
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
WORLD WAR II CONSTRUCTION**

**Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune
Onslow County, North Carolina**

Prepared for:

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE

Prepared Under the Terms of:

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
THE WILMINGTON DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

Contract:

DACW 54-93-D-033 0005

Prepared by:

**THE CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP
LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Richmond, Virginia**

**Final
February 1998**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
WORLD WAR II CONSTRUCTION**

**Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune
Onslow County, North Carolina**

Prepared for:

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE

Prepared Under the Terms of:

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
THE WILMINGTON DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

Contract:

DACW 54-93-D-0033 0005

Prepared by:

**THE CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP
LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Richmond, Virginia**



Martha H. Bowers



Kay Simpson, Ph.D.

Principal Investigators

**Final
February 1998**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, 1941-1945

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Marine Corps Mobilization and Training, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune
The Black Marine Training Experience, Montford Point
Command Services, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune

C. Form Prepared by

name/title	Tracy A. Cuning, Architectural Historian and Martha H. Bowers, Principal Architectural Historian		
organization	Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.	date	
street & number	1001 E. Broad Street, Suite LL40	telephone	(804) 225-0348
city or town	Richmond	state	Virginia
		zip code	23219

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation from meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature and title of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

	Page Numbers
E. Statement of Historic Contexts (If more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)	E1 - E106
I. BACKGROUND	
A. INTRODUCTION	
B. EVOLUTION OF THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT AND BASE DEFENSE MISSIONS	
C. TOWARD WAR: MARINE CORPS MOBILIZATION, 1939-1941	
D. JOINT AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING, CARIB PLAN—NEW RIVER	
E. CONSTRUCTION OF MARINE BARRACKS, CAMP LEJEUNE	
1. Planning a Permanent Training Base	
2. Phases of Construction	
3. Original Construction, Hadnot Point	
4. Amendments to Original Plans	
5. Architecture	
II. HISTORIC CONTEXT: MARINE CORPS MOBILIZATION AND TRAINING, CAMP LEJEUNE	
A. FLEET MARINE FORCE (FMF) TRAINING CENTER, CAMP LEJEUNE	
1. Introduction	
2. Infantry Training	
3. Infantry Training for Officers	
B. RIFLE RANGE	
C. TRAINING CENTER ACTIVITIES, HADNOT POINT	
1. Artillery Training	
2. Field Medical Service School	
D. SPECIAL ENLISTED TRAINING	
1. Signal Battalion	
2. Parachute Troops	
3. Glider Base—Peterfield Point Airfield	
4. Barrage Balloons, Infantry, and Engineers, Courthouse Bay	
5. Amphibian Base, Courthouse Bay	
E. MARINE CORPS WOMEN'S RESERVE	
F. WAR DOG TRAINING, CAMP KNOX	
G. ROYAL NETHERLANDS MARINES	
III. HISTORIC CONTEXT: THE BLACK MARINE TRAINING EXPERIENCE, MONTFORD POINT	
A. CONTEXT OVERVIEW	
B. CONSTRUCTION AT MONTFORD POINT	
C. POSTSCRIPT	

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT: COMMAND SERVICES, CAMP LEJEUNE

- A. INTRODUCTION
- B. ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS, SUPPLY AND SOCIAL SERVICES
- C. MARINE CORPS HOUSING DURING WORLD WAR II
 - 1. Introduction
 - 2. Low Cost Housing Project, Midway Park
 - 3. Officers' Quarters, Paradise Point

V. HISTORIC CONTEXT: U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL, CAMP LEJEUNE

- F. **Associated Property Types** F1 - F11
(Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)
- G. **Geographical Data** G1
- H. **Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods** H1
(Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)
- I. **Major Bibliographical References** I1 - I6
(List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

National Archives; Marine Corps Historical Center

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et. seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 120 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 1

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Statement of Historic Contexts

I. BACKGROUND

A. INTRODUCTION

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune was established in May 1941 on 111,000 acres of coastal woodland, swamp, and marsh in Onslow County, North Carolina. Because the vast tract straddled the New River, Camp Lejeune was known first as Marine Barracks, New River. The Marine Corps intended the new base to provide training facilities for all amphibious and ground activities of the 1st Marine Division, which with the 1st Marine Air Wing and four base defense battalions comprised the Atlantic arm of the Fleet Marine Force (FMF). Although the FMF-Atlantic was to be headquartered at Marine Barracks, New River, the 1st Marine Air Wing would actually be located at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point. This base, on the Neuse River at New Bern, was activated in December 1941 and developed more or less simultaneously with Camp Lejeune.

In December 1942 Marine Barracks, New River, was renamed Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, in honor of Gen. John A. Lejeune (1867-1942), who served as the 13th Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps from 1920 to 1929 and who had died the previous month. The base is aptly named, for under his direction training and general education in the Corps were vastly improved during the interwar period, thus helping to prepare the Marines for their role in World War II. More important, Gen. Lejeune was largely responsible for the adoption of amphibious assault as the Marine Corps' primary wartime mission, for which Camp Lejeune has been a principal training center since 1941.

Although its west coast counterpart, Camp Pendleton, California, was larger (by a mere 10,000 acres), Camp Lejeune was designed as a permanent installation from the beginning and it therefore received more substantial architecture. With its large size, varied terrain, and modern facilities, Camp Lejeune offered near-ideal circumstances for training any unit in the FMF. Infantry and artillery units of all kinds trained here during the war, as well as a host of specialists: radio and telephone operators and technicians, engineers, parachute troops, barrage balloon units, Seabees, field medical personnel, canine scouts, motor transport units, cooks and bakers, accountants and clerks. Camp Lejeune was also the sole training center for the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, and for the first African-Americans ever to wear a Marine uniform. From 1942 until the desegregation of the armed forces in 1948, all African-American Marines underwent recruit and advanced training at Camp Lejeune.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 2

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Since 1946, when it was renamed Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, this station on the New River has been home to the 2nd Marine Division and the 2nd Force Service Support Group. It is also the command headquarters for II Marine Expeditionary Force, and home base for the 6th Marine Amphibious Brigade. Other major tenant activities include Marine Corps Air Station (Helicopter), New River—which was established in 1950 at Camp Lejeune's World War II airfield—and U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune, which serves the medical needs of the small city that this base has become.¹

B. EVOLUTION OF AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT AND BASE DEFENSE MISSIONS

The Marine Corps is one of the several armed services—Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force—which comprise the Armed Forces of the United States. The Navy and Marine Corps, together with the Coast Guard in time of war, form the naval establishment. Although under the direct control of the Secretary of the Navy, the Marine Corps remains a separate military service with its own distinct roles and missions. The Corps is assigned "the missions of seizure and defense of advanced naval bases, as well as land operations incident to naval campaigns," and it is also primarily responsible for the "development of amphibious warfare doctrines, tactics, techniques, and equipment employed by landing forces." It also provides security detachments for the ships and shore stations of the Navy.²

These duties stem from a long-standing, close relationship with the Navy, but the Marine Corps also has non-naval responsibilities. The Marines perform "any other duties" that the President commands; this has included providing expeditionary forces for military intervention on behalf of the State Department, and serving with the Army when and as directed. And, by tradition, Marines guard the President of the United States, and the Marine Band provides music for state functions at the White House.³

Any discussion of the mission and operation of Camp Lejeune during World War II must begin with the evolution of what would become the Marine Corps' primary wartime mission: amphibious assault and the defense of advance bases in close support of a naval campaign. Prior to World War II, the several missions of the Marine Corps included the detachment of security units to the ships and shore stations of the U.S. Navy, and assisting the Army in a land war. As part of the first task, the Marines were to defend the Navy's far-flung advance bases in conjunction with the Navy's plans for defending U.S. colonial possessions and other "interests" in the Pacific and Atlantic-Caribbean regions. The concept of the Marines as an advance base defense force emerged between 1900 and 1917, mainly from a conscious decision by Marine Corps leaders to cultivate a close relationship with the Navy, and the Navy's reluctance to "depend upon the small, overextended, and uncooperative U.S. Army to defend [its forward] bases."⁴

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 3

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

In addition to the concept of base defense, the Marine Corps in the 1910s began to conceive that Leathernecks⁵ "first might have to seize a defended island [or other area of land] before it could become an advanced base." This was thought to be especially important in the Pacific Ocean where Japan had emerged as a substantial naval power and therefore a potential threat, a contingency for which the Navy began to draft an elaborate plan of war, War Plan ORANGE.⁶ By 1920, the Navy had determined that all of its future development would proceed in accordance with War Plan ORANGE, and it strongly recommended that the Marine Corps be prepared to launch at short notice an expeditionary force from the West Coast for a naval campaign in the Pacific. The Navy also recommended that the Marine Corps establish a similar force on the East Coast for Atlantic and Caribbean contingencies, but the Pacific was generally regarded as the first priority.⁷

The concept of the Marine Corps as a force for the defense of forward bases evolved into one of the Corps as both an amphibious assault force *and* a base defense force. General John A. Lejeune, Commandant of the Marine Corps from 1920 to 1929, was an early convert to the idea of amphibious assault, and he was largely responsible for its acceptance in the Corps. After 1921, all planning, field exercises, equipment development, and officer education would be guided by Operation Plan 712, the Marine Corps version of War Plan ORANGE and the first rudimentary handbook on amphibious assault. General Lejeune reorganized the Corps to reflect its new wartime mission, and ordered substantial improvements in training for shore assault and defense as well as in general education for officers and troops. General Lejeune also developed a public relations program designed to enhance the Corps' public image, and he worked to improve the Corps' relationships with the Navy and Congress, all of which would help maintain the strength and funding of the Marine Corps through lean years.⁸

Once the idea of seizing and defending advance bases had been more or less accepted among the Marine Corps leadership, debate centered on the issue of how exactly to carry out an amphibious assault. World War I had provided few successful examples of such activities, so the Marine Corps resorted to trial and error in a series of maneuvers and operational exercises—the latter in conjunction with the Navy and occasionally the Army—between 1921 and 1941.

Many lessons were learned in these exercises but the Marines had great difficulty implementing them because of decreased defense spending in the 1920s and '30s—due to both widespread economic malaise and isolationist sentiment throughout the country—and because of the diversion of amphibious units for expeditionary activities in Asia and Central America on behalf of the State Department. As a result, by the early 1930s Marine Corps doctrine was committed to a new primary mission, amphibious operations—which General Lejeune considered the Corps' *raison d'être*—but the Marines had had very little practice at it.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 4

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

When its expeditionary units returned from China and Nicaragua in the early 1930s, the Marine Corps merged these formerly rather individual units into the rest of its fleet-oriented structure to create a more cohesive organization united under the superordinate doctrine of amphibious warfare. The Corps solidified its existing relationship to the Navy in 1933 when the Marine expeditionary units were joined together under the title, Fleet Marine Force (FMF).⁹ The creation of the FMF marked a turning point in amphibious development, because with it "the Marine Corps acquired the tactical structure necessary to carry out its primary wartime mission[:] to serve the fleet by seizing advance bases for naval operations, and, once captured, to occupy and defend these bases."¹⁰ Between 1933 and the country's entry into World War II, the Navy and Marine Corps prepared jointly and with unprecedented vigor, to fight an amphibious war.

C. TOWARD WAR: MARINE CORPS MOBILIZATION, 1939-1941

In response to the rising tension in international politics during the 1930s, the United States began moving from a peacetime footing to a state of increased military preparedness, against a strong current of isolationist sentiment. By late 1939 the onset of war in Europe and further deterioration in international affairs elsewhere so alarmed the Roosevelt administration that the President placed the country in a state of limited emergency. But it was not until 1940, when Germany invaded Scandinavia, France and the low countries, and drove the British out of France, that Congress finally authorized a two-ocean navy and an accompanying naval building program.

Marine Corps strength increased accordingly. President Roosevelt had authorized an increase to 25,000 enlisted men in 1939, and in the fall of 1940 he approved the recall of Marine Corps retirees and reservists, which added a further 5,000 men to the Fleet Marine Force. This early mobilization had little effect on Marine Corps organization and high level staff, but the physical plants and staffs of the Corps' two recruit depots (Parris Island, South Carolina and San Diego, California) were overwhelmed by the influx of trainees. To keep up with rising numbers of recruits, facilities at both stations were improved and expanded in 1938-39 and 1940.¹¹

The national emergency was upgraded to "unlimited" status in May 1941, in response to the impending global crisis. In mid-1941, the maximum figure for the Marine Corps total strength was bumped to 50,000 officers and enlisted, but the Navy and Marine Corps soon realized this would be insufficient if the fleet were to prepare for an Atlantic and Pacific war and they requested authorization to expand the Marine Corps to over 150,000. Congress assented and by December 1941, over 65,000 men wore a Marine Corps uniform.¹²

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 5

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

As war escalated in Europe during 1940, the U.S. awakened to the possibility of German attacks against American possessions in the Atlantic and Caribbean, and, worse, an attack against the U.S. itself. As a result, in early 1941 the Fleet Marine Force was reorganized into the 1st and 2nd Marine Divisions, to be quartered on the east and west coasts, respectively; the 1st and 2nd Marine Air Wings (MAWs) and the defense battalions rounded out the FMF.¹³ The 2nd Division and 2nd MAW operated out of Marine Corps holdings at San Diego, "but on the East Coast there was no facility that could even approximately take care of the First Division. In fact, there were not sufficient quarters available at all the stations on the Atlantic coast to house the personnel of the new division, even if it had been split into small detachments."¹⁴ The 1st MAW operated out of Quantico, Virginia, but quarters were cramped.

The German threat, increasing mobilization, and the space limitations at Parris Island and Quantico, all underscored the need for one large base that would serve as a training center for the East Coast FMF, which would approximate 15,000 men. Furthermore, at that time the Army-Navy Joint Board (predecessor to the Joint Chiefs of Staff) still assumed that the Marine Corps would aid Army amphibious forces if the U.S. were called to liberate its European allies. The Corps would need an operational staging area of its own, but Parris Island and Quantico were too small and already overcrowded to serve this purpose. The need for a new Marine base was critical, and haste required.

In a survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts between Norfolk, Virginia, and Corpus Christi, Texas, a relatively undeveloped area straddling the New River of North Carolina emerged as the most favorable location for such a base. The site selection criteria included: 1) access to deep water ports; 2) an area of at least ten square miles with minimal human habitation, free of interference from aircraft, industry, and roads; 3) availability of landing beaches and "suitable sites...for the operation of land and sea planes"; 4) proximity to recreational areas, rail transportation and power sources.¹⁵ With the exception of nearby recreational areas and existing power sources, the New River area met all the criteria, and the Secretary of the Navy approved its selection on 30 December 1940.¹⁶ Understanding the Marine Corps' need, President Roosevelt responded quickly, authorizing in February 1941 an initial outlay of \$1.5 million for the survey and purchase of the tract.

The North Carolina coastline provided excellent opportunities for all Marine Corps combat elements to train together, and the Marines acquired the municipal air field at New Bern (Cunningham Field) as the home base for the 1st Marine Air Wing, which was to provide air support for the 1st Division's amphibious and ground operations.¹⁷ Cunningham Field became Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, and its development roughly paralleled that of Marine Barracks, New River [Camp Lejeune] forty miles to the south.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 6

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

The New River base provided the U.S. for the first time with an area large enough to practice, as realistically as possible, the amphibious maneuvers that were sure to be needed in a global conflict. Here, "large units [could] assemble intact, conduct varied and extensive training including both landing and shore operations, and [practice with] all arms necessary to the conduct of modern warfare."¹⁸ Only two months after initial construction had begun, and even before all of the land transactions had been completed, the newly established Marine Barracks, New River, hosted its first training exercise.

D. JOINT AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING, CARIB PLAN—NEW RIVER

"Beginning in 1935, the Annual Schedules of Operations of the Training Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, included fleet landing exercises" which were held every winter off the coast of Puerto Rico—except in 1937, when they were held off the coast of California. The purpose of the fleet exercises was to combine and train as a team all the components of a naval attack force from the top commanders down to the lowest of the enlisted ranks. It was also intended to simulate to the extent possible, actual combat conditions.¹⁹

The last landing exercise before the U.S. entered World War II took place at Marine Barracks, New River, in July and August 1941. Expansion by the Germans in Europe and by the Japanese in Indo-China in early 1941 gave "new urgency to amphibious training. The Joint Board...issued Plan No. 350, calling for joint amphibious training of the Army and Navy. Joint Board No. 350 consisted of two subordinate plans, the Carib Plan for east coast training and the Pearl Plan for training on the west coast."²⁰

The first phase of the Carib Plan involved preliminary combat training for Army and Marine ground troops, and the second phase was the joint amphibious landing on Onslow Beach (then known as Hurst Beach), followed by a long advance inland. This exercise was a first in at least two respects: it was the first large-scale (division-sized) landing exercise the Marines had ever participated in, and it was more extensive than any of the fleet landing exercises. In all, over 15,000 men landed on Onslow Beach.²¹

Although the exercise at New River was the most successful of all the joint landing exercises up to that time, several old problems resurfaced. The Navy did not have enough transport ships for either troops or equipment, nor had it yet mastered the ship-to-shore movement. There were not enough landing craft, and once ashore, the force was plagued by a shortage of motor transports and inefficient movement of supplies forward.²²

Above all, the exercise demonstrated that combining the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps together in a massive amphibious operation "was an organizational nightmare." The War Department argued "that

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 7

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Atlantic Ocean amphibious operations were simply preludes to the Army's reconquest of Europe and that Pacific landings would be small and part of a distinctly naval campaign," so it was later agreed that a joint Army-Navy force would handle amphibious landings in the European Theater, while Fleet Marine Force would do the same in the Pacific. This "delighted" the Navy and Marine Corps, which had been preparing for war against Japan anyway.²³

As a result, Marine Corps involvement in the European war, and Camp Lejeune's mission as a staging area and point of debarkation in World War II were effectively cancelled. Instead, San Diego (particularly Camp Pendleton) became the principal, continental point of debarkation for Marines heading to war in World War II. But the acquisition and development of Camp Lejeune as a permanent training center were not in vain. The Marine Corps still needed a major ground training center on the East Coast to balance the training load there and within the Corps generally, thereby easing bottlenecks at the San Diego stations. And, in the event of an Axis expansion in the Atlantic, the Marines had an established base from which to launch combat-ready units.

The degree to which the New River base was "established" in mid-1941 is questionable, however, for its thick pine forests, dense underbrush, swamps, and hot, humid climate made it difficult to develop and initially, an unpleasant place to live. The vegetation, insects and snakes reminded the 1st Division Marines of a jungle, and one officer reportedly grumbled that after training here "[the] division...won't be fit for anything but jungle warfare.' Its mission was amphibious assaults, not small unit actions in thick underbrush."²⁴ Of course, this statement proved both ironic and in a certain sense, prophetic, for by the summer of 1942 it had been determined that the Marines would go to the Pacific, where they fought under conditions somewhat similar to those encountered at Camp Lejeune. Indeed, at Guadalcanal another Marine was quoted as saying: "If this place had more snakes, it would be just like New River."²⁵

E. CONSTRUCTION OF MARINE BARRACKS, CAMP LEJEUNE

1. Planning a Permanent Training Base

Prior to 1941, the Marine Corps had two principal training bases, at Parris Island, South Carolina, and San Diego, California. Training depots were established at those two bases in 1915 and 1923, respectively, and from the 1920s onward, all Marine recruits from east of the Mississippi River entered the Corps through Parris Island, while those west of the Mississippi went through San Diego.²⁶ Advanced training was accomplished at San Diego and later at Quantico, Virginia, which were the Marine Corps' two operational bases and the western and eastern headquarters of the Fleet Marine Force.²⁷

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 8

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

The Marines acquired Quantico in 1917, immediately after the U.S. entered World War I, and this post soon became one of the most important installations in the Corps. In addition to training officers and specialists, amphibious doctrine and technique were developed there. As more and more educational units were established in the 1920s and '30s, Quantico gained a reputation as the Marine Corps's "center of higher learning."²⁸

The global crisis of the period 1939-1941 stimulated unprecedented growth in the U.S. military, and by mid-1940 the Marine Corps recruit depots were operating at maximum capacity in spite of the addition of several permanent and many temporary buildings. (In 1940, "the monthly average number of trainees jumped from 190 to 1,600" at Parris Island.²⁹) Crowding also began to hamper training at Quantico at this time. Located on approximately 111,000 acres southeast of Jacksonville, North Carolina, the New River base dwarfed all other Marine Corps bases in existence at this time (1941). Parris Island covered 7000 acres and Quantico just 5600 acres, for example, and even the combined acreage of the San Diego area bases was nine times smaller than that of the North Carolina base.³⁰

Even better than its size, New River possessed areas ideally suited to marine training. In spite of a long history of Euroamerican settlement, much of the new Marine base lay undeveloped in 1940.³¹ The area was flat and generally covered with oak-pine forests punctuated by small fields and many creeks, marshes, and swampy areas. The New River divided the base roughly in half, which along with numerous creeks draining into the river, several bays, and ten miles of ocean frontage offered excellent opportunities to practice amphibious warfare. Water covered approximately 23 percent of the entire acreage.³²

In its preliminary planning for the new training base (February 1941), the Marine Corps planned to headquarter at New River the 1st Marine Division, four defense battalions, and one amphibian battalion, in addition to a permanent battalion of post troops. The Marines also planned to move specialists training here to relieve pressure at Quantico. Division training activities to be conducted at New River were extensive:

rifle range firing; long-range and anti-aircraft machine gun firing; combat practice firing; anti-aircraft artillery firing; light and medium field artillery firing; seacoast artillery firing; boat and anti-boat gun firing; troop landing operations in surf; maneuvering and training in rubber boats; land and water training with amphibian vehicles; maneuvering and training with artillery and tank lighters; maneuvering and training landing boat crews; ship and boat loading; tank and anti-tank training; parachute troop training; barrage balloon training; infantry and artillery land tactics and maneuvering; beach defense training; and training of hospital units.³³

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 9

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Congress appropriated funds for the acquisition and development of the new base in early April 1941,³⁴ and the Marines immediately undertook a detailed study of the reservation to outline the placement of the various training activities. In devising the overall site plan for Camp Lejeune, the Marine Corps balanced these activities against the physiographic constraints of the reservation (climate, topography, soil conditions, etc.). Infantry combat and field weapons training, and artillery firing required a sizable acreage free of obstructions. Boat training needed a sheltered basin near the ocean, with the capacity to hold all the water craft of a Marine division. Parachute troops and balloon barrage units needed large open areas well away from the firing ranges and the approaches to any airfield. And amongst all these activities, the attendant industrial, administrative, housing, and hospital facilities had to be placed in such a way that they were convenient to but did not interfere with training.³⁵

The April 1941 study concluded that the large undeveloped area east of Sneads Ferry Road lent itself well to infantry and artillery combat training. Anti-aircraft artillery practice could be conducted from the beach, as could seacoast artillery firing at offshore targets. Boat and anti-boat guns could be fired in the New River, which varied in width from one to two miles. Both the ocean frontage and the New River shoreline provided ideal conditions for training in beach defense and landing operations of any scale, with or without supporting fire. Courthouse Bay needed to be dredged but would otherwise provide an excellent site for the main boat basin. On the west side of the New River, the Marines planned to build the airfield and landing zone to be used by the parachute troops, and a 10,000-man tent camp for housing the 1st Division until their permanent quarters were finished.³⁶

The principal housing and administration areas of the base were to be located at the upper end of the reservation and along the river because this area was most accessible to the existing railroad and highways, and it benefitted from the breezes blowing in from the river. The Marines chose the east bank of the river between Wallace Creek and French Creek for the site of the post headquarters, division headquarters, and regimental barracks groups. This area, Hadnot Point, was centrally located with respect to the rest of the base, and close to the training areas; it had relatively good drainage and little low ground, attractive views, and it was well cooled by summer breezes and comparatively free of mosquitoes.³⁷ The area north of Northeast Creek was particularly noted as a potential site for a C.C.C. camp³⁸—that agency having been engaged to assist with clearing areas for construction.

An estimated 600 families, most of whom lived on small tobacco farms, first had to be relocated and this caused some discontent among the local population, but overall the land acquisition proceeded quickly. From April through October 1941, land was acquired in fourteen separate transactions, including condemnations.³⁹ Each of these fourteen parcels was assigned a letter designation, A through N, which are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 10

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

still used to identify areas of Camp Lejeune today. Parcels A (Tent Camp), B (Montford Point), and C (Hadnot Point) were purchased in April 1941 and were the first to be developed.

