summer White House" at Lowry Air Force Base. The President and Mrs Eisenhower worshipped at Chapel No. 1, and the building has been associated with the Eisenhower name since that date. It is now the only remaining structure on Lowry that the President used during those years.

Most of the prewar and World War II wooden buildings, once so characteristic of Lowry, were torn down or extensively renovated as the base modernized its facilities during the late 1960s and the 1970s. Among the changes, a centralized modern chapel seating 400 people eliminated the need for the eight dispersed frame chapels. All were torn down save Chapel No. 1. Thus it remains the last survivor of an era, and a distinctive landmark on a modern Air Force Base.

Chapel No. 1 remains virtually unchanged from when it was built. The only modifications have been minor additions to enhance comfort, energy conservation, and fire safety. In the interior most of the original features remain. The trusses supporting the ceiling, the pews, the oak floor, and the decorative lights are all original and well preserved. They enhance the building's charm and help maintain its original World War II appearance.

The significance of Chapel No. 1 lies in its part in the build-up of American armed forces during World War II, an event that made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; its association with President Eisenhower, an individual significant in the American past; and its existence as an example of military, wartime,

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Archives, Office of History, Lowry Technical Training Center, Lowry AFB, Colorado.

2. "Dedication of the Chapels: Buildings No. 27 and No. 481," November 23, 1941 (brochure in possession of Chaplain's office, Lowry AFB, Colorado).

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10GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ______1/8

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ZONE EASTING NORTHING	ZONE EASTING NORTHING
VERRAL ROUNDARY DESCRIPTION	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Chapel No. 1 is located on the western side of Lowry AFB. It sits on the northern part of about 1/8 acre of land bounded on the east (front) by Quince Way, south by Parkway, west and northwest by Quince Lane, and north by 3d Avenue.

LIST ALL STATES AND	D COUNTIES FOR PROPER	TIES OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
) BY		
Roger G. Miller/LTTC Hi	storian		
ORGANIZATION			DATE
LTTC/HO			28 October 1981
STREET & NUMBER			TELEPHONE
			370-2003
CITY OR TOWN			STATE
Lowry Air Force Base			Colorado 80230
	YES YES NO	°	the Commond 11.5.
		-	STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE
	s been allowed 90 days in a aluated level of significance	which to present the r	he National Register, certifying that the State nomination to the State Review Board and to State Local.
TITLE Federal His	Tunic Preserve	So. Office	L DATE 18 FESS2
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS	S PROPERTY IS INCLUDE	D IN THE NATIONAL	REGISTER
William H. B	rachan		DATE 5.6.82
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCH ATTEST:	EOLOGY AND HISTORIC	PRESERVATION	DATE
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL R			

CONTINUATION SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



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church architecture, thus embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. This significance has long been recognized by Lowry personnel. In 1973, Lowry submitted the Chapel to the National Register. It was turned down on 5 March 1974. Since that date, the destruction of the only other contemporary chapel--No. 2--and of numerous other wood-frame buildings has reemphasized the need to protect Chapel No. 1. As a last remaining building of its type from a period important to our nation's history, Chapel No. 1's significance has been increased and reemphasized since it was first turned down.

Recently civilian agencies--especially from the Denver community--have become more aware of Chapel No. 1. On 12 October 1981, the Denver Landmark Commission reported favorably on the Chapel's submission to that body. Though the process is not complete, signs are good for the listing of Chapel No. 1 as a Denver Landmark. Additionally, information on the Chapel has been included on an inventory of presidential sites being compiled by the National Park Service under the Channel Islands Bill of 1980.

Chapel No. 1 continues to play an active role in the religious and social life of Lowry Air Force Base, enhanced by its historical associations and architectural distinctiveness. It deserves to be included on the National Register of Historic Places.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PA

3. Porter, Melvin, "A forty year Look at Lowry Air Force Base" (Lowry Technical Training Center, Lowry AFB, Colorado, January 1978).

4. Real Property Record Survey, 3415th Civil Engineering Squadron, Lowry AFB, Colorado.



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PHOTO LAYOUT MAP

APR 5 1982