2. Phases of Construction

Because the Marine Corps did not have its own construction branch, and because of its close relationship with the Navy, the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks (BuDocks) was responsible for the construction of Camp Lejeune. According to the usual custom, BuDocks managed the design and construction of the base in coordination with the Commandant and the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps. Representing the Marines on site was the Liaison Officer, in this case Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, who remained in close contact with the Commandant via the Quartermaster.

As the senior Marine officer Lt. Col. (later Col.) Hill served as the first commanding officer of this base, from May to September 1941. Hill and the Quartermaster, Gen. Seth Williams, were instrumental in the layout and design of Camp Lejeune, and much of the base's built environment still bears the stamp of their influence. It was Hill for instance who proposed the Neocolonial style of architecture that prevails at Camp Lejeune.⁴⁰

As soon as funding became available in April 1941, the Bureau of Yards and Docks retained the architectural and engineering services of Carr and J.E. Greiner Company of Durham, N.C, and Baltimore, Maryland. George Watts Carr was a Durham architect who evidently entered a business arrangement with civil engineer John E. Greiner of Baltimore. When Greiner died in late 1942, Herschel H. Allen continued in his stead.⁴¹ The actual construction would be undertaken by three firms from Charlotte, N.C.: Goode Construction Corporation, Blythe Brothers Company, and the Harrison-Wright Company.⁴² Together these contracts totalled \$14.5 million, reportedly the largest sum spent in the South to that date for national defense.⁴³

The Marines inventoried and evaluated for potential use the buildings and structures acquired with the land, and several of the houses became temporary quarters for Marine and Navy officers and civilian construction personnel. Barns and other agricultural outbuildings, if in good condition, were used for storing equipment and supplies until new ones could be built. For example, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill "had his headquarters in an old summer cottage and used a former tobacco barn as his supply warehouse."⁴⁴ In particular demand were the buildings and cottages on Hurst (Onslow) Beach. Buildings in poor condition or deemed unnecessary were removed or used for target practice; as construction of permanent base buildings progressed, the existing civilian buildings were demolished.⁴⁵ All known human burials were relocated to a white cemetery near the main gate to the base, or to a "colored" cemetery along U.S. Route 17 in Verona.⁴⁶

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 11

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

The majority of the World War II built environment at Camp Lejeune was constructed in four phases from early 1941 through the end of 1943. The first phase consisted of the original planned construction, and spanned the period April 1941-September 1942. During these 18 months, all of the principal areas of Camp Lejeune were completed or begun, with the exception of the Beach Area. The first of these were Tent Camp No. 1, and the "Division Training Area" and naval hospital at Hadnot Point.

Construction of the Tent Camp Area (now called Camp Geiger) began at the end of April 1941, and the post command, Marine Barracks, New River, was established here on 1 May. In July, when the Secretary of the Navy and the Commandant of the Marine Corps made their first inspection of the base, the 1000-unit Tent Camp No. 1 was nearing the point of usable completion.⁴⁷ The 1st Marine Division, for whom the camp was built, arrived in September. By October, the Tent Camp was 98 percent complete; it consisted of tents on wooden platforms with associated wood frame washroom buildings, mess halls, storehouses and other support facilities. Approximately 6000 Marines were stationed at Camp Lejeune at this time, most probably in the Tent Camp.

Also among the base's residents at this time were several companies of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers. The CCC, WPA, and local civilians provided much of the rough manual labor needed in the initial development of the base. The CCC and local civilian laborers—some of them dispossessed former owners of the land—worked through the summer and fall of 1941 cutting trees and milling lumber around the reservation.

In late 1941, several companies of CCC men were employed in demolishing buildings, setting electrical and telephone poles, and stringing wire, clearing and grubbing roads and construction sites, laying pipe, hauling dirt, and building culverts. They also surveyed the airfield at Peterfield Point, the housing area at Paradise Point, and the Rifle Range. Two companies of WPA workers worked in December at clearing, grubbing, and grading construction sites and roads. They built gravel and asphalt roads, poured foundations, and seeded grass, and probably assisted in milling lumber.

Both CCC and WPA workers, along with a contingent of Marines, also worked regularly on the "malaria control" and firefighting crews. Malaria control probably involved spraying insecticides around the construction zones, and firefighting involved building firebreaks and fire roads throughout the reservation. Occasionally the firefighters battled an actual blaze.

Documentary evidence indicates that there were at least two CCC cantonments at Camp Lejeune during 1941, but only the location of one is known. Five companies of approximately 200 CCC and/or WPA workers each, were housed in what became known as Camp Knox, just east of Montford Point. When the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 12

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

CCC and WPA left New River at the end of 1941, the Marines relocated several of the small, temporary buildings that had been erected at Camp Knox. African-American laborers employed by the contractors lived in the remainder of the camp buildings⁴⁸ until mid-1942, when the Marines established a school for canine Marines here. Later the 51st and 52nd base defense battalions (African-American units) occupied the greater part of Camp Knox.

An extension of the Tent Camp, appropriately named Tent Camp No. 2, was approved in December 1941.⁴⁹ Due to the rationing of wood and canvas, the new "tent camp" actually consisted of 16-man, portable Homosote huts. (Homosote huts were built of parafin-impregnated particle board panels hung on a wooden frame.⁵⁰) By this time both the headquarters command of the 1st Marine Division and the post command were located at Tent Camp.⁵¹

3. Original Construction, Hadnot Point

Planning of the "Division Training Area" at Hadnot Point commenced in late April 1941. This was to be the permanent administrative, housing and subsistence area for the 1st Marine Division, and great care was taken in planning the site and buildings. As was typical of Army camps, the "chief criterion for [this area's] layout was the organizational structure of an infantry division." The arrangement comprised four regimental building groups: each group contained a regiment of three battalions, with four companies to each battalion. Accordingly each battalion had four barracks, and its own mess hall, storehouses, and office building. Rounding out the regimental group were the regimental headquarters, an infirmary, a post exchange, a servicemen's club, and a combination theater/gymnasium. With the number and kind of buildings stipulated, the architects and engineers then adapted "the regimental units to best fit the site...."⁵²

The other site design criteria facing the architectural and engineering consultants (Carr and Greiner) were that the buildings be close to the river to take advantage of the prevailing winds, and that the regimental groupings be arranged in a rectangular fashion, which the Marines called an "open Regimental Quadrangle" plan,⁵³ with the Division Headquarters situated prominently in the middle of one side. This too was a common Army practice.⁵⁴

The topography and soil conditions of the site precluded such a precise rectangular plan, however. In the end, the layout of the Division Training Area was oriented toward the river with the Division Headquarters on "Bluff Point," a high spot on the riverbank, and with the river behind it and the regimental groupings in roughly rectangular arrangements in front of it. Carr and Greiner had strongly recommended Bluff Point as the site for the Division Headquarters (Building 2). Of all the potential sites for this important building, this they declared was "most desirable[: the] ground is very high and the view of the river is beautiful."⁵⁵

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 13

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

The only building actually located along the river, it was separated from the regimental areas by a riverside drive (River Road) following the gentle curve of the riverbank.

The main access road (Holcomb Boulevard) to Hadnot Point terminated at River Road in front of the Division Headquarters, and divided the regimental areas in half. The regularly spaced streets of the regimental areas would, like Holcomb Boulevard, run perpendicular to the river but their neat symmetry was spoiled by the creeks and low swampy areas that indented the New River shoreline. These could only become tolerable building sites with extensive infilling, which the consultants felt would destroy the "natural beauty of the water front."⁵⁶ Thus the street pattern of the regimental areas reflects a compromise between existing natural features and a prescribed plan for military encampments.

Original plans called for six regimental areas, but funding was only available for four. Evidently, the other two regiments were to have been added at either end of the four, and oriented in the same direction. After Pearl Harbor, however, the addition of a fifth regimental area and a barracks group for the post troops were approved.⁵⁷ The planners added the fifth area to the southeastern end of the regimental areas, but placed the post troops barracks outside the division area, near the post headquarters building.

The Main Service Road parallels River Road and forms the rear boundary of the regimental areas. Early plans provided for a second rank of barracks on the inshore side of the Main Service Road if later expansion was needed, but this provision seems to have been dropped because it would interfere with the area set aside as the parade ground and recreation fields.⁵⁸

Construction of the permanent division training area at Hadnot Point was underway by September 1941.⁵⁹ But by the end of the year the contractors encountered problems procuring boilers for the central steam plant, and getting the wood and steel necessary to complete Regimental Area 3. Building materials and industrial equipment, among other goods, were rationed during World War II, and requests for them were rated according to priority by the War Production Board. Camp Lejeune had a high priority rating, but not high enough. The buildings in some portions of Hadnot Point were finished by early 1942 but lacked steam for heat, hot water, and cooking, and thus could not be turned over to the Marines.⁶⁰

The first four regimental groups were constructed more or less simultaneously. Areas 1 and 2 were finished but lacked steam; several companies of Seabees lived in Area 1 anyway, and the building contractors had their offices and first aid station in Area 2 until they moved into the Public Works Office in the Industrial Area. Areas 3 and 4 were probably ready for occupancy in the spring of 1942.⁶¹ The site plan for Regimental Area 5 was approved in December 1941, and construction started in the spring of 1942.⁶² Neither Area 1 nor Area 5 would be ready for the Marines until January 1943.⁶³ In each

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 14

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

regimental area the contractors concentrated their efforts first on the barracks, mess halls, storehouses, and office buildings. The infirmaries, servicemen's clubs, regimental exchanges, and theaters followed.

The original plans for Hadnot Point also called for certain facilities relating to the functioning of Camp Lejeune as a base. These "command service" facilities included the Post Headquarters (Building 1), post exchange, industrial and supply facilities, and a naval hospital with nurses' quarters and corpsmen's barracks. Hadnot Point itself was the obvious candidate for the naval hospital. Naval hospitals were often located on such prominent points overlooking large bodies of water, for practical as well as aesthetic reasons (see subcontext for the U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune, below).⁶⁴ Chapels were not part of the initial budget outlay, but funds became available in early 1942.⁶⁵

Most of the command service structures were arranged along the main access road (Holcomb Boulevard) and the Main Service Road opposite the regimental areas. Originally the Post Headquarters was to face the Main Service Road roughly opposite the Division Headquarters. However, due to poor soil conditions, the building ultimately placed to face Holcomb Boulevard and the parade ground, with the permanent barracks for the post troops behind it.⁶⁶ A flat area farther inland, near the existing Sneads Ferry Road, was set aside for the Industrial and Supply Area. The Marines later built a railroad spur to this area from the Atlantic Coastline Railroad that served the town of Jacksonville.

In April 1942, the 1st Marine Division departed for the West Coast and assignment to the South Pacific, leaving the new base available for another division. But no new division was raised at New River, because at that time the base was still under construction and not ready to undertake the training load that a new division would entail.⁶⁷ The base's Table of Organization was revised accordingly: the Marine Division as a separate command was dissolved and replaced with a new command, the full title of which was "Training Center, Fleet Marine Force, Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina," or "New River Training Center" for short.⁶⁸

With the formation of another division no longer in consideration, what had been developed as the "Division Training Area" at Hadnot Point became the province of the new FMF Training Center. The purpose of the Training Center was to train combat replacements, and the many occupational specialists that would accompany or support the combat troops. By Autumn 1942 the barracks groups at Hadnot Point had been turned over to the several specialist schools transferred from Quantico or other installations. The regimental areas were nearly complete but did not house the regiments of an infantry division as intended. Occupying areas 3 and 4 were the communications schools, parachute troops, the quartermaster school, motor transport units, and the engineer school.⁶⁹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 15

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

The Training Center Command moved into Building 2 at Hadnot Point from Tent Camp in late December 1942. At the same time, the Marine Corps changed the name of the base to Camp Lejeune, and what had been originally designated the Division Headquarters building now became Headquarters, Training Center, Camp Lejeune. By this time, the total population of the base reached "between 34,000 and 36,000."⁷⁰

When all five housing areas were finally complete In early 1943, there was a slight shuffling of units among the areas. Leaving Area 3 in sole possession of the rapidly expanding Signal School, the parachute troops moved into Area 1, which they shared with the Navy construction battalions (Seabees). Area 4 housed the School Battalion: Quartermaster School, Engineer School, Cooks and Bakers School, Motor Transport School, and Field Medical Service School. The Artillery Battalion resided in the newly completed Area 5, probably because it was at the end of the regimental groupings where there was more room for parking artillery pieces.⁷¹ Most of these organizations stayed at Hadnot Point throughout the war.

4. Amendments to Original Plans

In spite of well-prepared plans for developing Camp Lejeune, the onset of actual war in December 1941 necessitated several changes. Most of these involved temporary construction, i.e. hut camps, which took place in early to mid-1942. The Tent Camp Area was doubled in size by the addition of 667 homosote huts (Tent Camp No. 2), and temporary hut camps were provided for a tank battalion and the emergency training of amphibious units. The tank camp was located on U.S. Route 17 north of Verona; the amphibian hut camp was at Peterfield Point north of the airfield. These two cantonments consisted of nearly 100 homosote huts used both singly for housing, and connected in various combinations to make galleys, messhalls, offices, and the like.⁷² Ultimately, the Tank Camp and Peterfield Point Camp were constructed for units that the Marine Corps transferred to California by early 1943, but both camps were retained for housing other organizations of the Training Center, Camp Lejeune. (Information collected in this investigation did not reveal the use(s) of the Tank Camp after 1942. This camp was razed after the war, and the Marine Corps no longer owns the property.)

The decision to recruit African-Americans and to train them at Camp Lejeune prompted the construction of Montford Point Camp No. 1 in July and August 1942. This cantonment consisted of 150 homosote huts, with wooden washroom buildings, mess hall, administration building and infirmary (see Historic Context: The Black Marine Training Experience, Montford Point, below). With the arrival of the first African-American Marines in August 1942, the post troops moved to their permanent quarters at Hadnot Point. The latter group had been temporarily billeted in tents at Montford Point for several months.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 16

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

The second phase of permanent construction at Camp Lejeune spanned the period October 1942-March 1943, and consisted of projects amounting to \$1.5 million, including the dredging of the New River, and construction of piers, roads, sidewalks, athletic fields and recreational facilities, a gunnery trainer at Hadnot Point (Building 39), gun emplacements, and other small projects. Most of these had been part of the original design plan for the base but were not completed during the period of the original construction contract, probably because of the Marines' unanticipated requests for temporary encampments elsewhere. One notable project of this episode was the construction of the War Dog School in Area D of Camp Knox. Unlike the projects just mentioned, this was entirely new.

In March 1943, the Carr and J.E. Greiner Company and the three original contractors undertook \$5.6 million of new construction, mainly to accommodate the Women's Reserves and additional African-American Marines. The Women's Reserve Area was placed adjacent to the Post Troops Area because it would involve the least amount of new site development. For the black Marines, the contractors built Montford Point Camps 2, 2-A, and 3; a separate camp for 1000 men at the Rifle Range; and barracks for "colored messmen" at Paradise Point. The four remaining barracks groups at Camp Knox were also rehabilitated for the use of the 51st and 52nd Base Defense Battalions, which were black units.⁷³ The third construction phase closed with the addition of 30 school buildings (mainly at Hadnot Point), a base bus terminal, another bachelor officers' quarters in the Women's Reserve Area, and the development of a camp for a battalion of African-American Marines adjacent to the Industrial and Supply Area.⁷⁴

The fourth and final phase of construction covered the last three months of 1943, and consisted of assorted individual buildings, utilities projects, and the drafting of "hard copy record maps" of the entire reservation. The major projects undertaken during this phase included three training pools—one at Montford Point and two at Hadnot Point—an open swimming pool at the Officers' Club, and the Signal School buildings at Onslow Beach.⁷⁵

Thus, by the end of 1943 the great majority of World War II construction at Camp Lejeune, both temporary and permanent, was finished. The base had been planned from the beginning with an eye to long-term use, and much of the built environment was built as originally planned. Additions to the original layout raised the capacity of the East Coast Training Center to approximately 42,000 Marines, but due to the concentration of activity on the West Coast, Camp Lejeune did not reach its capacity until August 1945, immediately after hostilities ceased.⁷⁶ Nevertheless thousands of Marines received all or part of their training at Camp Lejeune, and the base lived up to its billing as the most complete Marine Corps training base ever built.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 17

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

5. Architecture

In planning Camp Lejeune, the Marine Corps sought to create a facility that could accommodate every aspect of Marine training during the immediate global crisis and for a long time thereafter. Because of this objective and the short span of time during which the base was planned and constructed, the built environment of Camp Lejeune largely reflects a single design concept. This effect is achieved mainly through the repetition of certain construction materials, building types, and one or two architectural themes throughout the base.

Camp Pendleton, the west coast counterpart of Camp Lejeune, was developed at about the same time, and it too reflected a single design concept, but one characterized by the extensive use of temporary structures: tents, homosote and quonset huts, and wood frame buildings. Unlike Camp Pendleton, which “was considered a temporary facility and was built to minimum standards throughout,” Camp Lejeune was to be a permanent installation, a fact demonstrated by the principal materials of its buildings: brick, concrete, steel, and tile block.⁷⁷ Over 1000 tents and 1000 huts were erected at Camp Lejeune during World War II, but these numbers pale in comparison to those of Camp Pendleton. More important, temporary structures at Camp Lejeune were concentrated in only a few areas, and overall, their visual presence was far outweighed by the number, size, and appearance of the permanent buildings.

The predominant architectural theme of Camp Lejeune is Neocolonial, a popular style of the period and one for which the Navy Department’s Bureau of Yards and Docks had a particular penchant. Many buildings erected in the 1930s and 1940s on East Coast naval installations—and here one may include the Marine Corps bases of Quantico and Parris Island—are essentially traditional, vernacular American buildings dressed up with simplified classical or colonial revival details. This emphasis resulted mainly from slim budgets during the Great Depression and the rationing of materials during World War II. Standardization of designs, materials, and details greatly reduced costs and streamlined construction, and BuDocks probably incorporated Neoclassical or Neocolonial features into many of its building plans because these styles were currently popular, easy to replicate, would “fit” visually into almost any locale on the Atlantic seaboard, and conferred upon even the simplest buildings an air of history and tradition.

At Camp Lejeune the development of building designs was influenced by the military’s need for functional structures, “the necessity for general economy, the limitations on the use of strategic materials, and the shortage of craftsmen.” A shortage of wood for construction and the fact that this was to be a permanent installation led to the selection of strip steel framing and brick as the principal building materials for most of the base. BuDocks awarded a contract in June 1941 to the Truscon Steel Corporation for the framework of the permanent buildings. Brick veneer was chosen over gunite or another type of exterior finish due to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 18

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

the “exceptionally low cost of brick in this vicinity,” plus its superior insulating value, low maintenance, and generally fire proof qualities.⁷⁸ Foundations were to be concrete and roofing was asbestos shingle.

All of these conditions “dictated a simplicity and severity of treatment” which undoubtedly handicapped the creative talents of the architects. As the Marine Corps Liaison Officer Hill noted, because the construction materials had already been determined, “not much choice was left the architects in the treatment of the buildings in the regimental areas.” Hill himself proposed employing “a simple colonial design and detail pleasing in appearance and low in cost,” one that was “familiar in character to many of the early buildings of Tidewater Carolina (Modified Early American).”⁷⁹ This proposal was approved, and all permanent buildings at Camp Lejeune were designed in a “modified early American” style, except in the Industrial and Supply Area. Here buildings and structures were built of concrete, concrete block, and wood in a forthrightly utilitarian style.⁸⁰

The Neocolonial brick theme dominates Hadnot Point, and the building types and design motifs of this area are repeated at Courthouse Bay and the Rifle Range, an example of standardization at its best. Barracks, mess halls, infirmaries, and office buildings erected at Courthouse Bay and the Rifle Range are identical in every respect to those of the regimental areas at Hadnot Point. The larger or singular buildings at Hadnot Point were designed individually but incorporate the same design motifs employed in the regimental areas. Although they were designed individually, the Post Headquarters (Building 1) and Division Headquarters (Building 2) may have been based on other buildings in the naval establishment, a common practice in the Navy. Building 1 for instance, was to be based on plans for the permanent headquarters building at Parris Island,⁸¹ and Building 2 may have been based on the plans for the “temporary administration building” at Quantico.⁸² Plans for the main administration building of the naval hospital at Camp Lejeune (Building H-1) were also based on the naval hospital at Long Beach, California (see Historic Context: U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune, below).

Although construction of the Women’s Reserve Area commenced more than a year later, this area conformed to the architectural pattern previously established at Hadnot Point. It had eight barracks, two officers’ quarters (comparable to the Bachelor Officers’ Quarters built elsewhere for men), a mess hall, administration building, infirmary, and recreation building. All of these were brick and virtually identical to the buildings of the regimental areas, with slight differences. On the outside, the women’s buildings were distinguished by dentils under the cornice and by door hoods with spindled brackets, far more decorative than the men’s buildings. Inside, the women’s barracks contained “[s]uch special features as laundry rooms, ironing boards, extra outlets for electric irons, and comfortably equipped lounge rooms....” The recreation building looks identical to the servicemen’s clubs built in the regimental areas, but the interior configuration differed. Because the women Marines did not have their own theater or post

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 19

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

exchange, this building was designed to serve as an auditorium, a post exchange, a soda fountain, and beauty parlor.⁸³

Frame buildings and temporary structures (tents, homosote huts, and quonset huts) were scattered throughout the reservation as needed, but the major concentrations were in the Tent Camp Area, Montford Point, and Paradise Point. In the first two areas, tents and huts prevailed as housing for the troops, with wood frame structures housing the subsistence functions. These buildings and structures were utterly plain in appearance.

The largest concentrations of frame buildings were at Paradise Point and Midway park, both of which were laid out with curvilinear street patterns like those in civilian suburban developments. At Paradise Point, officers and their dependents lived in two-story, single family dwellings along tree-lined gently curving streets. Here the "modified early American" architectural theme took the form of the garrison colonial house type, in which the second floor projects over the first. Midway park, constructed for enlisted personnel, civilian workers and their dependents, employed a plainer, "minimal traditional" style of exterior treatment.

For the late 1942-early 1943 expansion of Camp Lejeune, the architectural theme had to be modified due to shortages of steel and wood. The 36 additional battalion storehouses built at Hadnot Point, Courthouse Bay, and the Rifle Range were of load-bearing brick with wooden rafters, due to recent restrictions on the use of strip steel for building construction.⁸⁴ This project involved no change in the outward appearance of the storehouses, but the new construction projects at Montford Point were too large to use all brick masonry construction.

The architects created a different type of construction for all new projects after October 1942. Called the Montford Point style because of the concentration of this design at that place, this construction type "owes its character largely to the materials and skills which were available for the project[. The] scarcity of wood for framing, sheathing and siding led to the selection of hollow tile for walls; the walls were stuccoed to improve weathering qualities; and all openings were trimmed with exposed brickwork to simplify the application of stucco...."⁸⁵ In this type of architecture certain features of the original brick design were retained, such as windows, doors, roof shape and pitch, and (on some larger buildings) the floor plan and ornamental details.

This type of architecture is mostly associated with African-American Marines at Camp Lejeune because it was employed extensively at Montford Point, and in separate encampments for these Marines at the Rifle Range and the Industrial and Supply Area. However, this same construction type was used for 30

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 20

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

classroom buildings erected throughout the reservation, and for the Signal School facilities at Onslow Beach.

1. Estes, Kenneth W., *The Marine Officer's Guide*, 6th ed. (Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1996), p. 167.
2. Estes, *The Marine Officer's Guide*, pp. 49-55. Quotations, p. 52.
3. Estes, *The Marine Officer's Guide*, pp. 50-53; Millett, Allan R., *Semper Fidelis: the History of the United States Marine Corps*, rev. ed. (New York: The Free Press, 1991), passim.
4. Millett, *Semper Fidelis*, pp. 267-271. Quotation from p. 271.
5. "Leatherneck" is a nickname for a member of the U.S. Marine Corps; it derives from the leather neckband that was once part of the uniform (Estes, *The Marine Officer's Guide*, p. 132).
6. Millett, *Semper Fidelis*, p. 285.
7. Millett, *Semper Fidelis*, p. 320.
8. Millett, *Semper Fidelis*, pp. 322-329.
9. Millett, *Semper Fidelis*, p. 330.
10. Frank and Shaw, *Victory and Occupation*, p. 687.
11. U.S. Navy, *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineer Corps, 1940-1946*, vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1947), pp. 279-280.
12. Millett, *Semper Fidelis*, pp. 344-347.
13. Millett, *Semper Fidelis*, p. 348.
14. *BNB*, p. 281.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 21

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
15. [Command History, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 7 December 1941 to 1 September 1945], [1946], typed manuscript in "Posts and Stations: N.C., Camp Lejeune History," Reference Section, Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington, D.C., p. 202-203.
 16. *BNB*, p. 282.
 17. Ltr, Gen. Thomas Holcomb, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Lt. Cmdr. D.H. Smith, Priorities Committee, Army and Navy Munitions Board, War Department, Washington, D.C., 21 November 1941; 132-69 Building New River, Vol. D; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 18. [Command History, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 7 December 1941 to 1 September 1945], [1946], pp. 200-201.
 19. Condit, Kenneth W., Gerald Diamond, and Edwin T. Turnbladh, *Marine Corps Ground Training in World War II* (Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Historical Division, 1956), p. 109.
 20. *MCGT*, pp. 143.
 21. *MCGT*, pp. 144-150.
 22. *MCGT*, pp. 150-151.
 23. Millett, *Semper Fidelis*, pp. 350-351.
 24. Millett, *Semper Fidelis*, p. 348.
 25. McClelland, F.D., "Signal Training at New River," *Marine Corps Gazette* 28:2 (February 1944), p. 30.
 26. Hough et al., *Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal*, p. 50.
 27. Hough et al., *Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal*, p. 50-51.
 28. Hough et al., *Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal*, p. 51.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 22

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
29. Millett, *Semper Fidelis*, p. 348.
 30. *BNB*, pp. 279-280; Gordon, Martin K., "San Diego, Calif., Marine Corps Base Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, 1942-[Present]," in Coletta, Paolo E., editor, *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic* (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985), pp. 581-582.
 31. Reid, William H., and Kay Simpson, "Cultural Resources Study, Mainside, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina, Volume 1: Archaeological Resources Research Design," prepared for Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, submitted to U.S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, by The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., Richmond, Virginia, January 1997.
 32. "Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Naval District 5, 1 October 1946," in Administrative Summary—Camp Lejeune, N.C., 1 October 1946 - 1 April 1947," typed manuscript in "Posts and Stations: N.C., Camp Lejeune History," Reference Section, Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington, D.C., p. 12.
 33. Memo, A.A. Vandegrift, CMC, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, to the President of the Board to submit plans for establishment of Division Training Center, New River, North Carolina, 24 February 1941; as quoted in Carr, George Watts, and James E. Greiner, *Completion Report Covering the Design of Camp Lejeune, U.S. Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina for the U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Contract NOy 4751, April 15, 1941 - September 30, 1942* (Baltimore: Carr and J.E. Greiner Company, 1943), p. 4.
 34. *BNB*, p. 282.
 35. C&G, vol. 1, pp. 18-19.
 36. C&G, vol. 1, pp. 18-19.
 37. C&G, vol. 1, pp. 18-19.
 38. C&G, vol. 1, p. 7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 23

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
39. U.S. Navy, BuDocks Dwg No. 159371, "Marine Corps Barracks, New River, N.C., General Area Map," 26 March 1941, in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
 40. Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina, to Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 8 July 1941; 132-69 Building New River Area, Vol. B; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives; [Command History], [1946], p. 225.
 41. C&G, vol. 3, p. 871.
 42. Wayne, Lucy B., and Martin F. Dickinson, "Historic Preservation Plan, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina," Report prepared by Water and Air Research, Inc., Gainesville, Florida, for the National Park Service, Southeast Region, Atlanta, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Marine Corps, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 1987, p. 5/11.
 43. "Brief History of Camp Lejeune, North Carolina," 15 August 1954, typed manuscript in "Posts and Stations: N.C., Camp Lejeune History," Reference Section, Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington, D.C.
 44. Darden, William M., "Camp Lejeune, N.C., Marine Corps Amphibious Base, 1941-[Present]," in Paolo E. Coletta, ed., *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic* (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985), p. 69.
 45. Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 15 August 1941; and Memo, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to CO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 29 August 1941; 132-69 Building New River, Vol. D; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 46. U.S. Navy, BuDocks Dwg No. 162050, "Camp Lejeune General Area Map," 12 February 1942, in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
 47. USMC, *History of Camp Lejeune, The East Coast Training Center of the United States Marine Corps* (Wilmington, NC: Wilmington Printing Company, 1950), p. 12-13.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 24

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
48. Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 12 August 1941; 132-69 Building New River, Vol. D; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; "[CCC and WPA] Project Reports," 132-71[sic] Buildings, New River; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 20 January 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; and Memo, QM, USMC, to Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C., 21 January 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; all in RG 127, National Archives; "Report on Jacksonville Area," [1941], typed copy in "1941 Historical Information," Base Archives, Building 1, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
 49. C&G, vol. 1, p. 34.
 50. *BNB*, p. 285.
 51. [Command History], [1946], pp. 226-227.
 52. Garner, John S., *World War II Temporary Military Buildings: A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States* (USACERL Technical Report CRC-93/01), S. Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, March 1993, p. 62.
 53. Ltr, W.C. Roberts, Project Manager, Carr and J.E. Greiner Company, to Resident Officer in Charge, Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina, 10 June 1941; 132-69, Building New River Area, Vol. B; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 54. Garner, John S., *World War II Temporary Military Buildings*, p. 62.
 55. Ltr, W.C. Roberts, Project Manager, Carr and J.E. Greiner Company, to Resident Officer in Charge, Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina, 10 June 1941; 132-69, Building New River Area, Vol. B; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 56. Ltr, W.C. Roberts, Project Manager, Carr and J.E. Greiner Company, to Resident Officer in Charge, Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina, 10 June 1941; 132-69, Building New River Area, Vol. B; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 25

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Archives.

57. Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 10 June 1941; 132-69 Building New River Area, Vol. B; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives; *BNB*, pp. 282-283, 287.
58. Ltr, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 10 June 1941; 132-69 Building New River Area, Vol. B; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
59. USMC, *History of Camp Lejeune, The East Coast Training Center of the United States Marine Corps* (Wilmington, NC: Wilmington Printing Company, 1950), pp. 12-13.
60. Memo, Lt. Cmdr. Madison Nichols, Officer in Charge of Construction, to Lt. Cmdr. E.E. Saunders, U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C., 19 January 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
61. Memo, Lt. Cmdr. Madison Nichols, Officer in Charge of Construction, to Lt. Cmdr. E.E. Saunders, U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C., 19 January 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
62. C&G, vol. 1, p. 34; *BNB*, p. 287.
63. "Memorandum for Colonel H.M. Peter," Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 3 November 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. H.; QMGC, Box 195, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
64. *BNB*, "The Hospitals," pp. 355-370.
65. Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 30 January 1942; 132-69, Building New River, N.C. Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 26

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
66. Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina, to Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 7 January 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 67. *BNB*, p. 287.
 68. [Command History], [1946], p. 210.
 69. "Memorandum for Colonel H.M. Peter," Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 3 November 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. H.; QMGC, Box 195, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 70. Ltr, Post Surgeon, Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, New River, North Carolina, to Capt. Agnew, U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 13 January 1943; Medical Field Services, Camp Lejeune; Personnel Division, Correspondence of the Medical Corps Branch, 1919-1957, Box 28, Marine Activities—1944; RG 52, National Archives.
 71. Ltr, Cmdr Don S. Knowlton, Camp Medical Officer, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to Capt. W.J.C. Agnew, U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 23 July 1943; New River 1942-43; Personnel Division, Correspondent of the Medical Corps Branch, 1919-1957, Marine Activities—1943, FMF Units, Box 11; RG 52, National Archives.
 72. *BNB*, p. 287.
 73. C&G, vol. 3, p. 871.
 74. C&G, vol. 3, p. 871.
 75. C&G, vol. 3, pp. 872, 882.
 76. [Command History], [1946], p. 233; *BNB*, p. 289.
 77. *BNB*, p. 287.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 27

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
78. Memo, Resident Officer in Charge of Construction, Contract Noy-4750, to Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 19 June 1941; 132-69, Building New River Area Vol. B; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives; C&G, vol. 3, p. 889.
 79. Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina, to Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 8 July 1941; 132-69 Building New River Area, Vol. B; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 80. C&G, vol. 1, p. 18; C&G, vol. 3, p. 889.
 81. Memo, Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 7 July 1941; 132-69 Building New River Area, Vol. B; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 82. Memo, Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 7 July 1941; 132-69 Building New River Area, Vol. B; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 83. *BNB*, p. 289.
 84. Memo, Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 14 May 1942; 132-69, Building New River, N.C., Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 85. C&G, vol. 3, p. 889.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 28

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Figure 1: Division Training Area, Hadnot Point, June 1943

(See Following Oversized Figure)

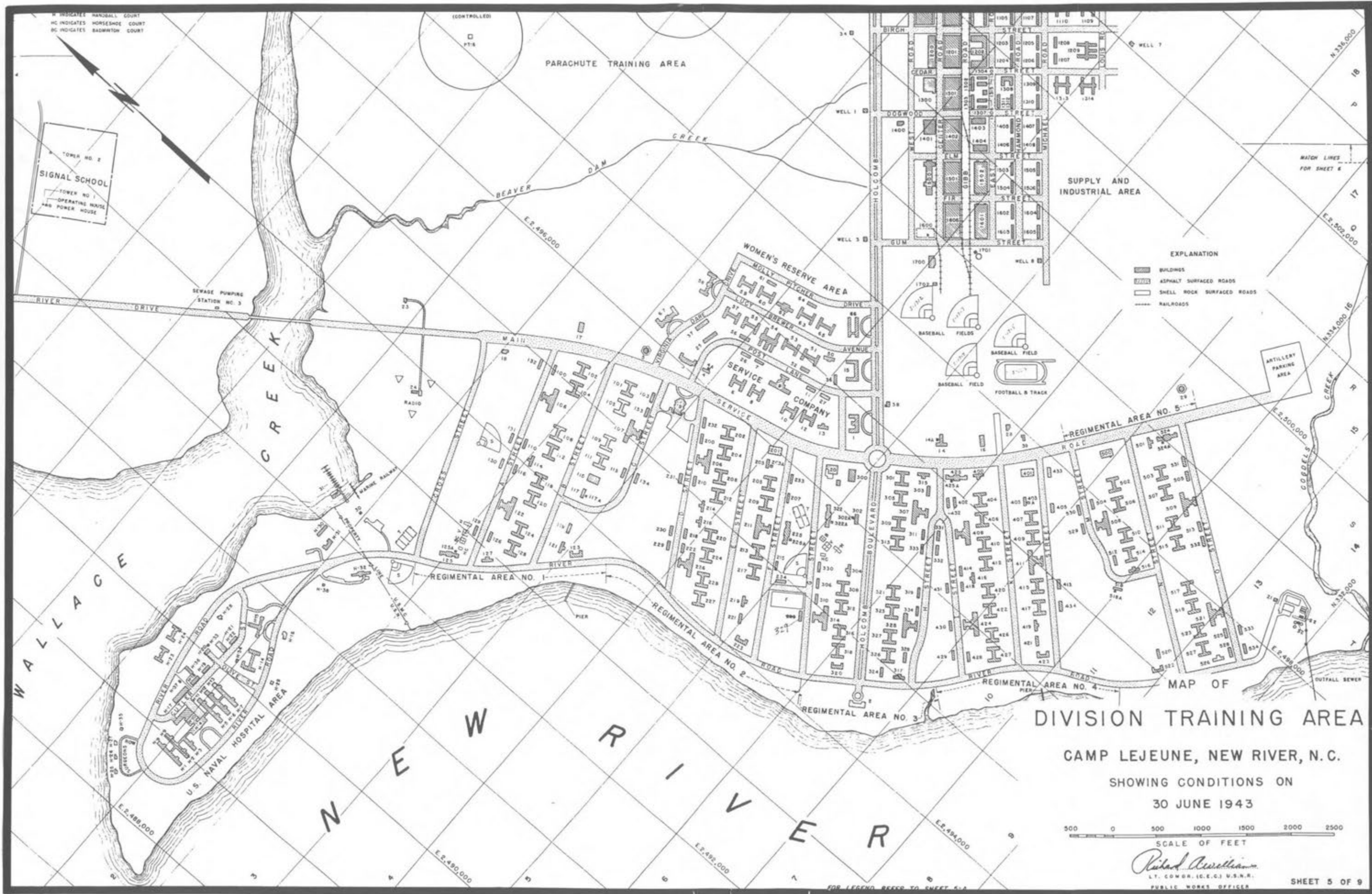


Figure 1: Division Training Area, Hadnot Point, June 1943

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number E Page 29

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp
Lejeune, 1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina



Figure 2: Tent Camps 1 and 2

June 1943

Source: "Map of Tent Camps Nos. 1 & 2 and Vicinity, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, NC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number E Page 30

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp
Lejeune, 1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

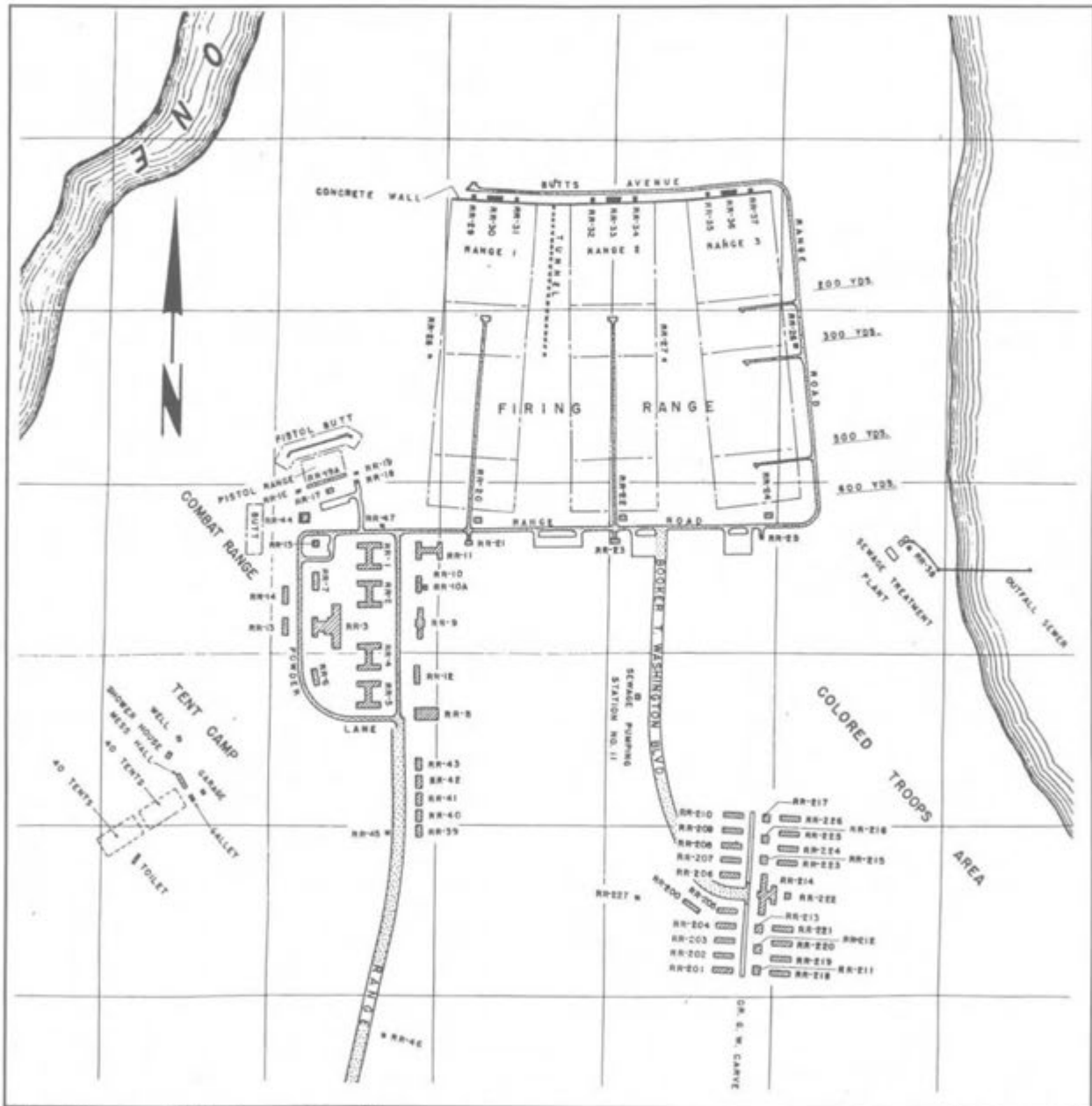


Figure 3: Rifle Range, Stone Bay

June 1943

Source: "Map of Rifle Range Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, NC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number E Page 31

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp
Lejeune, 1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

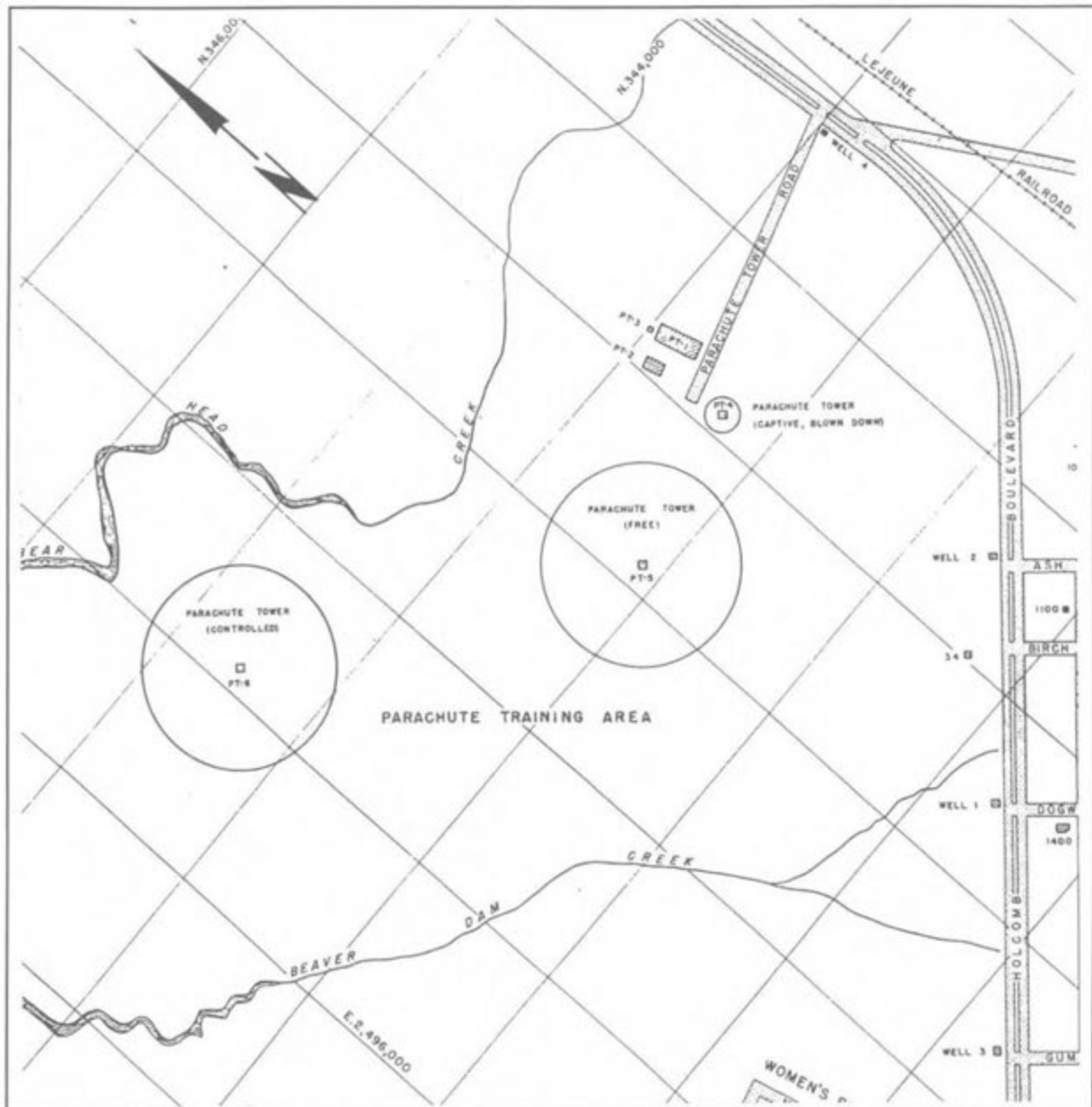


Figure 4: Parachute Training Area, Hadnot Point June 1943

Source: "Map of Division Training Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, NC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number E Page 32

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp
Lejeune, 1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

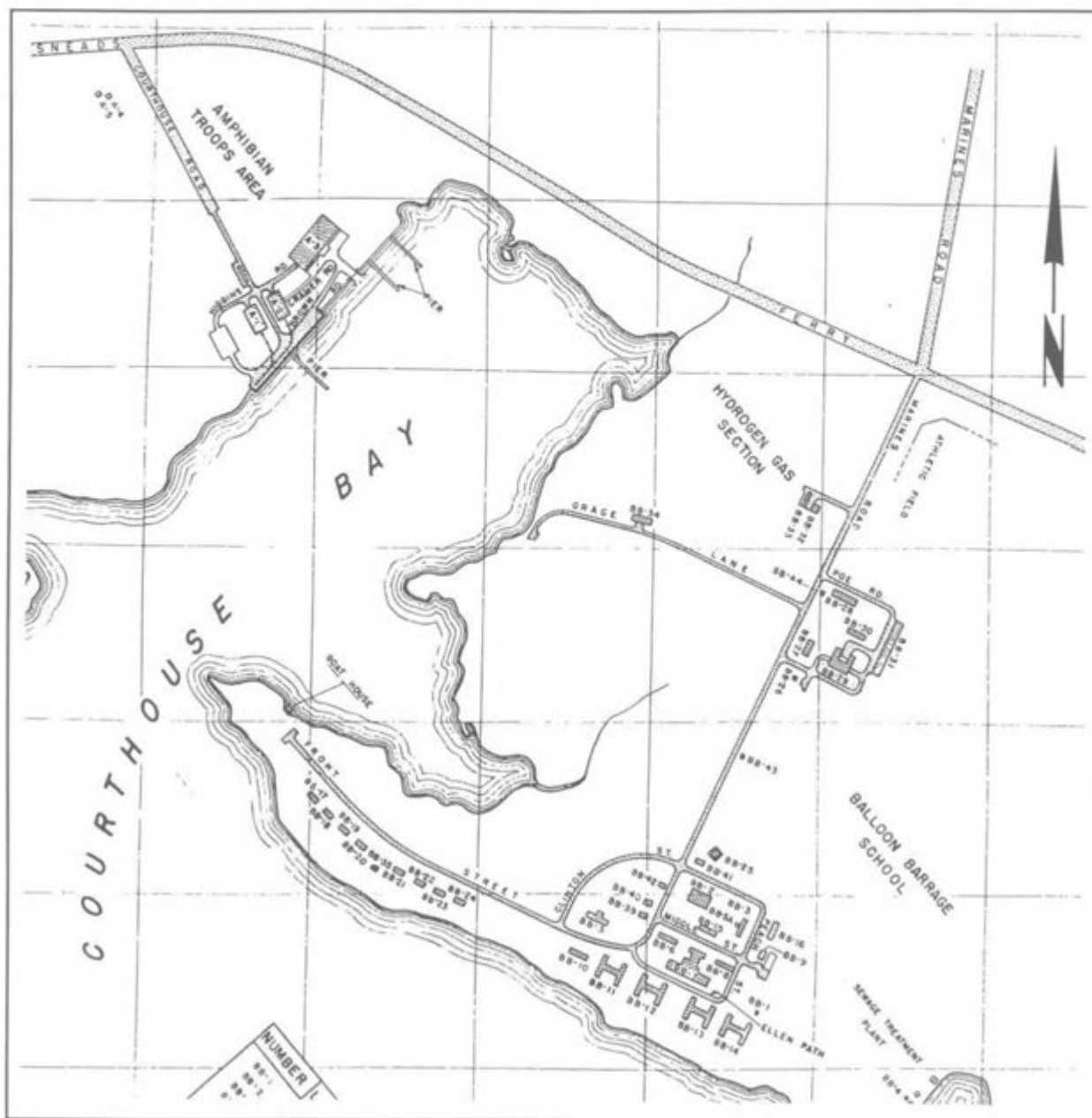


Figure 5: Barrage Balloon School and Amphibious Base, Courthouse Bay June 1943

Source: "Map of Balloon Barrage and Amphibious Troops Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, NC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number E Page 33

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp
Lejeune, 1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

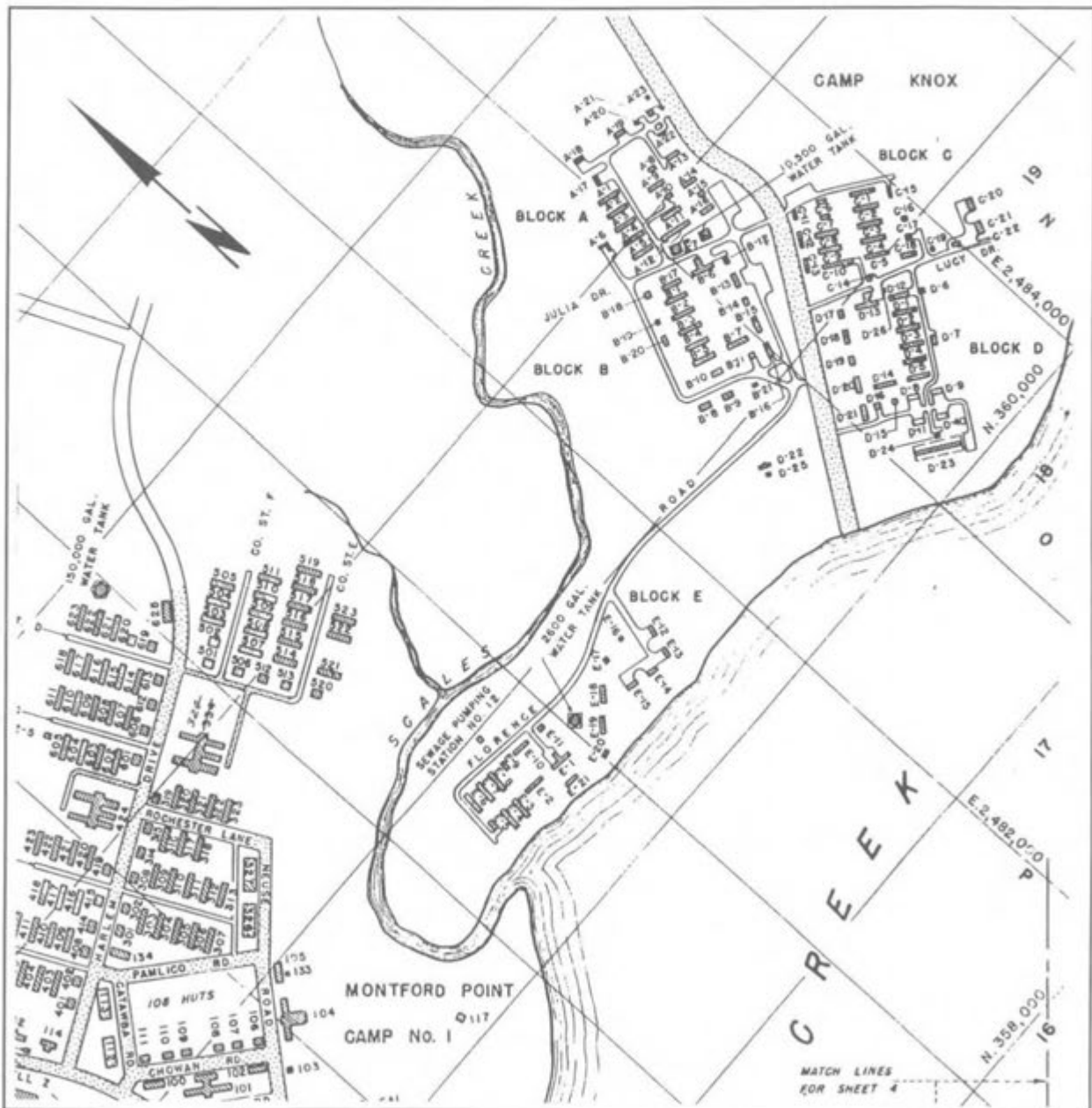


Figure 6: Camp Knox

June 1943

Source: "Map of Montford Point Camp and Vicinity, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, NC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number E Page 34

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp
Lejeune, 1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

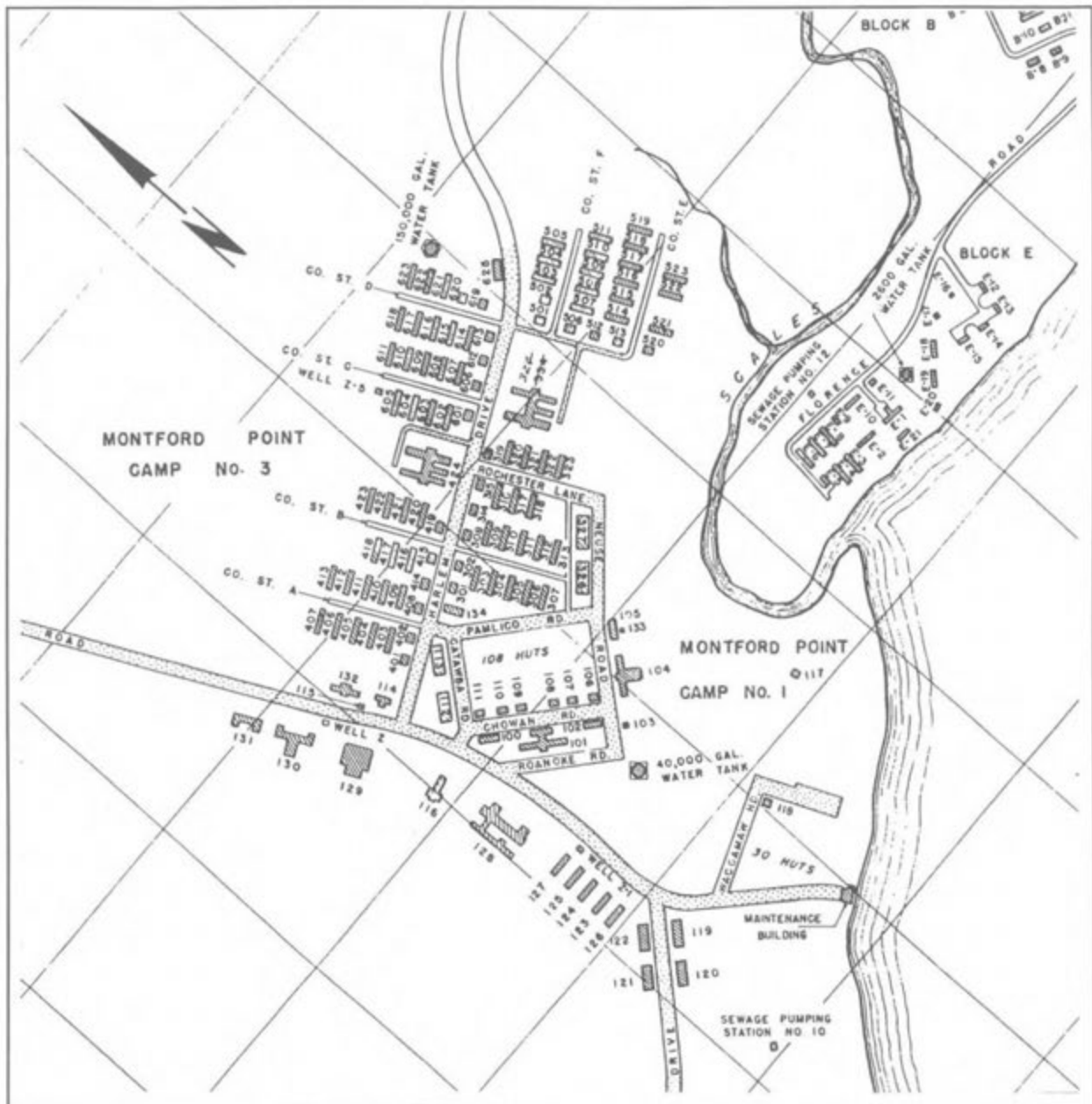


Figure 7: Montford Point Camps 1 and 3

June 1943

Source: "Map of Montford Point Camp and Vicinity, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, NC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number E Page 35

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp
Lejeune, 1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

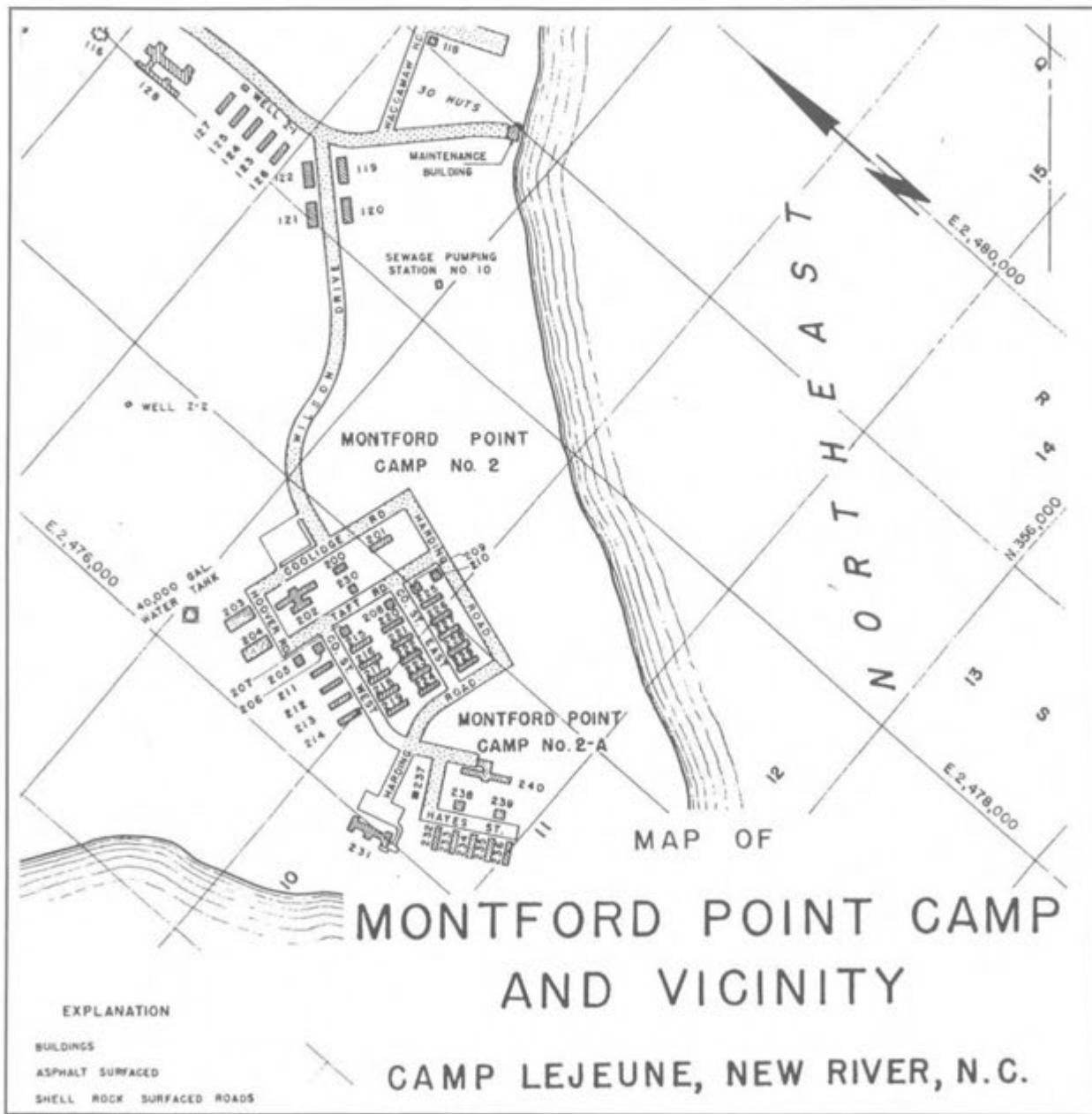


Figure 8: Montford Point Camps 2 and 2-A

June 1943

Source: "Map of Montford Point Camp and Vicinity, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, NC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number E Page 36

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp
Lejeune, 1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina



Figure 9: Industrial and Supply Area, Hadnot Point

June 1943

Source: "Map of Division Training Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, NC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number E Page 37

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp
Lejeune, 1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

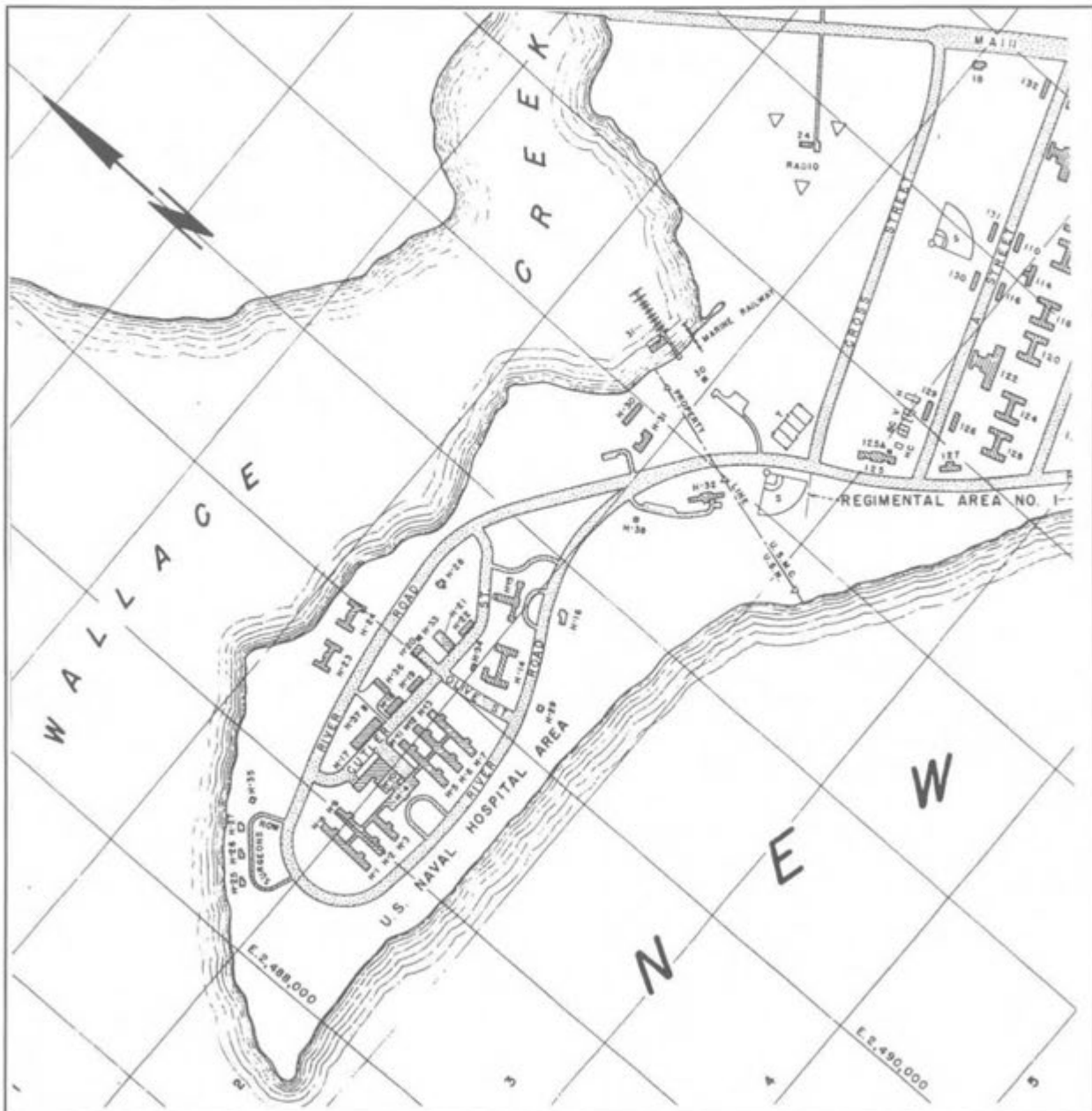


Figure 10: U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune June 1943

Source: "Map of Division Training Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, NC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 38

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Statement of Historic Contexts

II. HISTORIC CONTEXT: MARINE CORPS MOBILIZATION AND TRAINING, CAMP LEJEUNE

A. FLEET MARINE FORCE (FMF) TRAINING CENTER, CAMP LEJEUNE

1. Introduction

The missions and functions of Camp Lejeune during World War II are best understood when compared to those of the other Marine Corps training bases, namely Parris Island, Quantico, and the San Diego area bases. Parris Island and Marine Barracks, San Diego, served as recruit depots as they had since the early twentieth century and Camp Lejeune was designed and built as an advanced training base, but the dictates of space forced the Marine Corps to send recruits from Parris Island to Camp Lejeune for rifle training. In addition, all African-American Marines and the Women's Reserve experienced boot camp at Camp Lejeune because this base was the Corps' only center for primary training for those two minority groups. Space also dictated the relocation of numerous specialist schools from Quantico to Camp Lejeune, including a few officer training courses which traditionally were Quantico's responsibility. Originally intended to be a multipurpose training facility Camp Lejeune fulfilled this intention even more so by absorbing overflow from the two other Atlantic Coast bases.

When the 1st Marine Division left in April 1942, Camp Lejeune became the FMF's east coast training center for replacements and specialists. Camp Elliott near San Diego was its counterpart until the Marine Corps moved all west coast training center activities to the newly acquired Camp Pendleton, to which Camp Lejeune is most often compared.

Almost as soon as the country entered World War II, the Marine Corps realized that its existing training facilities on the West Coast simply were not large enough for training the thousands of men who were flooding the recruiting offices. The Recruit Depot at San Diego had acquired an "annex," Camp Elliott, in 1934, which in turn was enlarged to 32,000 acres in 1940-41, but with the decision to send Marines exclusively to the Pacific Theater, the need for a whole new base gained new urgency. Camp Joseph H. Pendleton was acquired in the spring of 1942 as a temporary counterpart of Camp Lejeune in the advanced training of large, intact infantry and amphibious units; it was activated in September 1942.

In early 1943 overcrowding led to the relocation of Camp Elliott's specialist schools to Camp Pendleton, making camps Lejeune and Pendleton the Marine Corps' major training bases. The Marine Corps transferred Camp Elliott to the Navy in June 1944, thereby centralizing advanced training on the West

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 39

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Coast at Camp Pendleton.¹ Many of the training tasks at Camp Pendleton were duplicated at Camp Lejeune,* but in general, more combat training took place in California. Camp Pendleton was the larger of the two bases, with over 121,000 acres at establishment, and it was the principal continental staging area for the FMF during World War II. More Marines went through Camp Pendleton during World War II than through Camp Lejeune, but this reflects its relative proximity to the theater of operations and the fact that the Marines were not to fight in Europe as originally thought.

After mid-1942, Camp Lejeune became a feeder of men and matériel for camps Elliott and Pendleton. Camp Lejeune specialized in training base defense replacements, communications specialists, cooks and bakers, quartermasters, and barrage balloon units, in addition to the unique programs for training African-Americans, the Women's Reserves, and canines. And, in 1943, when congestion brought military shipping on the West Coast to near gridlock, Camp Lejeune also became an important supply distribution point. Matériel destined for the Pacific Theater was rerouted through the Panama Canal via "underutilized Gulf Coast ports," which placed additional strain on the supply facilities at Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, and Camp Lejeune.²

2. Infantry Training

Camp Lejeune was built to be a *division* training center, where advanced training at the unit level, in all the activities of a Marine division, could take place. During World War II several large units *were* trained intact at Camp Lejeune—notably, the 1st Marine Division and the East Coast echelons of the 3rd and 4th Marine Divisions, plus other infantry regiments—but for the most part, Camp Lejeune's mission became the training of individual replacements, specialists, and unusual or unique Marine units.

The peacetime training system for FMF duty consisted first of basic individual training in the recruit depots followed by individual instruction for some in specialist schools run by the Army or Navy, or in the Marine Corps schools at Quantico. This was followed by unit training progressing from the squad through brigade level, "culminating in joint amphibious training" with the Fleet.³

After the U.S. entered the war, the peacetime training system was disrupted as the Marines created new units. Cadres for new regiments, brigades, and divisions were "robbed" or splintered from existing units, and individual Marines fresh from boot camp or a specialist school filled out the remainder of the complement. Depletions in existing units, whether caused by combat losses or splintering to create a new

* Infantry, artillery, amphibious assault, parachute troops, scout snipers, engineers, motor transport, and field medicine, to name a few.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 40

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

unit, were also made up on an individual basis. In this way the Corps avoided having to disband regiments that sustained heavy losses; established organizations were simply infused with new individuals. The Marine Corps had adopted this practice during World War I, and planned to use it again in the second war.⁴

For the first few months of World War II units trained together, more or less as they had during peacetime, but in May 1942 the Marines initiated individual replacement training. Camp Lejeune and Camp Elliott became the Corps' replacement training centers.

These training centers had a twofold mission. They conducted formal schools for the training of those technical specialists who could not be efficiently trained in units, an activity which had already begun before Pearl Harbor at the Training Center, Quantico. They also operated infantry replacement training activities to provide individual instruction in the basic combat subjects.⁵

Camp Lejeune and Camp Elliott were to be equals in training replacements, but throughout 1942 much of Camp Lejeune was still under construction. Perhaps for this reason and Camp Lejeune's distance from the theater of operations, in December 1942 the Marine Corps decided to forego infantry replacement training at Camp Lejeune, establishing instead a training center in Samoa for this purpose. Battalions of regular infantry replacements from the eastern U.S. were to be formed at Camp Lejeune but not trained, except for such training as was feasible while the units awaited transportation.⁶ "Replacement battalions were purely administrative organizations" convened for the transportation of troops to the Pacific Theater. "They had no tactical organization and were disbanded upon arrival, their members being assigned to combat units on an individual basis."⁷ Although Camp Lejeune would not train infantry replacements (at first), the bulk of replacement training for the base defense battalions took place here.

Initially the replacement battalions from Camp Lejeune were "seasoned" in Samoa, "where they could receive advanced combat training under climatic conditions and over terrain matching the battle area."⁸ The Samoan training center operated from December 1942 to July 1943, when it closed due to the "high incidence of filariasis," the painful swelling of the lymph glands and other tissues caused by a wormlike parasite. After this, Camp Lejeune resumed the instruction of infantry replacements from the eastern U.S.⁹ Training procedures at Camp Lejeune were comparable to those at Camp Elliott but overall, the majority of infantry replacements in World War II probably went through Camp Elliott.

Although each training center developed its own specific program, all replacements received eight weeks of instruction in the following subjects: infantry weapons, hand-to-hand combat, cover and concealment, field fortifications, infiltration tactics and countermeasures, sniper tactics and countermeasures, jungle warfare,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 41

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

small unit tactics, and amphibious training—all in addition to lengthy marches and physical conditioning. Half this time was spent in field exercises, where students learned both offensive and defensive tactics, and half of these took place at night.¹⁰

3. Infantry Training for Officers

By late 1942 a shortage of qualified instructors seriously threatened the training of infantry replacements. Reports of inadequately trained replacements filtered back from the combat zones, so the training centers lengthened and expanded the infantry training schedule; additional instructors were obtained but the quality of the individual instructors varied considerably.¹¹ Among the changes in the replacement training program, and in response to this particular problem, an Infantry Leader-Instructor School was established at Camp Lejeune in August 1943. It offered a rigorous 8-week course for junior officers covering the subjects of rifle platoon, rifle company weapons, machine gun platoon, mortar platoon, scout-sniper, bayonet skills, and physical conditioning.¹²

Many of the students had little or no combat experience, so the course emphasized realistic training as much as possible. “In addition to the vast training facilities which were already available at Camp Lejeune, the Leader-Instructor School...built many more.” These included “an individual attack course with live ammunition,” an “area for indirect firing problems...complete with fire control and observation towers,” “a small unit Jap combat course against a demonstration squad of Guadalcanal veterans,” a mock-up village, and “a series of fortified positions” such as were encountered in the Central Pacific.¹³ The combat village may have been what was called Little Tokyo (location unknown); the Marines have subsequently erected many different combat villages, and the present-day mock-up is not a World War II construction.¹⁴ Where the Infantry Leader-Instructor School was headquartered is not known at this time.

In charge of infantry training was the Infantry Battalion, which in May 1943 assumed the functions of the former School Battalion, including the Officers Indoctrination School, Field Medical Service School, Cooks and Bakers School, and Infantry Sections.¹⁵ Later, the decidedly non-infantry schools were grouped under different organizations.

The Officers Indoctrination School was located at Courthouse Bay, in the former Barrage Balloon School facilities (see below). It grew out of “officer candidate detachments” that were organized in the two FMF training centers, Camp Lejeune and Camp Elliott, in April 1943. “These detachments were designed to select the most promising officer candidates from the NCO ranks for further training at the Officer Candidate Course (OCC) at Quantico, and to refresh their knowledge of basic infantry subjects and mathematics before forwarding them to Quantico.”¹⁶ By June 1943, the Infantry Battalion “was responsible

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 42

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

for the basic infantry training [of] more than 800 prospective Marine Second Lieutenants" at Courthouse Bay.¹⁷ Within the year a Reserve Officer Course (ROC) had been added at Camp Lejeune. The purpose of the special officers' school was to redress problems associated with the commissioning of officers in the field, especially that of inconsistent infantry training.¹⁸ Camp Elliott had its own Officers Indoctrination School but the Reserve Officer Course was evidently offered only at Camp Lejeune.¹⁹ The officer candidate courses were later removed from the Infantry Battalion and made into a separate training battalion.²⁰

B. RIFLE RANGE

Although it is not strictly true anymore, one of the principal tenets in the ideology of the U.S. Marine Corps is that every Marine is basically an infantryman. Even today, given the technical advances in weaponry and a complex organization that accommodates a bewildering variety of occupational specialties, the Marine Corps deems rifle range qualification a critical exam in its curricula. For this reason, the rifle range is among the most important features of any Marine Corps training base, and in the development of Camp Lejeune careful attention was paid to the location, design and operation of this feature.

Originally, the rifle range was to be located on the east side of the New River in Area G, the combat area. Camp Lejeune's planners contemplated alternative sites in the fall of 1941 when it was discovered that the original location would be a serious obstruction to exercises in that area.²¹ In spite of its greater distance from the main area at Hadnot Point, the present site on the west side of the New River was selected in December 1941.²²

The Marines planned the layout of ranges and buildings from December 1941 until around April 1942. Actively involved in this process were Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, the Liaison Officer at Marine Barracks, New River; Gen. L.W.T. Waller, Jr., of Plans and Policies, and Gen. Seth Williams, Quartermaster, Marine Corps. General Waller was a former brigade commander and renown veteran of expeditionary forces in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In the planning of the rifle range at Camp Lejeune he acted as a consulting expert.²³

Three 50-target rifle ranges with 200-, 300-, 400-, and 500-yard firing points, were laid out near the western shore of Stone Bay, south of Stone Creek. A long distance (1000-yard) machine gun range with 24 targets was sandwiched between the three ranges and the bay. According to standard guidelines of the time, Range B faces due north; ranges A and C are a few degrees east and west of north, respectively. Paved roads run down the center of each range so "that ammunition [could] be supplied to firing points without stopping firing on adjacent ranges" for safety purposes.²⁴ Gen. Waller also recommended that a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 43

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

tunnel be constructed from the butts** between Range A and Range B south approximately 300 yards, "so that personnel, witnessing officers, etc., would have ready access to the butts from these ranges without [having to drive around all three ranges to reach the butts]."25

An area for pistol ranges, of which only one was built, was set aside just west of the rifle ranges. The pistol range had 30 targets, all electrically operated. Each of the rifle ranges and the pistol range had its own range house, target houses, and magazines for storing ammunition. Targets were fixed or prepared, and stored in the target houses, and the personnel in the range house supervised the operation of the each range. On the three rifle ranges, the target houses were located behind the butt, and toilets were built there too for the "pit detail" that manned the butts and target houses.

The butts at the New River rifle range were actually one of its most "modern" features. Instead of the traditional trough or pit with vertical concrete walls, the Marine Corps employed "the undercut type of butts" as developed at the newly completed Camp Perry rifle range. In this type, the wall closest to the firing line was dug out and ceiled with a concrete slab that sloped from the top of the trough back toward the firing line, creating a triangular space underneath for targets to be stored and for the pit detail to sit between firings. The leading edge of the angled ceiling was supported by vertical concrete posts, and soil covered the dugout. The dugout or undercut area was to be high and deep enough to store all the targets needed for one day's firing, so that runs to and from the target house were cut to a minimum. Gen. Waller noted that this design would also absorb the heat and glare of the sun, and keep the pit detail in the shade and protection of the concrete overhang, to which Gen. Williams remarked: "If they're made too comfortable the pit detail goes to sleep!"26

The permanent housing, subsistence, and administration area for the Rifle Range lay immediately south of the pistol range. This complex, "almost a base within itself," consisted of four barracks, a mess hall, administration building, post exchange, bachelor officers' quarters (BOQ), theater/gymnasium, store houses, and central heating plant. "Offices of the range are located in the handsome Administration building which overlooks the firing ranges. The two story building contains offices, class rooms, and an armory."27 Except for the two-story administration building and heat plant, all buildings were identical to their counterparts at Hadnot Point and Courthouse Bay. For married officers there were five quarters identical to those constructed at Paradise Point.

** A "butt" is a long, trough-like structure immediately in front of a large earthen berm at the far end of a firing range. The earthen berm serves as a backstop that absorbs the impact of any bullets that miss the targets, which are raised and lowered by the people in the trough-like "pit" in front of it.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 44

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

When it opened in September 1942, the Rifle Range at Camp Lejeune was considered the most modern in the history of the Marine Corps.²⁸ In commenting on the initial plans, Gen. Waller regarded them "beautiful in every detail." And Gen. Williams declared with obvious pride: "This range will be the most modern, up to date, practical range built up to 1942 in any country in the world. It's up to the line to see that the Marines [hit] the bullseyes."²⁹

The permanent barracks area at Rifle Range could accommodate a battalion, but additional housing was still necessary, probably because as soon as the new range opened, recruits from Parris Island were brought up to Camp Lejeune to complete their rifle training. According to the base newspaper "The Corps has expanded so rapidly in the past two years that the P.I. range cannot handle all the platoons coming through recruit training at present."³⁰ After three weeks at Parris Island, the boots moved to Camp Lejeune for three weeks. They were billeted at Tent Camp for "two weeks on the school range [there] under the careful supervision of Rifle Range instructors. This [was] followed by a week or more of actual firing on the new range."³¹ At the Rifle Range, the recruits may have lived in an 80-unit tent camp southwest of the barracks area. The tent camp had its own mess hall, galley, shower house, and toilet buildings—probably all tents or of temporary construction. The galley and 88 tents were removed immediately after the war ended.³²

Each class of African-American recruits from Montford Point also spent a week at the Rifle Range. In early 1943, a separate encampment for African-American Marines was constructed approximately one half-mile south of the ranges. This compound had 17 platoon barracks, six washroom buildings, a mess hall, and heating plant identical to those of Montford Point Camp No. 2. The main street of the rectangular camp was named Dr. G.W. Carver Street, and the Marines traveled to and from the ranges via Booker T. Washington Road. Approximately half of this camp has been demolished, or damaged in training exercises since 1946.

The Rifle Range was also used by any Marines who needed to requalify with the rifle, and by the thousands of infantry replacements training at Camp Lejeune. In order to provide additional instruction facilities, four school buildings of the tile block, stucco, and brick construction were built behind the permanent barracks in 1943.

C. TRAINING CENTER ACTIVITIES, HADNOT POINT

1. Artillery Training

In 1941 artillery instruction in the Marine Corps consisted of the Base Defense Weapons Class, a 12-week

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 45

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

course taught by the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico. It was a course for officers only, in which student officers learned a combination of field, anti-aircraft and seacoast artillery methods and tactics. (Artillery training for enlisted men was accomplished in established FMF units.) Before the U.S. entered the war, however, the pressures of mobilization forced the Marines to split the course into Field Artillery and Base Defense sections in order to reduce class size and speed up the training process; course length was also decreased by two weeks. In general, field artillery reinforced the infantry in land actions, while base defense artillery defended an advanced base from attack by air or sea.

Seacoast and anti-aircraft artillery were critical to the Marine Corps' new base defense battalions, the training of which was a principal task of the Training Center at Camp Lejeune during World War II. The base defense battalion was a "heavily armed and relatively immobile" unit intended to defend newly taken advanced bases, thus freeing the infantry units of the FMF from any defensive tasks. The defense battalion originally was intended to move into a base after the assault units had landed and secured it, helping to eliminate the last of the enemy occupants if necessary, and then to assume the entire defense of the base. This would allow the infantry to continue advancing as quickly as possible. "As originally conceived and organized, defense battalions consisted of seacoast and anti-aircraft artillery batteries, searchlight and sound locator units, and anti-aircraft and beach defense machine gun units."³³

The Base Defense Section moved to Camp Lejeune in January 1943, like many other special Marine schools because of crowding at Quantico. Not only were quarters in short supply at Quantico, but the classes logjammed at the firing range. In spite of a new 50,000-acre range at Quantico and the routing of some officer students to Parris Island for firing, too many artillery officers were finishing the course without sufficient practice in actual firing. A class had been dispatched to Camp Lejeune for firing in November 1942 and that worked so well that the Corps transferred the entire course there. The Base Defense Section became the Officer's Base Defense School in January 1943. The school "was part of the...Artillery Battalion, which, in turn, was a component of the Training Center, Camp Lejeune. The new setup was a great improvement over...Quantico because the availability of firing areas enabled students to 'shoot as they learned' instead of concentrating all firing at the end of the course."³⁴ Field artillery continued to be taught at Quantico.

During 1943, artillery training at Camp Lejeune changed in two respects. First, in almost a reversion to the prewar composite course, the Marines added some field artillery instruction to the predominantly seacoast and anti-aircraft program. Both the Field Artillery School at Quantico and the Officers' Base Defense School at Camp Lejeune resumed 12-week schedules. The extra two weeks were welcomed, for the lack of artillery officers in the Pacific was acute and the Marines had introduced new weapons to both field and base defense artillery. "An additional problem for base defense students arose from the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 46

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

employment of base defense artillery in support of ground troops, a development which had not been anticipated when these Marine units were first committed to action in the South Pacific."³⁵

The second change during 1943 was the introduction of artillery courses for the enlisted ranks, the first time in Marine Corps history that enlisted men were trained in artillery before being assigned to their units in the field. Enlisted men reported to the Artillery Battalion at Camp Lejeune straight out of boot camp. Here they were assigned to batteries for four-week training courses in all subjects relating to "the operation and simple maintenance of artillery."³⁶ The reason for this change was probably related to the shortage of artillery officers and the diverse lot of weapons the Marines were now using in the Pacific: trained enlisted men would increase the efficiency of the batteries, and in the absence of a fully trained officer, they may have proved critically important to the continued functioning of a battery until a replacement officer arrived.

Artillery training was further reorganized in early 1944, with the creation of a special 16-week course for officers, to be divided equally between Quantico and Camp Lejeune. Classroom instruction and some practice firing in field artillery took place at Quantico, while the final eight weeks were spent at Camp Lejeune mainly on seacoast firing methods and problems. The course ended with a one-week field maneuver involving the emplacement and displacement of seacoast batteries and firing problems in both seacoast and field artillery. Anti-aircraft instruction was also reorganized in early 1944, being divided into two courses, according to the different kinds of guns (heavy and light) used in this kind of defense. These two courses were also taught at Camp Lejeune. Thus, Marine Corps artillery training expanded from two courses—field and base defense—to four courses: field, seacoast (which included instruction in field artillery as just mentioned), and two anti-aircraft artillery courses.³⁷

This highly specialized arrangement did not last long, however. It "represented the high water mark for base defense artillery training," for in June 1944 the pendulum began to swing ever more toward field artillery, reflecting events in the Pacific war.³⁸ "During the campaigns on Guadalcanal and the other Solomons the defense of an island was of vital concern." As the offensives in the South and Central Pacific shifted into high gear late in 1943, the American forces struck such heavy blows at Japanese sea and air power that the threat of enemy attack on secured island bases—and therefore the need for base defense artillery—was substantially diminished. At the same time "the strongly fortified Japanese-held islands in the Gilberts, Marshalls, Marianas, and Palaus demanded more and heavier field artillery."³⁹ Seacoast artillery training at Camp Lejeune continued on a reduced scale through the fall of 1944, and was discontinued in December 1944. Anti-aircraft artillery training at Camp Lejeune was evidently discontinued altogether in late 1944.⁴⁰

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 47

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

The Artillery Battalion occupied Regimental Area 5 at Hadnot Point in early 1943, as soon as its quarters there were ready. In addition to the classroom buildings in Area 5, students received instruction in two simulators at Hadnot Point, the Waller Gunnery Trainer and the Mark I Gunnery Trainer, in buildings 28 and 39 respectively.

The Waller trainer building was a plain wooden building erected in 1942 near the Protestant Chapel on the Main Service Road. This location was selected for its proximity to existing utility lines, and because there were many trees on the site to screen it from view: Building 28 was so obviously out of step with the prevailing Neocolonial architectural theme that the base planners were anxious to minimize the visual contrast.⁴¹ Inside this wood-framed shell was "a highly technical and complex arrangement of motion pictures, screen panoramas, and moving targets designed to instruct gunners to fire on fast moving targets."⁴² Building 28 no longer exists.

In December 1942, the Marine Corps authorized the installation of Mark I gunnery trainers at Camp Lejeune and Camp Pendleton. At Camp Lejeune this trainer-simulator was also placed inside a wooden building of strictly utilitarian design (Building 39), and located near the Waller Gunnery Trainer. It was probably built in early 1943 from standard Navy plans.⁴³ The windowless design of the building and the fact that part of its equipment was ordered "from the Polaroid Corporation" suggest that the Mark I Gunnery Trainer operated in a fashion similar to the Waller trainer.⁴⁴ Building 39 is still on its original site.

Classes in seacoast and anti-aircraft artillery may also have been quartered temporarily in the barracks at the Beach Area or they may have bivouacked elsewhere along Camp Lejeune's oceanfront while they practiced firing at targets towed behind surface ships and airplanes. White Marines training as replacements for base defense battalions already in the Pacific, and African-Americans in the 51st and 52nd Base Defense Battalions both received this live-fire training on the beach, but probably in separate areas.

2. Field Medical Service School

The Field Medical Service School was established at Camp Lejeune in April 1943 to prepare Navy medical officers, pharmacists, and corpsmen for the health and medical problems that would occur among the Marines fighting in the Pacific. Because these were Navy personnel who would be living and working in a Marine Corps environment, and in or near combat zones, the school not only taught its students Marine Corps organization but also the rudiments of military science, infantry and amphibious tactics, and chemical warfare. The students learned methods of field medicine, sanitation, and hygiene, and presumably also how to treat the particular illnesses associated with the Pacific region.⁴⁵

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 48

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

The school was housed in its own barracks with "spacious grounds, room for administrative offices [and] its own storehouse" in Regimental Area No. 4 at Hadnot Point.⁴⁶ Later Tables of Organization for Camp Lejeune do not list this school among the training activities at the base in 1945, suggesting that it operated only during 1943 and 1944.⁴⁷

D. SPECIAL ENLISTED TRAINING

1. Signal Battalion

Prior to 1939, special enlisted training in the Marine Corps was usually accomplished by sending personnel to Navy, Army, or civilian schools, or by instruction within established FMF units. With mobilization, however, demand for specialists outpaced training, and the Navy and Army courses began to fill up with students from those services. Shortages in enlisted specialists in the Marine Corps appeared in early 1940, especially after the activation of the base defense battalions, which required a variety of occupational specialists. Accordingly, the Corps established its first new specialist schools in late 1940, including cooks and bakers, tank training, and communications.⁴⁸

As mobilization accelerated throughout the short-of-war period and Marines were increasingly squeezed out of Navy and Army courses, the Corps streamlined and accelerated its few existing specialist courses. Training in tactical units continued, but this proved to be highly unsatisfactory because the quality of instruction varied widely from unit to unit. In February 1941, shortages and problems in enlisted specialist training forced the Marine Corps to organize the Training Center, Marine Barracks, Quantico, to conduct formal schools. These included Amphibian Tractor, Engineer, Motor Transport, and Ordnance, but ironically, no attempt was made to unite all specialist training under this command.⁴⁹ The communications schools, for instance, remained in the province of the Division of Plans and Policies.⁵⁰

"By April 1942, formal school facilities had been expanded to include courses in barrage balloon, parachute, chemical warfare, landing boats, and the Japanese language" but this was still not nearly enough to meet the demand. In mid-1942, the Marines began an almost wholesale expansion of specialist training such that by 1945 over 70 percent of enlisted specialist instruction occurred in the Corps' own schools.⁵¹

Special enlisted training in communications was among the most important functions of Camp Lejeune during World War II. The communications schools were transferred from Quantico to Camp Lejeune in October and November 1942 due to overcrowding at the former.⁵² Later, a smaller signal school was activated at Camp Pendleton mainly for field radio and telephone operators, but most initial training in communications appears to have been conducted by the Signal Battalion at Camp Lejeune.⁵³ The principal

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 49

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

schools of the Signal Battalion were the Electronics, Radio, and Telephone schools. Students identified in boot camp at Parris Island and San Diego as good candidates for communication occupations were sent to Camp Lejeune for basic training in those fields, then to other schools for advanced training or to tactical units for operational training.⁵⁴

The schools emphasized the practical application of electronics theory, and "a considerable portion of each course [was] devoted to field exercises in which full advantage is taken of the excellent facilities afforded by the various types of terrain in the Camp Lejeune area." Most of the classroom and laboratory instruction took place in the Signal Battalion's buildings in Area No. 3 at Hadnot Point, while field classes and exercises were held in a wooded area now occupied by the Stone Street Elementary School, and at Onslow Beach.⁵⁵

The primary purpose of the Radio School to train field radio operators. Students spent their first nine weeks in the classroom and laboratory, and their last six weeks in field training, the last three of which were devoted to "night exercises in radio communication."⁵⁶ Classes were in elementary electricity and radio operation, naval procedure, and the sending and receiving of coded messages. Students maintained physical fitness by carrying their radio equipment daily over an obstacle course, on long marches, and it seems, everywhere they went. In the field training phase, the students learned to conceal and operate the radio sets in situations designed to simulate actual combat. In addition to field radio operators, the Radio School trained high-speed radio operators for work in larger communications centers, and signal draftsmen, who learned to prepare "circuit diagrams and line route maps under field conditions."⁵⁷

The Telephone School conducted two courses, an eight-week Field Telephone Course and a twenty-week Telephone Electricians Course. In the first course, trainees studied "Marine Corps organization, semaphore, message center operation, map reading, elementary electricity, battery telephone equipment, splicing and tying field wire, setting up and operating equipment, and the [operation of radio networks]." Half of the Field Telephone Course was devoted to field training, with emphasis on concealment and working under combat conditions. These exercises helped maintain the men's physical condition too, as they climbed trees and lugged drums of wire and their telephone carts through Camp Lejeune's swamps and dense underbrush. The telephone electricians course covered similar topics but in more detail and with emphasis on repair and maintenance.⁵⁸

Training for each class of the electronics, radio, and telephone schools culminated in a combined landing exercise lasting two days. In this exercise the students, loaded with full equipment and combat kit, disembarked from the troop transport mock-up into landing boats and stormed Onslow Beach. Once ashore they immediately established communications systems, and advanced inland through dunes, creeks, swamps

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 50

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

and forest. Aircraft were used to enhance the feeling of a battle situation.⁵⁹

The Signal Battalion evidently occupied Area No. 3 at Hadnot Point from the fall of 1942 until the end of the war. Here were quartered all three of the communications schools, the battalion's Headquarters & Service Company, radio and telephone companies—which may have been responsible for the maintenance and repair of all the battalion's electronic equipment—and, after December 1942, and an aircraft warning company.⁶⁰ The Signal Battalion probably shared Area No. 3 with the Parachute Battalion until the latter group left Camp Lejeune in July 1943. Most of the buildings in this group remain.

At Onslow Beach a "detachment of students" lived without running water in "patched-up summer cottages" until four permanent barracks were completed in early 1944. Consistent with the change in construction materials that occurred after October, 1942, these were one-story tile block and stucco buildings identical to those built for the "colored labor battalion" in the Industrial and Supply Area. This barracks group also included a mess hall, two classroom buildings, and a central heating plant identical to those erected at Montford Point Camp No. 2. All of these structures except one classroom building are still standing but are in poor condition.

2. Parachute Troops

The prevailing opinion that the Marine Corps would collaborate with the U.S. Army in the liberation of Europe led the Marines in 1940-1941 to incorporate a number of new (for them) and highly specialized activities into the FMF, including parachute troops, troop-carrying gliders, and barrage balloons. These units were comparable to those of the Army, which had developed them for use in a European war where large numbers of troops could be deposited *en masse* over a wide area. Yet even after the Joint Board decided to send the Marines to the Pacific rather than to Europe, the Marine Corps retained its parachute program. Evidently the paramarines were considered an additional "weapon," albeit an experimental one, in the Corps's amphibious arsenal, and six months into the war no one really knew exactly what combination of forces it would take to defeat the Japanese.

The Marine Corps organized its first parachute detachment at Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, in the fall of 1940, to prepare officers and enlisted men for deployment as parachutists with FMF units. In the summer of 1941, enough men had been trained to form the 1st Parachute Battalion at Quantico, and the 2nd Parachute Battalion at Camp Elliott, California. The 1st Battalion later moved to Camp Lejeune for further training; it left camp for the Pacific in June 1942. In the meantime the Corps expanded the program, establishing parachute training schools at Camp Gillespie near San Diego, and at Camp Lejeune in May and June 1942, respectively.⁶¹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 51

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

As a Division Training Center, Camp Lejeune was intended from the beginning to provide facilities for Marine parachute troops. The present site north of Hadnot Point was selected as early as July 1941, because it was a large area already relatively clear of trees,⁶² well away from potential aircraft interference, and close to the main barracks area. The site plan for the parachute training area was approved in January 1942 and the buildings were designed in March, but construction probably did not begin until June 1942.⁶³

In December 1942, the paratroopers were housed in Regimental Area 3 and/or 4 in the Division Training Area at Hadnot Point, where the school's offices and classrooms may also have been housed.⁶⁴ By April 1943, they had been moved to Regimental Area No. 1 which they shared with the Navy Seabees (construction battalions).⁶⁵ In the training area were a small heating plant, three steel training towers, a large building for storing and packing parachutes, and a training building containing airplane fuselage mock-ups, jumping platforms, and enough space for 100 men to do calisthenics. The training building was to be like that under construction at Camp Gillespie, near San Diego, California.⁶⁶

Marine Corps parachute training lasted six weeks. It began with three weeks devoted to physical conditioning, tumbling, and the care and packing of a parachute, in addition to the weapons training that every Marine infantryman received. The students learned tumbling first on a ground mat, followed by jumping and tumbling drills from a three-foot- and then a six-foot-high platform. They also rehearsed the actual jumping drill in a mock-up fuselage several feet above the ground.⁶⁷ There may have been indoor and outdoor jumping platforms and mock-ups so that students could practice regardless of the weather.

In week four of the training cycle, students began jumping from the training towers. There were two, 250-foot steel towers, one controlled and one free—the latter also called "the 'fly-away tower'." Each tower had four long steel truss arms at the top, all parallel to the ground. Under each tower stood a square, two-story building that housed among other things, the machinery used to operate each tower and a drying tower to dry the training harnesses. The four legs of each tower were anchored on concrete footings at the corner of the building underneath.⁶⁸

On the controlled tower (at Building PT-6), students donned a training harness and parachute that was attached by eight cables to one of the arms high above. The cables guided the parachute slowly to the ground so that the students could practice landing. (An electric winch lifted the trainees to the top of the tower.)⁶⁹

After this gentle practice students moved on to the captive tower, a third, smaller structure (at Building PT-4), to experience "opening shock" or the jolt received when the parachute opens and momentarily halts downward movement. This tower was apparently similar in design and construction to the taller towers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 52

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Here the student was dropped from one of the horizontal arms but when he pulled the rip cord on the training harness, his downward plunge was abruptly halted and he swung to a full stop approximately 50 feet above the ground. Not surprisingly, trainees called this the "'torture device'."⁷⁰

The free tower (at Building PT-5) was identical to the controlled tower but without the guide cables. The training harness and parachute were clipped to a cable attached to the arm above, and the student was lifted to the top. When released he drifted to the ground completely free in an "almost perfect simulation of the actual plane jump from 1,000 feet."⁷¹

After five weeks of training, the students were ready to jump from a flying airplane. They made six practice jumps, the last of which was a night jump.⁷² All of these jumps were made over a rectangular landing zone north of the runways at the Peterfield Point airfield. The parachute students received their wings at this point, but continued training intensively in weapons, map reading, techniques of individual combat, and "demolitions so [they could] land behind the enemy lines and disrupt the enemy installations."⁷³

The Parachute School at Camp Lejeune operated through July 1943, when it was consolidated into the west coast school at Camp Gillespie, California. The program as a whole was short-lived, however, for the Marine Corps decided to disband the parachute units in December 1943. In all, four battalions of parachute troops were organized and trained, enough to form a regiment.⁷⁴ Most of those trained at Camp Lejeune were replacements for the battalions that had already gone to the Pacific.⁷⁵ At Camp Lejeune, the training towers, the parachute building (PT-1), training building (PT-2), and heating plant (PT-3) are gone, but the buildings under the three towers still remain.

The World War II parachute program was an anomaly in the history of the Marine Corps, but a logical one. Its inception illustrates the growing complexity of amphibious warfare by 1940, as well as the Corps' expectations for its role in the imminent conflict. The discontinuation of the program reflected the Marine Corps' new wartime focus (the Pacific Theater) and the lessons learned about fighting an amphibious war under those circumstances. Basically, the parachute program ended because the Marine Corps did not have the air transport capacity necessary—due to a lack of planes and the prohibitive distance of targets from shore-based staging areas—to carry paratroopers to their targets, and because FMF objectives in the Pacific Theater involved "small, densely defended areas...unsuitable for mass parachute landings." In the end the Marine parachute troops never made a combat jump during World War II, but the high level of physical fitness and skill in small-unit tactics demanded by their training program made them exceptional ground troops.⁷⁶

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 53

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

3. Glider Base, Peterfield Point Airfield

Although the Marine Corps simultaneously developed the air station at New Bern (MCAS Cherry Creek), Camp Lejeune needed an air field of its own for emergency purposes and for the planes used in training parachute troops. Peterfield Point southeast of the Tent Camp was chosen as the site of this facility in late 1941.⁷⁷ Throughout the war years it was variously referred to as the Emergency Landing Field, the Glider Base, the Seaplane Base, or simply the airfield at Peterfield Point. By October 1942 a "Glider Training Base" consisting of three 5000-foot runways, taxiways and warm-up pad, a seaplane ramp down to the New River, and "glider repair shops" had been built at Peterfield Point.⁷⁸

The "naval aviation troop-carrying glider program" originated in the Congressional authorization for an increase in Navy and Marine Corps aviation in 1941. This included a provision for four Marine "glider groups with a capacity to lift 10,000 Marines." Three glider bases were to be established: Eagle Mountain Lake, Texas; Edenton, North Carolina; and Shawnee, Oklahoma. In spite of construction at the so-called glider base at New River, the Texas base was apparently the only one activated, when the Marine Glider Group moved there from Parris Island in November 1942.⁷⁹

Soon afterward the Marines realized the shortcomings of this program. The Corps simply did not have enough transport planes to haul the gliders, and the transport-glider combination could not withstand long distance flights in bad weather, both common characteristics of air travel in the Pacific. Furthermore, the stratagem of landing glider troops behind enemy lines in an assault was, like the parachute program, better suited to a land war in Europe than to the island-hopping campaign of the Pacific. The Marine Corps scrapped the glider program in June 1943.⁸⁰

The airfield at Peterfield Point was capable of serving seaplanes but neither did it become a seaplane base. Mainly the field was used by planes carrying parachute troops on practice jumps until this program was transferred to California in July 1943.⁸¹ At that time, facilities at the airfield consisted of ten buildings and structures, including the operations building with control tower, an administration building, a wooden nose hangar, a carburetor test shop and two other shops, and utilities buildings.⁸² Of these only the Operations Building (LF-1 [AS-820]) and a transformer shed (LF-3 [AS-819]) are extant. As an airfield, after July 1943 this facility probably functioned mostly as an emergency landing field for high level Marine Corps officers and other visiting dignitaries arriving by plane.

By June 1944, seven new structures had been added to the complex, including a "Gun-Air Instructor," a "Link Trainer Building," and a classroom building. Many women Marines were trained to use the aviation gunnery trainer and the Link Trainer (a machine in which pilots were taught how to fly by instruments

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 54

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

alone), so it seems likely that Women's Reservists undertook their training here before being sent elsewhere to teach Marine Corps pilots in the same machines.⁸³ The Link Trainer and classroom building, and possibly also the Gun-Air Instructor were removed by October 1946.⁸⁴

4. Barrage Balloons, Infantry, and Engineers, Courthouse Bay

In addition to the parachute and glider programs, the Marine Corps initiated barrage balloon training in 1941. The Barrage Balloon School was established at Parris Island at this time to instruct "enlisted men in barrage balloon maintenance and operations, previous to organizing barrage balloon units of the Fleet Marine Force for service in the defense of advanced bases."⁸⁵ Barrage balloons were usually clustered over a military objective to impede the passage of enemy aircraft. In amphibious operations they were anchored on a beach or just offshore to prevent enemy aircraft from attacking the ship-to-shore movement of troops and matériel, and any ammunition or supply depots established on the beach or just inland.

The earliest plans for the Division Training Center at New River, dated February 1941, included an area for training barrage balloon units.⁸⁶ By the end of the year the Marine Corps had decided to locate the balloon school at Courthouse Bay, which would also be used as a boat basin and the site of an amphibian base. A separate battalion-sized barracks complex (four barracks and a mess hall for approximately 1000 men) would house the barrage balloon troops, the amphibian tractor troops, and "boat personnel"—provided by the Coast Guard to operate the boats and lighters used in amphibious training at Camp Lejeune during the war.⁸⁷

In February 1942, the Marine Corps Liaison Officer consulted with two senior officers of the Barrage Balloon Battalion, then still located at Parris Island, about the facilities proposed for Courthouse Bay. Because roughly half of the balloons were water-borne, the balloon school required a location with access to open water and open land. These two criteria could be met by using a dock on the northeast side of Courthouse Bay and by using "old farm land" in the vicinity of the former town of Marines, just inshore from the bay.⁸⁸

As a result of this meeting the Barrage Balloon School buildings would be placed adjacent to the area set aside for land-borne balloons, with a road heading west to the aforementioned dock. The combined troop housing area and other "camp" buildings would be situated along the shoreline to the south, and the amphibian tractor facilities (shops and storage buildings) would occupy the northwest side of the bay as originally proposed.⁸⁹ As was the case with the Rifle Range, Courthouse Bay's distance from the main officers' housing area at Paradise Point prompted erection of family quarters, identical to those at Paradise Point, along a narrow peninsula west of the barracks area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 55

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

All Courthouse Bay facilities were probably completed by September 1942, when the Barrage Balloon School transferred here from Parris Island.⁹⁰ The balloon school buildings were roughly arranged in a square, and consisted of an administration building, a classroom building, the balloon building, a large storage and supply building, and a central heating plant. In a separate area approximately 500 feet north of this complex were the hydrogen gas buildings where the gas to inflate the balloons was produced and stored. A field operations building stood west of the school buildings, along the road to the bay.⁹¹ Classes taught at the school included "aerology, communications, maintenance, inflation..., and rolling equipment."⁹²

The Barrage Balloon School at Camp Lejeune was short-lived however. It was in residence at Courthouse Bay at least through April 1943 but was not listed in the revised Table of Organization for Camp Lejeune in May 1943, which suggests that the program had been relocated or terminated.⁹³ The Marine Corps did discontinue the barrage balloon program at some point in 1943, mainly because, like the parachute and glider programs, it was ill-suited for the island-hopping type of war in the Pacific. The only extant buildings of the Barrage Balloon School are the administration building (BB-27) and the classroom building (BB-28).

The administrative reorganization of Camp Lejeune in May 1943 created the Infantry Battalion, which evidently took over the old Barrage Balloon facilities at Courthouse Bay. The Infantry Battalion assumed the functions of the former School Battalion, including: Officers Indoctrination School, Field Medical School, Cooks and Bakers School, and Infantry Sections.⁹⁴ Presumably, the Coast Guard personnel and an amphibious detachment still lived in the barracks at Courthouse Bay, but it seems unlikely that the other schools were moved here as well because there simply was no room for them all. Several of these schools probably remained at Hadnot Point, where they had been located while under the now-defunct School Battalion.⁹⁵

The Officers Indoctrination School grew out of "officer candidate detachments" that were organized in the two FMF Training Centers, Camp Elliott and Camp Lejeune in April 1943. "These detachments were designed to select the most promising officer candidates from the NCO ranks for further training at the Officer Candidate Course (OCC) at Quantico, and to refresh their knowledge of basic infantry subjects and mathematics before forwarding them to Quantico."⁹⁶ By June 1943, the Infantry Battalion at Courthouse Bay was "responsible for the basic infantry training [of] more than 800 prospective Marine Second Lieutenants."⁹⁷ Within the year a Reserve Officer Course (ROC) had been added at Camp Lejeune. The purpose of the special officers' school was to redress problems associated with the commissioning of officers in the field, especially that of inconsistent training in infantry skills.⁹⁸

The present occupants of the old barrage balloon facilities, the Engineer Schools, moved to Courthouse Bay

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 56

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

in early 1945. The engineers had occupied Area 4 at Hadnot Point and a evidently also temporary hut camp established in 1942 for the Amphibian Tank Battalion, near the airfield and Tent Camp Nos. 1 and 2. The former balloon site offered sufficient space to centralize the engineers' administrative and training activities, and gave the demolitions course room to train without impinging on other activities. Most of the existing buildings and structures at the old barrage balloon site have been erected by or for the Engineer Schools since 1946.⁹⁹

5. Amphibian Base, Courthouse Bay

Courthouse Bay was set aside for use as a boat basin and the location of an amphibian base in the Marine Corps' April 1941 site planning for Camp Lejeune. By the end of the year, the Corps had decided to locate both the amphibian base and the barrage balloon school at Courthouse Bay. The barrage balloon troops, the amphibian tractor troops, and Coast Guard personnel would share the battalion-sized barracks complex on the east side of the bay.¹⁰⁰

Preliminary site planning for the Amphibian Base commenced in August 1941, and the plans were approved in March 1942.¹⁰¹ Company A, 1st Amphibian Tractor Battalion was transferred to New River in late 1941, and additional companies were to be activated here. The total number of enlisted personnel associated with this activity was expected to reach 280 by January 1942.¹⁰² These units occupied the homosote hut camp at Peterfield Point.^{***}

By August 1942, the 1st Marine Division had been in the Pacific for three months, and because no new divisions were to be raised at Camp Lejeune, the Marine Corps decided to forego the formation of an amphibian tractor battalion here. Plans called for establishing an amphibian tractor school instead, which would necessitate the removal of the amphibian detachment from Peterfield Point "down to the permanent area [Courthouse Bay]."¹⁰³ In the administrative reorganization of December 1942, however, amphibian tractor training was centered at Camp Pendleton, and the amphibian unit at Camp Lejeune was reduced to a detachment under the camp's Headquarters and Service Company (H & S). A Coast Guard detachment and "Boat Detachment" were also shuffled into H & S at the same time, which indicates that these units were not to be training units themselves but rather would provide tractor and boat handling services for the various training units at the base.¹⁰⁴ The amphibious tractor, Coast Guard, and boat detachments may have been billeted at Courthouse Bay for the remainder of the war.

^{***} The hut camp was razed immediately after the war (Command Narrative, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Period of 1 September 1945 to 1 October 1946, Base Archives, Building 1, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 57

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

The estimated date of completion for "all buildings and facilities on the west side of Court House Bay, including buildings, pier, finger piers, bulkheads, paving, railroad tracks, parking areas, mechanical work, and interior equipment" was 15 August 1942.¹⁰⁵ The principal buildings erected for the Amphibian Base were a carpenter shop (A-1), a machine shop (A-2), and the amphibian tractor storage building (A-3), all presumably completed on schedule. Four other structures were also built here during the war years, but these were small utilities or supply storage buildings. Of the three main buildings, the two shops remain.

Although amphibious tractor training did not become a principal activity at Camp Lejeune during World War II, the services provided by the tractor detachment, and the Coast Guard and other boat handlers were critical to the training of other Marine Corps units at the base. All the Marines who scrambled down the cargo nets draped over the troop transport mock-up (location unknown) dropped into a lighter or other landing craft manned by one of these detachments. Landing exercises on the beach and any intra-base water transportation also involved one or more of these detachments.

E. MARINE CORPS WOMEN'S RESERVE

Women first served in the Marine Corps during World War I, taking over clerical jobs "to free a Marine to fight," and this phenomenon was repeated in World War II for the same purpose. In the face of a much-needed increase in manpower the Marine Corps Women's Reserve was formed in November 1942. When enrollment opened in February 1943 white "[w]omen joined the Corps with more enthusiasm than many of their male peers, for they were unaffected by the draft, and the Women's Reserve easily met its quotas ahead of schedule." Rates of enlistment and the Marine Corps' general acceptance of the Women's Reserve (WR) made the new program a success, but the WR was never considered anything but a "wartime expedient" and there was never any question that women Marines would be assigned only to rear-area jobs. Approximately 20,000 women joined the Corps during World War II,¹⁰⁶ virtually all of whom were trained at Camp Lejeune.

The decision to locate the Women's Reserve training center at Camp Lejeune was made before February 1943, but quarters needed to be built for them. A separate area adjacent to the Post Troops Area was laid out in the spring of 1943, and buildings similar to those elsewhere at Hadnot Point were designed for the Women's Reserve.¹⁰⁷ The streets of this area were named Virginia Dare Drive, Molly Pitcher Drive, and Lucy Brewer Avenue to commemorate famous women in American history. Today, these street names are the only remaining clues to the area's original function.

The advance echelon of ten female officers arrived at Camp Lejeune in April 1943, followed by 145 enlisted

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 58

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

personnel on 1 May. Little more than a month later, the Marine Corps Women's Reserve School was organized, and hereafter, all WR training was centralized at Camp Lejeune. In July 1943, more women began arriving for basic and advanced training at Camp Lejeune. Seventy-five officer candidates and 525 recruits arrived on 16 July, and "[t]hereafter new classes arrived bi-weekly until approximately 3,000 were here for study and training along diversified lines similar to those for men.... The first women officer candidates were commissioned here in August 1943." In November, Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, arrived at the base to personally address the seventh Womens' Reserve officers' class, which included Eugenia Lejeune, daughter of the famous general for whom the base was named.¹⁰⁸

Women's Reservists were expected to meet Marine Corps standards for appearance and discipline, and they learned to drill but did not receive field or weapons training.¹⁰⁹ They trained at first in the Women's Reserve Battalion, the Quartermaster School, the Cooks and Bakers School, and the Motor Transport School,¹¹⁰ but later they were permitted to enter other training courses at the base.

Except for a small number of officers and enlisted needed to maintain and supervise the organization, most women Marines performed administrative or office duties, or a number of technical jobs. The office assignments open to women Marines included "[a]rtists, draftsmen, finger-pressers, mapmakers, telephone operators, quartermaster clerks, writers, and [other specialties]." Other women filled positions as "carpenters, chemical warfare instructors, electricians, light truck, bus, and jeep drivers, metalsmiths, plumbers, radio operators, and...welders." Marines at the Tent Camp "were surprised one day to have a group of women Marines answer their call for electricians to wire an area of Dallas huts."¹¹¹

The Marine Corps Division of Aviation employed a great number of women Marines as aviation storekeepers (those in charge of "the requisition, receipt, transportation, storage, and issue of all equipment used in aircraft maintenance"), aviation machinist mates, aerographers, parachute riggers and repairmen, control tower operators, photographers, and instructors in aerial gunnery and instrument flying. Training in the last two specialties probably took place at the camp's own airfield at Peterfield Point, while other jobs related to aviation were taught at nearby MCAS, Cherry Point.¹¹²

Although the Women's Reservists demonstrated their mettle in these non-traditional roles and did indeed release male Marines for combat duty, the Marine Corps was in no way prepared to admit women as regulars at this time. Upon cessation of hostilities in August 1945, all but a few of the Women's Reserves were discharged, and all had left Camp Lejeune by mid-June 1946.¹¹³

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 59

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

F. WAR DOG TRAINING, CAMP KNOX

Area D at Camp Knox, the former CCC Camp, was converted in July 1942 into a training camp for Marine Corps canines destined for combat in the Pacific. Camp Knox was selected for this facility over sites at Peterfield Point, a place called the Coddington Estate, and an area near the "permanent barracks" because it was already relatively cleared and required the least initial outlay—although it was still expected to cost \$60,000. The existing buildings at the camp to be rehabilitated and reused included five barracks (housing 40 men each), officer's quarters, a shop building, an educational building, a galley, and a washroom building. A kennel building for 70-80 dogs and a small canine infirmary were the only planned new construction.¹¹⁴

The War Dog Training Company was headquartered at Camp Knox in November 1942, and in January 1943, it became a full-fledged school. Here dogs and their human handlers underwent a 14-week training course for guard or sentry duty, scout, messenger, and search and rescue duty. The first contingent of these "devil dogs" probably left Lejeune in early summer 1943.¹¹⁵ Of the more than 1000 dogs processed at Camp Knox, over 450 (mostly Doberman Pinschers) were trained for combat before the school was dissolved at the end of 1945.¹¹⁶

A dog detachment continued to occupy Camp Knox at least through October 1946 for the demobilization of canine veterans returning from overseas. Although well satisfied with the performance of the dog units during World War II, the Marines did not plan to maintain a War Dog Reserve Corps, so all Marine dogs underwent "detraining and rehabilitation" to ready them for their eventual return to civilian life. Those which could not be untrained had to be destroyed.¹¹⁷ By mid-1946, the war dog buildings in Area D were virtually the only buildings still standing at Camp Knox. All others, most of which had been occupied by the 51st and 52nd Base Defense Battalions from Montford Point, were removed immediately after the war.¹¹⁸ Today, with the exception of a wastewater treatment building, there are no World War II buildings remaining at Camp Knox.

G. ROYAL NETHERLANDS MARINES

Under the terms of the Lend-Lease Act of March 1941, the United States agreed to provide training facilities for the armed forces of its allies. The first foreign marine unit to be trained in the U.S. was the First Brigade of the Royal Netherlands Marines, a unit composed of various members of the Dutch military and reconstituted at Camp Lejeune in December 1944. Here they occupied "special areas at Hadnot Point and Montford Point" while undergoing a training regimen similar to that of the American Marines. After about nine months they transferred to Camp Davis, the former Army post at Holly Ridge, North Carolina. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 60

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Marine Corps acquired Camp Davis sometime prior to April 1945 to serve as an adjunct to Camp Lejeune; the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance acquired the property later in 1945, and the Dutch Marines were the last Marines to occupy that post during the war period. One unit shipped out for duty in Malaysia in November 1945, and another left in December 1945. This special branch of the Training Command, Camp Lejeune, was dissolved by the end of the year.¹¹⁹

1. *MCGT*, p. 204.
2. Millett, *Semper Fidelis*, p. 376.
3. *MCGT*, p. 108.
4. *MCGT*, p. 176.
5. *MCGT*, p. 176.
6. Memo, Gen. T. Holcomb, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to CO, Training Center, Fleet Marine Force, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 19 December 1942; Base Archives, Building 1, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
7. *MCGT*, p. 177.
8. Shaw and Kane, *Isolation of Rabaul*, p. 33n.
9. *MCGT*, pp. 181-186. Quotation p. 186.
10. *MCGT*, pp. 178-186.
11. *MCGT*, pp. 178-181.
12. Fitchet, Seth M., "Training Junior Officers: The Infantry Leaders' School at New River," *Marine Corps Gazette* 28:6 (June 1944), pp. 45-46.
13. Fitchet, "Training Junior Officers...", p. 47-48.
14. Memo, CO Infantry Training Regiment, Marine Training Command, Camp Lejeune, N.C., to QM, Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, N.C., 28 October 1944; and Memo, CO, Marine Training Command, Camp Lejeune, N.C., to CMC, Headquarters U.S.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 61

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
- Marine Corps, 18 June 1945; Office of the Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, General Correspondence, Entry 18A, Box 219; RG 127, National Archives.
15. "School Battalion is Newest Here," *New River Pioneer* (17 September 1942), p. 1.
 16. *MCGT*, p. 238.
 17. "Officer Students Train in Infantry Battalion; Then Transfer to OCS [Officer Candidate School]," *New River Pioneer* (10 June 1943), p. 1.
 18. *MCGT*, pp. 240-243.
 19. Gleason and Maloney, "School for Combat," *Marine Corps Gazette* 27:6 (October 1943), p. 21.
 20. [Command History], [1946], pp. 220-221.
 21. Carr and J.E. Greiner Co., "General Area and Layout Map, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C.," Bureau of Yards and Docks Drawing No. 161,980, 14 July 1941, in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; Memo, Director, Division of Plans and Policies, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 3 October 1941; 132-69 Building New River, Vol. D; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 22. C&G, vol. 1, p. 34.
 23. Gen. Waller may also have been the person for whom the Waller Gunnery Trainer was named; one of these gunnery simulator-trainers was housed in Building 28 (non-extant) at Hadnot Point.
 24. Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 30 December 1941; 132-69 Building New River, Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 25. Memo, Gen. L.W.T. Waller, Jr., Adjutant and Inspector's Department, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 14 January 1942; 132-69 Building New River, Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 62

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
26. Memo, Gen. L.W.T. Waller, Jr., Division of Plans and Policies, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 20 March 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 27. "Modern Rifle Range, Almost a Base Within Itself, Opened on Reservation," *New River Pioneer* (17 September 1942), p. 3.
 28. Memo, Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C. to Officer in Charge of Construction, Contract NOy-4750, [Marine Barracks, New River, N.C.], 23 July 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. G; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 29. "Memorandum for General Williams" with handwritten comments in margin by Gen. Seth Williams; Gen. L.W.T. Waller, Jr., Division of Plans and Policies, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 20 March 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 30. "New River Marine Base Largest Training Center in Corps History," in "Pioneer Anniversary Supplement," *New River Pioneer* (5 November 1942), no page.
 31. "Modern Rifle Range, Almost a Base Within Itself, Opened on Reservation," *New River Pioneer* (17 September 1942), p. 3; "Boots Undergo Tough Training Schedule," *New River Pioneer* (17 September 1942), p. 3.
 32. "Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Naval District Five, 1 October 1946: Changes to Physical Plant, Period of 1 September 1945 to 1 October 1946," in Command Narrative, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Period 1 September 1945 to 1 October 1946, Base Archives, Building 1, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
 33. Frank and Shaw, *Victory and Occupation*, p. 688.
 34. *MCGT*, pp. 267-268.
 35. *MCGT*, pp. 268-269.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 63

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
36. Banister, Manly, "Training for Base Defense: The Artillery Battalion at New River," *Marine Corps Gazette* 27:6 (October 1943), p. 36.
 37. *MCGT*, pp. 271-273.
 38. *MCGT*, p. 273.
 39. *MCGT*, pp. 273-274.
 40. *MCGT*, pp. 274-275.
 41. Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 14 May 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives; Memo, Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C., to Officer in Charge of Construction, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 7 December 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. H; QMGC, Box 195, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 42. Gleason, John H., and Martin J. Maloney, "School for Combat," *Marine Corps Gazette* 27:6 (October 1943), p. 25.
 43. C&G, vol. 3, p. 880; *BNB*, p. 282.
 44. Memo, Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C., to Officer in Charge of Construction, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 30 December 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. H; QMGC, Box 195, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 45. "Medical Field Service School Here Fills Need for Special Training," *New River Pioneer* (6 May 1943), p. 1.
 46. "Medical Field Service School Here Fills Need for Special Training," *New River Pioneer* (6 May 1943), p. 1.
 47. Memo, CO, Training Command, Camp Lejeune, N.C., to CO, Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, N.C., 30 May 1945; Office of the Commandant, General Correspondence, Entry 18A, Box 219, January 1939 to June 1950; RG 127, National

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 64

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Archives.

48. *MCGT*, pp. 32-44.
49. *MCGT*, pp. 45-47.
50. Young, J.D., "Marine Corps Signal Training," *Marine Corps Gazette* 27:5 (September 1943), p. 35.
51. *MCGT*, pp. 198-201. Quotation, p. 198.
52. McClelland, F.D., "Signal Training at New River," *Marine Corps Gazette* 28:2 (February 1944), p. 27.
53. Young, "Marine Corps Signal Training," pp. 35-36.
54. McClelland, "Signal Training at New River," p. 27.
55. McClelland, "Signal Training at New River," pp. 27-28. Quotation, p. 27.
56. McClelland, "Signal Training at New River," p. 28.
57. McClelland, "Signal Training at New River," p. 29.
58. McClelland, "Signal Training at New River," pp. 29-30. Quotation, p. 29.
59. McClelland, "Signal Training at New River," pp. 29, 30.
60. [Command History], [1946], p. 214, typed manuscript in "Posts and Stations: N.C., Camp Lejeune History," Reference Section, Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington, D.C.; McClelland, "Signal Training at New River," p. 26.
61. Frank and Shaw, *Victory and Occupation*, pp. 705-706.
62. "Memorandum for the Major General Commandant," Lt. Col. W.W. Rogers, Division of Plans and Policies, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 17 July 1941; Office of the Commandant, General Correspondence, Entry 18A, Box 219, January 1939 to June 1950; RG 127, National Archives.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 65

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
63. Carr and J.E. Greiner Co., "Building Under Parachute Tower," U.S. Navy, BuDocks Dwg Nos. 229270-277, 5 March 1942, in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; C&G, vol. 1, p. 34.
 64. "Memorandum for Col. H.M. Peter," Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 3 November 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. H.; QMGC, Box 195, 1942; RG 127, National Archives; Fitzgerald, Charles B., "Paratrooper Training," *Marine Corps Gazette* 27:3 (July 1943), p. 16.
 65. Ltr, Cmdr Don S. Knowlton, Camp Medical Officer, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., to Capt. W.J.C. Agnew, U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 23 July 1943; New River 1942-43; Personnel Division, Correspondence of the Medical Corps Branch, 1919-1957, Box 11, Marine Activities—1943, FMF Units; RG 52, National Archives.
 66. Memo, Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to Prospective Commanding Officer, Parachute Training Center, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 5 May 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. G; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives; "Map of Division Training Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
 67. Fitzgerald, Charles B., "Paratrooper Training," *Marine Corps Gazette* 27:3 (July 1943), pp. 14-15; Gleason, John H., and Marin J. Mahoney, "School for Combat [Camp Elliott, California]" *Marine Corps Gazette* 27:6 (October 1943), p. 22.
 68. Carr and J.E. Greiner Co., "Building Under Parachute Tower," U.S. Navy, BuDocks Dwg Nos. 229270-277, 5 March 1942, in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; C&G, "Parachute Tower," Plate E-9, vol. 1, no page.
 69. Carr and J.E. Greiner Co., "Building Under Parachute Tower," U.S. Navy, BuDocks Dwg Nos. 229270-277, 5 March 1942, in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; Fitzgerald, "Paratrooper Training," p. 16.
 70. Fitzgerald, "Paratrooper Training," p. 16.
 71. Fitzgerald, "Paratrooper Training," p. 16.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 66

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
72. Fitzgerald, "Paratrooper Training," pp. 16-17.
 73. Fitzgerald, "Paratrooper Training," p. 18.
 74. Frank and Shaw, *Victory and Occupation*, p. 706.
 75. Command History, [1946], p. 216.
 76. Frank and Shaw, *Victory and Occupation*, p. 706.
 77. Memo, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C., 25 October 1941; 132-69 Building New River, Vol. D; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives; C&G, vol. 1, p. 34.
 78. C&G, vol. 1, p. 22.
 79. Frank and Shaw, *Victory and Occupation*, p. 713.
 80. Frank and Shaw, *Victory and Occupation*, p. 713.
 81. Frank and Shaw, *Victory and Occupation*, p. 706.
 82. "Map of Tent Camps Nos. 1 & 2 and Vicinity, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1944," in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
 83. "Map of Tent Camps Nos. 1 & 2 and Vicinity, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1944," in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; Stewart, "What are the Women Marines Doing?" *Marine Corps Gazette* 27:6 (October 1943), pp. 29-32.
 84. "Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Naval District Five, 1 October 1946: Changes to Physical Plant, Period of 1 September 1945 to 1 October 1946," in Command Narrative, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, period 1 September 1945 to 1 October 1946,
 85. U.S. Marine Corps, "Annual Report of the Major General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps to the Secretary of the Navy for the Fiscal Year 1941"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 67

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

(Washington, D.C.: USMC, July 1941), p. 22.

86. Memo, A.A. Vandegrift, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to the President of the Board to submit plans for establishment of Division Training Center, New River, N.C., 24 February 1941, as quoted in C&G, vol. 1, p. 4.
87. Memo, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to CG, 1st Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 18 November 1941; 132-69 Building New River, Vol. D; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; and Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 31 January 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
88. Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, "Record of a conference in the Liaison Officer's [Office], Marine Barracks, New River, N.C. relative to Balloon Barrage Facilities at New River," 13 February 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
89. "Record of a conference in the Liaison Officer's [Office], Marine Barracks, New River, N.C. relative to Balloon Barrage Facilities at New River," Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, 13 February 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives; "Map of Balloon Barrage [sic] and Amphibian Troops Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
90. Memo, Officer in Charge of Construction, Contract NOy-4750, [Marine Barracks, New River, N.C.], to Contractors, Contract, NOy-4750, [Marine Barracks, New River, N.C.], 24 July 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. G; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives; Darden, in Coletta, pp. 69-70.
91. "Map of Balloon Barrage and Amphibian Troops Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. The Engineer School now occupies this area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 68

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
92. "Barrage Balloon Unit Under Command of Colonel Smith, Expert on Aircraft," *New River Pioneer*, 29 October 1942, p. 1.
 93. Ltr, Cmdr Don S. Knowlton, Camp Medical Officer, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., to Capt. W.J.C. Agnew, U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 23 July 1943; New River 1942-43; Personnel Division, Correspondence of the Medical Corps Branch, 1919-1957, Box 11, Marine Activities—1943, FMF Units; RG 52, National Archives; "Four Major Groups Here Encompass All Units in Reorganization of Camp," *New River Pioneer* (13 May 1943), p. 1.
 94. "Infantry Bn. is Formed from Units, School Bn.," *New River Pioneer* (13 May 1943), p. 1; "Officer Students Train in Infantry Battalion; Then Transfer to OCS," *New River Pioneer* (10 June 1943), p. 1.
 95. "School Battalion is Newest Here," *New River Pioneer* (17 September 1942), p. 1.
 96. Condit, et al., *Marine Corps Ground Training*, p. 238.
 97. "Officer Students Train in Infantry Battalion; Then Transfer to OCS [Officer Candidate School]," *New River Pioneer* (10 June 1943), p. 1.
 98. Condit, et al., *Marine Corps Ground Training*, pp. 240-243.
 99. Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 24 December 1941; 132-69, Building New River, N.C., Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; RG 127, National Archives; Memo, CO, Engineer Battalion, Specialist Training Regiment, Training Command, FMF, Camp Lejeune, to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 2 January 1945; Office of the Commandant, General Correspondence, 1939-50, Box 219, Entry 18A; RG 127, National Archives; "Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Naval District Five, 1 October 1946: Proposed Changes Which Were Approved During Period of 1 September 1945 to 1 October 1946," in Command Narrative, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Period of 1 September 1945 to 1 October 1946, Base Archives, Building 1, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 69

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
100. Memo, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to CG, 1st Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 18 November 1941; 132-69 Building New River, Vol. D; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; and Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 31 January 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 101. C&G, vol. 1, p. 34.
 102. Memo, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to CG, 1st Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 18 November 1941; 132-69 Building New River, Vol. D; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 103. Ltr, Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 13 August 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. G; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 104. Memo, CMC, U.S. Marine Corps, to CG, Training Center, Fleet Marine Force, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 19 December 1942; Base Archives, Building 1, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
 105. Memo, Officer in Charge, Contract NOy-4750, to Contractors, Contract NOy-4750, [Marine Barracks, New River, N.C.], 24 July 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. G; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 106. Millett, *Semper Fidelis*, pp. 307, 308, 374-375. Black women were not accepted for service in the Marine Corps until 1949 (Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, p. 56).
 107. C&G, vol. 3, p. 880-881.
 108. [Command History], [1946], p. 217-218.
 109. Millett, *Semper Fidelis*, p. 374-375.
 110. [Command History], [1946], p. 217.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 70

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
111. Stewart, E. Louise, "What Are the Women Marines Doing?" *Marine Corps Gazette* 27:6 (October 1943), p. 30.
 112. "Map of Tent Camps Nos. 1 & 2 and Vicinity, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1944," in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; Stewart, "What Are the Women Marines Doing?" pp. 30-31. Quotation, p. 30.
 113. Darden, William M., "Camp Lejeune, N.C., Marine Corps Amphibious Base, 1941-[Present]," in Paolo E. Coletta, ed., *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic* (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985), p. 70.
 114. Ltr, Col. Dave Brewster, Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 24 November 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol H; QMGC, Box 195, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 115. Frank and Shaw, *Victory and Occupation*, p. 714.
 116. "[History of] Camp Lejeune," [1946], pp. 10-11, 13, typed manuscript in "Posts and Stations: N.C., Camp Lejeune History," Reference Section, MCHC; Frank and Shaw, *Victory and Occupation*, p. 713-14.
 117. Carraway, Gertrude S., *Camp Lejeune Leathernecks*, p. 55; "Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Naval District Five, 1 October 1946," Section III, in "Administrative Summary—Camp Lejeune, N.C., 1 October 1946 - 1 April 1947," typed manuscript in "Posts and Stations: N.C., Camp Lejeune History," Reference Section, MCHC, p. 1.
 118. "Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Naval District Five, 1 October 1946: Changes to Physical Plant, Period of 1 September 1945 to 1 October 1946," in "Command Narrative, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Period of 1 September 1945 to 1 October 1946," Base Archives, Building 1, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
 119. "[History of] Camp Lejeune," [1946], pp. 11, 13; and [Command History], [1946], p. 222-223, both typed manuscripts in "Posts and Stations: N.C., Camp Lejeune History," Reference Section, MCHC; Carraway, *Camp Lejeune Leathernecks*, p. 59.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 71

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Statement of Historic Contexts

III. HISTORIC CONTEXT: THE BLACK MARINE TRAINING EXPERIENCE, MONTFORD POINT

A. CONTEXT OVERVIEW

The history of African-Americans in the United States Marine Corps prior to World War II is brief: since its establishment in 1798 none had ever served in the Corps in any capacity. Of the other major branches of the military, African-Americans were prohibited from serving in the Air Corps, and could serve in the Army only in all-black units, which were separated from white units "[in] tactical organization, in physical location, [and] in human contacts...as completely as possible."¹ African-Americans had a long history of service in the Navy, but between 1922 and 1942 the Navy restricted their enlistment except as stewards or messmen.

The radical about-face in the Navy Department's policy in early 1942 resulted not only from an urgent need for additional military personnel but also from domestic politics. In the Depression-weary early 1940s, African-Americans' frustration with the discrimination practiced by private industry and the armed services had reached a fever pitch. In 1940-1941, they suffered from more unemployment and poverty "than most whites had known during the worst year of the depression."² Jobs in the expanding defense industries remained closed to them, and opportunities in the military—which had formerly, in spite of segregation, afforded one of the few avenues to job security and advancement—remained as restricted as ever to blacks although all the services were taking on record numbers of white recruits.³

Black leaders lobbied the administration of President Roosevelt in 1941 for relief from these strictures, threatening social unrest and a protest march on Washington if the President did not take positive action. Roosevelt wished to avoid such disruptions during the existing national emergency—for political reasons and because the U.S. not being at war was nevertheless preparing for it—and he was also sympathetic to the conditions most blacks faced, especially since he had curried the votes of northern blacks in his reelection campaign of 1940. Thus, to avoid mass demonstrations the President began in 1941 to urge more widespread, but still limited, opportunities for African-Americans in defense industries and the military.⁴ This included the enlistment of black men for general military service.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard balked at this proposition, but the Marines voiced the most strident opposition initially. The Corps's long tradition of racial exclusiveness probably grew from two related sources. First, compared to the Army and Navy, it was a relatively small force, well able to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 72

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

maintain its strength with white recruits. Second, the Marines provided police or security forces on ships and in the naval shore establishment, and the idea of black Marines wielding authority over white sailors would have been unacceptable to the majority of white Americans at that time. In this respect, the Marine Corps merely reflected the norms of the society in which it then existed.⁵

Yet by early 1942 it became apparent that "the existing system [of essentially excluding blacks from the military] involved an unacceptable waste of manpower."⁶ In April 1942, after continued pressure from the President, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox advised the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard that they would soon be required to accept blacks for service in capacities other than messmen. In May the Navy Department made public its intention to enlist 1,000 blacks per month beginning 1 June, and to form "a racially segregated 900-man defense battalion" to be trained at Marine Barracks, New River, which was then under construction.⁷

The Marine Corps for the most part followed the example of the Army in its policies toward African-American personnel. Its aim was to maintain the strictest segregation possible from boot camp through active duty, to prevent black noncommissioned officers (NCOs) from outranking or commanding whites, and to ensure that "few, if any" black NCOs shared the same rank as white NCOs in any unit.⁸ Qualified or promising recruits were to be advanced as quickly as possible to become NCOs, at which time they would replace white NCOs. All black units were to be commanded by specially selected white officers, most of whom were Southerners because it was thought that they would have more experience working with African-Americans.⁹

All training of African-American recruits from basic training onward was to take place at Camp Lejeune, and principally at a "colored cantonment" at Montford Point.¹⁰ Unlike white Marines who went to boot camp at either Parris Island or San Diego and were then sent elsewhere for advanced training, the entire training regimen for African-Americans was to be based at Montford Point. In order to minimize potential for "racial disturbances" the Marine Corps policy, again following Army example, stipulated that black and white troops would experience exactly the same discipline and have separate but identical recreational facilities on Marine Corps posts.¹¹ This appears to have been accomplished at Montford Point.

African-American volunteers were recruited throughout the remainder of 1942, but with little success in part because the Marines had no prior experience recruiting them. By the end of October 1942, only half the required troops for the first all-black defense battalion (the 51st Composite Base Defense Battalion) were in residence at Montford Point. The main problem was a lack of civilian-trained occupational specialists.¹² "To avoid the large expense incurred in setting up a duplicate training facility for marine specialists, the service sought to recruit blacks who could, without training, move into many of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 73

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

specialist occupations—drivers, barbers, cooks, radio operators, and the like—needed in any large combat unit."¹³ This proved impossible, probably because without a tradition of African-American service in the Corps, qualified black men tended to sign up with other services. Given the policy of strict segregation, sending black Marines to white specialist schools was out of the question; the only solution that would maintain strict racial separation was to make use of colored specialist schools where available or to "send instructors to the Negro camp to conduct the special schools required."¹⁴

The problems of slow recruitment began to ease with the activation of the selective service system, and beginning in January 1943, 1000 black Marines were to be drafted per month.¹⁵ Until this time, the duty assignments available to these new Marines were limited to the 51st Composite Base Defense Battalion, the messmen's branch, and the following duties on large Marine Corps bases: messmen in general messes, chauffeurs, messengers, post exchange clerks, janitors, maintenance and policing.¹⁶ But the great influx of African-Americans in early 1943 was clearly more than the 51st defense battalion could accommodate, so the Secretary of the Navy authorized the creation of the 52nd Base Defense Battalion, the Marine Corps Messman Branch (later changed to Steward's Branch), and the first of 63 combat support companies (depot and ammunition companies). The depot and ammunition companies were new types of units for the Marine Corps, but because they essentially were to provide stevedores for supply depots and shore party operations, these organizations offered no new occupational opportunities to black Marines. With the exception of the defense battalions, African-American Marine units during World War II performed manual labor or mess services.¹⁷

The Marine Corps created the depot and ammunition companies as a solution to two problems. First, forming all-black base defense battalions proved difficult because they had to be built from scratch. Base defense battalions involved a number of skilled specialties, but because most blacks at that time had received less education than whites, the pool of blacks entering the Marine Corps with prior training in a particular skill was comparatively small compared to whites; this in essence, was the aforementioned shortage of specialists. Similarly, there was a shortage of black NCOs because the Marines had no existing cadre of officers, or boots for that matter, on which to draw. Compounding these two problems was the fact that these large African-American combat units had to be trained separately, and deployed and relieved intact, in accordance with the Corps' segregation policy.

The second major difficulty prompting the creation of the depot and ammunition companies was a snag in the Marine Corps' supply system: a severe shortage of labor troops. Engineer and ordnance specialists, and service and supply battalions were in charge of handling the various kinds of equipment and supplies that the Pacific offensive required, but there simply were not enough available hands. This was true "not only at the rear and forward area support bases but in combat itself in the crucial area of shore party

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 74

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

operations, the ship-to-shore movement of essential equipment and supplies[, and, once ashore, the handling and transportation of supplies to the front lines]." The Corps had no stevedores, and had had to resort to the inefficient practice of using combat troops and wounded men to perform this work in the forward areas.¹⁸

With the great influx of African-Americans in early 1943, the formation of separate depot companies presented a solution to both the labor shortage and the difficulty of maintaining segregated units. The depot companies would be small (initially 100 enlisted men each), and they would require no training beyond the requisite boot camp, thereby eliminating the need to create and manage separate intensive training programs and facilities. Also, because they were small it was easier to assign and keep the unit intact, thereby maintaining racial separation, than a battalion.¹⁹

The 1st Marine Depot Company was organized at Montford Point in March 1943 with black privates and white NCOs. As qualified black NCOs became available, they replaced the white NCOs in this and all subsequent depot companies. Because these troops performed manual tasks, their stay at Montford Point after the requisite seven to eight weeks of basic training was short. Usually a depot company departed Montford point only three weeks after its formation.²⁰

All-black ammunition companies also filled an important hole in the Corps' supply system. Conceived as the labor counterpart to the all-white "ordnance companies in the base and field depots, the ammunition companies were to load and unload, sort and stack, manhandle and guard ammunition, moving it from ship to shore to dump, and in combat, forward to the frontline troops and batteries." The ammunition companies were about twice as large as depot companies and each spent at least two months in training at Montford Point before deployment. Training included classes to familiarize the men with the types of ammunition and fuzes they would encounter, and practice in moving ammunition "from landing craft to inshore dumps." Promising candidates for promotion to NCO status were sent to camouflage school and others received special instruction in ammunition handling. Unlike the depot companies, however, line NCO positions in the ammunition companies were retained by white ordnance specialists throughout the war.²¹

The 1st Marine Ammunition Company was organized at Montford Point in September 1943, and from October 1943 to September 1944, two depot companies and one ammunition were activated at Montford Point each month. Ultimately, 51 depot companies and 12 ammunition companies would be formed at Montford Point. Ironically the men in these units, most of which were posted forward to support combat units in the Pacific, experienced more fighting than the 51st and 52nd base defense battalions, which had been trained for combat.²²

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 75

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

B. CONSTRUCTION AT MONTFORD POINT

When the Commandant of the Marine Corps issued the order in April 1942 to begin constructing the black training center, Montford Point was already the site of a Marine encampment. The post troops of Marine Barracks, New River, had recently moved here from the Tent Camp Area and would stay until their permanent facilities at Hadnot Point were completed (August 1942). This was a tent camp, but it probably included several buildings acquired with the land. In any case, it was clearly inadequate for the approximately 1360 enlisted men and 44 officers of the base defense battalion that was scheduled to arrive in August 1942.

The new cantonment, Montford Point Camp No. 1, was to be completed by mid-July 1942. Original plans included 150 portable homosote huts (like those just built at San Diego),²³ a mess hall, seven washroom buildings, two enlisted men's toilet buildings, a dispensary, a battalion administration building, a post exchange, two warehouses, a brig, a Type R-2 recreation building, and a chapel.²⁴ All of these were constructed, except 30 of the huts, one of the washroom buildings, and the two enlisted men's toilets. All except the homosote huts were of wood frame construction, with drop siding, gable or gable-on-hip roofs, and multi-light wood sash windows.

Construction delays pushed the completion date back to mid-August 1942.²⁵ The first African-American Marines arrived on 26 August, and the 51st Composite Base Defense Battalion was activated before the month was out.²⁶

Recruit training commenced in September 1942. In eight weeks of boot camp each recruit learned the basics of Marine Corps organization and its mission, and foot soldiering in general. "Two weeks of preliminary marksmanship training was conducted at Montford Point, culminated by a week of live firing at the...rifle range near Stone Bay. Since there were as yet no living facilities for blacks at the range, the recruits [were] trucked to the range before dawn and returned to camp before nightfall." On 1 November, the first 16 African-Americans were promoted to Private First Class (PFC), and later in the month four were promoted to assistant cook. Many of the new PFCs had already been acting assistant drill instructors, and some took over the training of their platoons when their white NCOs were called away to take charge of newly formed units. "Others of the new 'one stripers' were slated to take over office duties in existing or planned headquarters, while the newly designated cooks would man the kitchens of the 51st's messhall."²⁷

After the first recruits graduated from boot camp, the 51st Base Defense Battalion "began to take shape" with the formation of a rifle company, a gun battery, a howitzer battery, and an anti-aircraft group before

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 76

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

the end of 1942. In spite of the formation of tactical units, however, the most pressing need was for African-American specialists (clerks, cooks, radiomen, drivers, etc.) and for drill instructors for the camp. Many of the first class of recruits were funneled into these specialties.²⁸

Technically, the Montford Point training camp was part of Camp Lejeune, but in effect it was almost as independent in command and training as it was physically isolated from the rest of Camp Lejeune. Colonel Samuel A. Woods, Jr., a native of South Carolina who was known for his "calmness and fairness," commanded both the camp and the defense battalion at first.²⁹ A specially screened group of white noncommissioned officers, the Special Enlisted Staff, performed routine administrative duties and drill instruction until black Marines were ready to assume those tasks.³⁰ White instructors were brought in to teach administrative subjects but subjects like optical fire control and radar were taught at nearby Camp Davis (Army), and elsewhere. Mostly, the members of the 51st learned on the job.³¹

Following the activation of the draft and the corresponding influx of new recruits Montford Point was substantially enlarged during the first half of 1943, in both organization and physical plant.³² In early 1943, the Marine Corps formed Montford Point Camp as a special command unto itself and the Montford Point Recruit Depot which remained headquartered in the original cantonment, Camp No. 1, until new permanent barracks were erected. The new post buildings were arranged in a string along the west side of the main road leading in and out of the camp. These included an administration building, a hostess house, a new infirmary, a new brig, the post theater/gymnasium, and a set of four classroom buildings. All of these buildings were identical to their counterparts at Hadnot Point, Courthouse Bay, and the Rifle Range, except in primary construction material. In early 1943 a decision was made to substitute tile block and stucco construction for the more expensive brick on steel frame construction.³³

A new 1000-man encampment, Montford Point Camp No. 2, was placed below the original cantonment, near the end of the point by March 1943.³⁴ After finishing basic training in the main camp area, troops assigned to the Messman Branch, or a depot or ammunition company were billeted in Camp No. 2 for final training before they shipped out for active duty. The Messman [Steward's] Branch trainees occupied barracks along Company Street West, and the ammunition and depot companies were quartered along Company Street East. The ammunition companies required more training than did the depot companies, which really only stayed in Camp No. 2 for a few weeks. The area immediately east of the camp was set aside for weapons training, in which all Marines were expected to maintain proficiency regardless of whether they were combat troops or messmen. In this area then, both ammunition companies and other black Marines practiced handling and firing their weapons.³⁵ Camp No. 2 was known familiarly as "Slotnick's Grove" after a lieutenant involved in its construction.³⁶ Camp No. 2-A, close to but still separate from Camp No. 2, housed all of Montford Point's white officers and special enlisted personnel.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 77

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Montford Point Camp No. 3 was built around the northwest and northeast sides of Camp No. 1, and although it was identified as a separate phase of construction, Camp No. 3 was essentially an extension of the original encampment. During the expansion of Montford Point in early 1943 the Marine Corps began to move recruits out of the homosote huts in Camp No. 1.³⁷ The huts were retained probably as the camp's "reception center," the point of arrival for new recruits; here they would have been billeted for one to three weeks "to receive medical exams, inoculations, clothing, and testing for unit assignment after basic training."³⁸

As the new tile block and stucco barracks buildings of Camp No. 3 were completed, they were used first as classrooms due to the high number of recruits needing training, but gradually more buildings were ready for occupancy as barracks. By mid-1943, the Recruit Depot Battalion, the motor transport school, and the African-American cadre (post personnel) had moved into Camp No. 3. Part of the 51st Base Defense Battalion was also billeted in Camp No. 3, in the 500-group of buildings, with a few companies and batteries (such as communications and searchlight units) scattered elsewhere in Camp No. 3 wherever space was available.³⁹ In September 1943, the entire 51st defense battalion moved into several of the former CCC barracks at Camp Knox.⁴⁰

The mess halls, power plants, and washroom buildings of these new Montford Point camps were in plan and general design identical to the wooden buildings of Camp No. 1, except that they were executed in tile block and stucco. The barracks however, instead of the "little green" homosote huts of Camp No. 1, were simple one-story, rectangular, open- or squad-bay barracks of tile construction. While new barracks were being built, the 16-man capacity of each homosote hut in Camp No. 1 was exceeded, and some buildings from nearby Camp Knox were moved in to alleviate the crowding.⁴¹

Evidently, the Marine Corps was also still using tents for housing and classrooms at Montford Point in 1943 and early 1944 due to overcrowding. These were not clustered in any particular area but were "scattered" around where needed.⁴² When the 1943 expansion was complete, Montford Point had a maximum capacity of approximately 5000 men.⁴³

The 51st Base Defense Battalion boarded trains for San Diego and duty in the Pacific in January 1944. Their former digs at Camp Knox were immediately occupied by the 52nd Base Defense Battalion which had been formed in December 1943. After six months of training similar to that undertaken by the 51st—searchlights and seacoast artillery, antiaircraft and field artillery, marksmanship and combat skills, among other things—the 52nd left Montford Point for the Pacific in August 1944.⁴⁴ After this, and for the remaining year of the war the principal missions of Montford Point Camp were to conduct basic training; to train cooks, messmen, and other specialists; to produce depot and ammunition companies; and to process

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 78

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

the separation papers of returning troops.

Most black Marines were discharged at Montford Point in 1945-1946. Unlike their white counterparts, the African-Americans returned from overseas duty with their units rather than individually in order to maintain racial segregation. At Camp Pendleton, those who lived west of the Mississippi River were mustered out, while the rest entrained as a group for Montford Point where their units were finally deactivated.⁴⁵ The Recruit Depot was disbanded, and the 120 Homosote huts of Camp No. 1 were removed immediately after the war.⁴⁶ But the remaining Montford Point Camps probably remained busy because of the great demand for the services of the depot and ammunition companies as the Corps began to move men and matériel back from the front. In fact, the last four depot companies at Montford Point were not organized until October 1945.⁴⁷ Even after demobilization had been achieved, the Marine Corps kept Montford Point active; the force was still segregated and all African-American Marines were still trained here. Following the desegregation of the armed forces in 1948, Montford Point Camp became the home of several support service schools.⁴⁸

C. POSTSCRIPT

In commemoration of the contributions of African-American Marines in World War II, and of one Marine in particular, the Corps renamed Montford Point "Camp Johnson" in 1974 in honor of Sergeant Major (SM) Gilbert H. Johnson. SM Johnson was among the first, and best known, African-American Marines trained at Montford Point, and he later settled in Onslow County.

After previous service in the Army and in the Navy's messmen and steward's branches, Johnson applied for a transfer to the Marine Corps in 1942. He was stationed at Camp Lejeune several times during his Marine Corps career, serving in many capacities in the training of African-American recruits from 1943 until 1949, except for a stint with the 52nd Defense Battalion on Guam. He was Sergeant Major of the Marine Barracks, Naval Ammunition Depot, Earle, New Jersey from 1949 until the outbreak of the Korean conflict. He served in Korea from 1951 until circa 1953, when he returned to Camp Lejeune. Even after his retirement in 1955, he continued to work as a civil servant in the Supply Department at the base. Sergeant Major Johnson co-founded the Montford Point Marine Association, and died suddenly in Jacksonville in 1972, while addressing the North Carolina chapter of that organization.⁴⁹

1. Hastie, William, in Ulysses Lee, *The Employment of Negro Troops* (Washington, 1966), p. 137, as quoted in Polenberg, Richard, *War and Society: The United States 1941-1945* (New York: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1972), p. 123.
2. Polenberg, *War and Society*, p. 113.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 79

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
3. Polenberg, *War and Society*, p. 125.
 4. Polenberg, *War and Society*, pp. 99-108.
 5. Nalty, Bernard C., *The Right To Fight: African-American Marines in World War II* (Washington, D.C.: Marine Corps Historical Center, 1995), p. 2.
 6. Polenberg, *War and Society*, p. 125.
 7. Nalty, *The Right to Fight*, p. 2.
 8. Letter of Instruction No. 421, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 4 May 1943, as quoted in Nalty, Bernard C., and Morris J. MacGregor, eds., *Blacks in the Military: Essential Documents* (Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1981), p. 162.
 9. Memo, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to CG, Training Center, Camp Lejeune, N.C., 20 March 1943, as quoted in Nalty and MacGregor, eds, *Blacks in the Military*, p. 159-60; Nalty, *The Right to Fight*, p. 6.
 10. The Marine Corps referred to this area as Mumford Point until late 1942, when it officially became Montford Point. Memo, Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 14 May 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives; and Memo, Director, Division of Plans and Policies, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 29 October 1942, as quoted in Nalty and MacGregor, eds., *Blacks in the Military*, p. 156-157.
 11. Memo, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to CG, Training Center, Camp Lejeune, N.C., 20 March 1943, as quoted in Nalty and MacGregor, eds., *Blacks in the Military*, p. 160-61.
 12. Memo, Director, Division of Plans and Policies, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 29 October 1942, as quoted in Nalty and MacGregor, eds., *Blacks in the Military*, p. 157.
 13. Nalty and MacGregor, eds., *Blacks in the Military*, p. 156. Original italics omitted.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 80

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
14. Memo, Director, Division of Plans and Policies, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 29 October 1942, as quoted in Nalty and MacGregor, eds., *Blacks in the Military*, p. 157.
 15. Nalty, *The Right to Fight*, p. 2.
 16. Memo, Director, Division of Plans and Policies, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, as quoted in Nalty and MacGregor, eds., *Blacks in the Military*, p. 158-59.
 17. Shaw, Henry I., Jr., and Ralph W. Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps* (Washington, D.C.: Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, History and Museums Division, 1988 [reprint]), pp. 29, 31.
 18. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, p. 29.
 19. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, pp. 29-32.
 20. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, pp. 29-32.
 21. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, p. 31.
 22. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, pp. 29, 95-96.
 23. *BNB*, p. 237.
 24. Memo, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C., 21 April 1942; and Memo, Gen. Seth Williams, QM, to Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 14 May 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 25. Memo, Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C., to Officer in Charge of Construction, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 23 July 1942; 132-69 Building New River, NC Vol. G; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 81

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
26. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, pp. 3-5; Nalty, *The Right to Fight*, p. 28.
 27. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, p. 8.
 28. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, p. 8.
 29. Nalty, *The Right to Fight*, p. 6.
 30. Nalty, *The Right to Fight*, p. 7.
 31. Nalty, *The Right to Fight*, p. 8.
 32. Nalty, *The Right to Fight*, p. 10.
 33. C&G, vol. 3, p. 873.
 34. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, p. 16.
 35. Woods, William "Mike", U.S. Marine Corps (Retired), Jacksonville, N.C. Personal communication to Tracy A. Cunning, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., Marion, Iowa, 21 May 1997.
 36. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, p. 11.
 37. Woods, 21 May 1997.
 38. Garner, *World War II Temporary Military Buildings*, p. 65.
 39. Woods, 21 May 1997.
 40. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, p. 16.
 41. Ltr, CG, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 24 November 1942; 132-69 Building New River N.C. Vol. H; QMGC, Box 195, 1942; RG 127, National Archives; Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, pp. 16, 23.
 42. Woods, 21 May 1997; Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 82

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
43. [Command History], [1946], p. 199.
 44. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, p. 23-24.
 45. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, p. 22, 28.
 46. "Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Naval District Five, 1 October 1946: Changes to Physical Plant, Period of 1 September 1945 to 1 October 1946," in "Command Narrative, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Period of 1 September 1945 to 1 October 1946," Base Archives, Building 1, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
 47. Shaw and Donnelly, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, pp. 95-96.
 48. Fugate, Robert T., "Camp Lejeune," *Leatherneck* 38:4 (April 1955), p. 20.
 49. Ltr, CG, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C., to Mrs. E.M. Boteler, Jr., President, Onslow County Historical Society, Jacksonville, N.C., 6 February 1974, and attached undated, typescript biography, "Sergeant Major Gilbert H. Johnson" in "Posts and Stations: N.C., Camp Lejeune History; Reference Section; MCHC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 83

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Statement of Historic Contexts

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT: COMMAND SERVICES, CAMP LEJEUNE

A. INTRODUCTION

The modern-day equivalent of "Headquarters and Supply," the term "command services", as used in this document, covers in a general way the variety of activities and functions necessary for the operation and maintenance of almost any military installation. With its resident population, a military installation like Camp Lejeune is basically a self-contained community. The range and character of services provided by the host command (administration, operations, supply, social services, and housing) varies somewhat depending upon the size of its population, the character of its tenants, and the extent to which the surrounding civilian community offers some of the same types of services. Camp Lejeune during World War II had two main tenant commands: FMF Training Center (redesignated Training Command in 1944), and U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune.

It was the duty of the post command --Marine Barracks, New River, originally--to provide the tenants with all necessary and appropriate facilities. However, problems in the administration of the base arose in mid-1942, with the duplication of the headquarters and supply functions between Marine Barracks and its much larger tenant, the FMF training center. Ultimately, the commanding general of the training center assumed the duties of Post Commander, because by this time "the sole purpose of Camp Lejeune [was] the organization in preparation for combat of Fleet Marine Force units." The commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, reported to the commander of the training center for the remainder of the war.¹ All administrative, maintenance, and service functions were thus unified under one command, and coordinated with the training of Marines for combat and support roles.

B. ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS, SUPPLY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Administration is relatively self-explanatory; it is the management or supervision of the physical and social infrastructure of the military installation. Hadnot Point has been the administrative heart of Camp Lejeune since late 1942, when Building 1, the post headquarters building, was completed and the training center headquarters moved from Tent Camp No. 1 to Building 2. As befitting their functional importance within the station's hierarchy, these administration buildings were of appropriately imposing scale and massing, their exterior's enriched with a full range of classically-derived ornamentation. In the Post Troops Area around Building 1 were built a post dispensary and the brig, in addition to the barracks, mess hall, office building, and storehouses for the Headquarters Battalion. Apart from the dispensary, which rivaled the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 84

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

adjacent post headquarters as an architectural eminence, these buildings were constructed from plans employed in the regimental areas and other permanent outposts on the installation.

Day-to-day operation of the New River station depended upon the development and maintenance of a smoothly-functioning infrastructure. This infrastructure included water supply, waste disposal, and heating facilities, as well as communication networks and fire protection. Transportation systems also received a good deal of attention, particularly given the station's relative remoteness and vast acreage.

Prior to the establishment of the base, a branch line of the Atlantic Coast Line from Wilmington to New Bern, stopped in Jacksonville, but this railroad line was hardly adequate "to handle anything but the meager needs of the community...." Local passenger, freight, and express handling facilities were so deficient that by 1943, the Marine Corps simply bypassed the town. An 8.5-mile spur was laid to the Industrial Area of the camp itself; passenger, freight, and bus terminal facilities were also constructed within the camp. "Earlier, track siding and switching facilities had been provided within the Tent Camp." Camp Lejeune eventually operated over 13 miles of rail within its bounds.²

Other transportation woes derived from the general wartime shortage of motor vehicles, and the rationing of gasoline and tires. Bus service to and from the base, operated by the Corps as well as private companies, was continually pressed to maximum capacity throughout the war. Bus transportation was so important that a base bus station (Building 235) at Hadnot Point was built by early 1943.

The situation was no better within the confines of the base. Camp Lejeune is a vast reservation with widely dispersed activities, dissected by many streams and swampy areas, and the Marines, after June 1943, were subject to their own internal system of gasoline rationing. Regular, scheduled truck and bus trips, and a freight boat service (using diesel-powered craft) among the different areas of the post were established in late 1943. The inland waterway was twice proposed as a major transportation route for supply shipments to and from the base but each time nothing came of the idea.³

Extensive facilities, generally under the purview of the post quartermaster, were required to supply the station population's needs for food, clothing, equipment, and transport. Camp Lejeune's Industrial and Supply area was positioned above the regimental areas, separated from the latter by the recreation field. The Industrial and Supply Area was laid out in a neat rectangular street grid with the Camp Lejeune Railroad's yard immediately to the north, from which three sidings ran the length of the grid along Center and Gibbs streets.

The compound was set off from Holcomb Boulevard by an open space one block wide extending from Ash

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 85

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

to Gum streets, occupied only by a firehouse and, at the north end, a filling station and PX garage. The westernmost rank of buildings, between West and Center roads, included services such as the commissary, a cold storage facility, bakery, and laundry, with the station's main heating plant at the south end. In the second rank were six 200' x 360' warehouses served by both rail and truck. The third rank held a variety of buildings, including the camp maintenance shop, a block of lumber storage sheds, and the camp and divisional motor vehicle repair shops. The fourth and fifth ranks contained motor/equipment sheds (a total of 24), with the Public Works Office situated at the north end of the fifth rank. East of Michael Road, between Birch and Cedar Streets, was a group of four barracks, mess hall, exchange and administration building for the black Marine battalion that provided most of the labor for this area of the station.

Most of the large buildings within the Industrial and Supply area had reinforced concrete frames and concrete block curtain walls. As necessary for their function, the two motor vehicle shops, bakery, laundry, and portions of the commissary and maintenance shop were accorded natural illumination by means of large banks of steel window sash, while rooftop monitors provided light to the interiors of the warehouses. The numerous motor/equipment sheds, each 31' x 157', were of concrete block construction, open along one eaveline, with wooden roof trusses. Lumber sheds consisted simply of wood frames, roofed over and enclosed only on the gable ends. Several other wooden sheds were fully enclosed with corrugated sheet metal. The central heating plant, towering above the low profiles of the sheds and warehouses to the north, was of reinforced concrete to the level of the operating floor, rising thereafter with a steel frame enclosed by brick.

For logical security and safety reasons, the receipt, classification, storage and maintenance of ordnance, under the supervision of the post ordnance officer, took place at a location well-removed from the station's population centers. The Magazine Area was placed at the head of French Creek, along Sneads Ferry Road and opposite the combat area in January 1942.⁴ This site was probably selected because it was within relatively easy reach of the combat area and artillery ranges east of the road, as well as the seacoast and antiaircraft artillery batteries that practiced on the beach. The location of the Magazine Area was less central to the Rifle Range, the other major area where munitions were used, but ammunition magazines would be constructed at the Range to reduce the number of trips made to and from the Magazine Area.

The three types of magazines employed at Camp Lejeune were standard Navy Bureau of Ordnance or Army Ordnance Department structures. The above-ground magazines, for storage of small-arms ammunition, were a standard Navy design and size executed in brick. They had a side-gable, lightweight steel truss roof with round metal ventilators, and a steel truss visor shading the loading platform. In addition to the six built in the Magazine Area, four more were erected at the Rifle Range in support of that area's high rate of ammunition consumption.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 86

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

The nine soil-covered, concrete single-arch igloo magazines at the end of Hope Road in the Magazine Area were also from a stock design developed jointly by the Army and Navy following a disastrous explosion at the Navy's Lake Denmark (NJ) depot in 1928. Because the single-arch igloos at Camp Lejeune were not intended to hold high explosives, they were not built with the usual blast deflectors (concrete barricades that face the entrance).⁵

The small magazines in the middle section of Hope Road were built to store fuses and other detonating devices, and for this reason they have a type of barricaded entrance. They appear to be "Army igloo type steel underground magazines with vent stacks and tunnel entrance[s]." The Marine Corps requested plans for this type from the Army Ordnance Department in December 1941, to have blueprints made; presumably these magazines were indeed constructed from those plans.⁶ In this type a rounded mound of soil covers the storage chamber, and the magazine entrance is reached by a concrete-lined, roofless tunnel.

These magazines served Camp Lejeune adequately until 1944, when the base requested 10 additional small arms magazines, 18 more fuse and detonator magazines, and 22 more concrete single-arch magazines.⁷ After several consultations between the Bureau of Yards and Docks, which would provide the magazines, and the Marine Corps, Camp Lejeune received five new fuse and detonator magazines of the original type, one more single-arch igloo, and 11 triple-arch concrete igloo magazines. The triple-arch magazines are essentially three single-arch structures built together, sharing a single concrete face wall, and covered with a single mound of earth.⁸

The post command also provided and manned certain social services for the benefit of all troops stationed at the base. These may be roughly broken into the following categories: commercial/retail, religious, recreation, community, and medical services. Given the sparse population of the surrounding area relative to that of the station itself, the Marine officers who oversaw the development of Camp Lejeune recognized the importance of providing these activities on base; the morale of the thousands of Marines who would go through Camp Lejeune depended upon it. The commercial/retail opportunities at Camp Lejeune during the war included the post exchanges in each regimental area and in most of the outlying training areas, a grocery store and shopping center in the Midway Park housing project, and the tailor and barber shops at Hadnot Point. Religious services were conducted in the Protestant and Catholic chapels at Hadnot Point, and in the chapels at Montford Point and Tent Camp No. 1.

Recreation opportunities centered around the servicemen's and officers' clubs, the regimental theaters and Post Theater, gymnasias, and numerous athletic fields. Due to Camp Lejeune's large size post exchanges, theater/gymnasiums, chapels, and servicemen's clubs were placed in the major areas of the base: Montford Point, the tent camps, and Hadnot Point of course. Courthouse Bay and the Rifle Range each received

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 87

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

only a post exchange and theater/gym, in addition to the requisite athletic fields. Gen. Seth Williams, the Marine Corps Quartermaster, even managed to find funding for an 18-hole golf course at Paradise Point. The course was designed by Frederick Findlay, a landscape architect and golf course designer from Richmond, Virginia.⁹ Two of Camp Lejeune's largest recreation facilities were built after the war: Marston Pavilion, with its two enormous ballrooms, on Wallace Creek near Hadnot Point and the field house adjacent to the parade ground at Hadnot Point.

The base also provided such "community" services as libraries for the servicemen and schools for their children. The libraries were located in the second floor of the servicemen's clubs; there does not appear to have been a separate library building during World War II. Many of the community services were located in the housing areas, especially Midway Park. The white and black sections of Midway Park each had their own schools and community centers; a post office was also maintained in the white section. When the Midway Park school became too small, a larger building was constructed at Paradise Point. For relatives visiting Marines stationed at Camp Lejeune, there were "hostess houses" at Hadnot Point, Montford Point, and the Tent Camp area. Senior officers' visitors stayed in the Senior Guest House at Paradise Point.

Medical services were provided by naval medical personnel in the infirmaries located at Montford Point, Tent Camps 1 and 2, Courthouse Bay, and the Rifle Range, and in each regimental area at Hadnot Point. A post dispensary was also maintained at Hadnot Point. Persons not served by these facilities, or requiring more intensive treatment went to the naval hospital at Hadnot Point.

C. MARINE CORPS HOUSING DURING WORLD WAR II

1. Introduction

In addition to the facilities for the post troops, which were essentially identical to those of the battalion groups that made up the regimental areas, Camp Lejeune provided single-family houses for officers and their dependents at Paradise Point, accommodations for bachelor officers also at Paradise Point, and a combination of single- and multi-family housing units for married enlisted men, NCOs, and civilian defense employees at Midway Park.

It was clear from the beginning of Camp Lejeune's development that the local housing market could not accommodate the sudden influx of tens of thousands of service personnel and civilian employees associated with the new base. Jacksonville was in 1940 a town of less than 900 people, but within a year this figure jumped approximately 25 percent, probably due to the opening of the nearby Army post, Camp Davis (at Holly Ridge), and the initial construction of Camp Lejeune. Evidently private concerns erected only 14

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 88

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

new houses in Jacksonville during 1940, and any additional vacancies were taken immediately.¹⁰

By early 1942, there were no quarters available within a 100-mile radius of Jacksonville. Housing markets in Wilmington and Kinston were already saturated with Army officers stationed at Camp Davis, near Holly Ridge. "Profiteering [was] rampant in Wilmington and Morehead City" and rents in New Bern were "exorbitant." Beaufort was principally a summer resort so housing was scarce there too. Finally, rationing of building materials curtailed the construction of private homes in the area, and only increased the urgency of new housing on and off base.¹¹

2. Low Cost Housing Project, Midway Park

For the first year of construction, early 1941 to early 1942, many of the senior construction personnel (military and civilian) lived in the few existing houses that had been acquired with the land. White construction laborers lived in a trailer camp installed by the Farm Security Administration in 1941, while black construction workers occupied the former CCC cantonment, Camp Knox, after the CCC departed in the winter of 1941-42. When the construction contract ended, the Marine Corps hoped to obtain at least 350 of the trailers to house civilian employees on the base,¹² but in the meantime, the housing shortage was acute.

This was not merely a local problem, however, but one of national proportions. Since the beginning of the mobilization for war, housing for military personnel and defense workers near major military installations and defense plants had become increasingly tight. As a result of this need, in June 1940 the United States Housing Authority, and the Navy and War departments were authorized to build public housing at or near military installations. Under the Navy's "low-cost defense housing program," the Bureau of Yards and Docks designed and built the residential units, with the Housing Authority furnishing the funds and any technical assistance needed. The Navy then leased the housing project from the Housing Authority, and delegated its management to the commanding officer of the naval station where the project was located. Those eligible for the new housing were married enlisted men and civilian employees of the Navy Department.¹³

The Navy Low-Cost Defense Housing Program effectively ended in February 1942 with the creation of the National Housing Agency. With this act, the Navy was no longer the "principal constructing agency in the production of mass housing for personnel employed at naval shore establishments," except in cases where the establishment was too isolated or local housing could not be obtained.¹⁴ From 1940 to August 1945, through the low cost housing program and a series of other public housing acts and appropriations, the Navy constructed approximately 24,000 single-family houses and duplexes at Navy and Marine Corps

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 89

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

installations "from Maine to Hawaii, and from Alaska to the Panama Canal Zone."¹⁵

The Bureau of Yards and Docks developed standard plans for its housing projects, and also standardized construction materials, interior finishing, and equipment. The Bureau settled upon a building type that was "for speed and economy considerations, adaptable to all geographical locations and flexible enough to permit the substitution of various types of materials in the finished structure."¹⁶ As a result of differences among the standard plans, different climatic conditions, and variations in the local availability of materials, many of these housing projects differed in particular aspects of their design and construction, but shared similar characteristics as a group.

The Navy drafted standard floor plans for single-family, two-family, and multi-family buildings, many of which were intended to be temporary or "semi-permanent." In general, the designs were very simple, each dwelling being essentially a rectangular wood-framed box. One-story, side-gabled units with central entries appear to have been the norm. Roofs were low-pitched, often gabled, with asphalt or asbestos shingle roofing and no eave overhangs to conserve materials. Exterior walls were finished with asbestos shingles, clapboard, or stucco, and like windows and doors, evidently varied according to local trends and availability. (Stucco for example, was used in the Navy's defense housing at Long Beach, California.) Often the major structural components were prefabricated, and assembly-line construction methods employed.¹⁷

At Marine Barracks, New River, planning for 1200 units of "Low Cost Housing" commenced very early in the planning process for the entire base (June 1941). In August, the project was reduced to 700 units, to be located on a 415-acre site on State Route 24, across from the main gate to the base. The Federal Works Administration, which funded the project, began land condemnation proceedings under authority of the Lanham Act* the following month.¹⁸ Construction began in the spring of 1942 and most units were finished by July of that year, when the Navy acquired possession of the entire project, renamed Midway Park.¹⁹ Midway Park provided quarters for noncommissioned officers, married enlisted men, and civilian personnel.²⁰

As the war progressed and the activities assigned to the Training Center, Camp Lejeune, expanded, the Marine Corps requested additional housing for Midway Park. A 90-acre parcel of land was condemned in January 1944, and within six months 81 new dwellings and a group of apartment buildings (non-extant) were added to the east end of Midway Park; another group of apartments was built to the north (also non-

* The Lanham Act, Public Act No. 849, approved 14 October 1940, granted funds for defense housing to the Federal Works Administration.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 90

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

extant). At the same time, the Navy built 130 units of apartment housing (non-extant) for African-American servicemen and civilian employees in a separate development just off Piney Green Road, east of Midway Park.²¹ Midway Park now contained 1164 housing units.²²

The single- and two-family dwellings of Midway Park were typical of the public quarters designed by the Navy. There were two basic plans, one for single-family houses and one for duplexes, but the two really differed only in size and floorplan. All were semi-permanent, one-story wood-frame structures on concrete block foundations. The walls were clad in asbestos cement shingles, and had simple gable roofs with asphalt shingle roofing. Each unit had a center front door and one side entrance, both sheltered by a small gabled porch. The interior living space of each unit measured less than 800 square feet—tiny by today's standards.²³

Provisions for an office-maintenance building, a community building (non-extant), a post office (non-extant) and a school at Midway Park were included in the original plans or were added prior to June 1943. Later, when the complex expanded, the Midway Park school (Building LCH-4003) became an elementary school and older children went to the new Camp Lejeune High School on Brewster Boulevard. The community building contained "a nursery, library, canteen, clinical facilities, and an auditorium for church services, home nursing classes, club meetings, and social events." In the "colored war housing" area were a community building, school, and maintenance shop (all non-extant).²⁴

All residents of Midway Park, especially after it was enlarged, encountered difficulty getting to and from the two available grocery stores: one on the main base and one in Jacksonville. Both were five miles from the housing development, and given the "overtaxed bus facilities" in the area, as well as the wartime restrictions on gasoline and tires, transportation to and from the stores was becoming a problem by early 1945. To alleviate the distress, Camp Lejeune converted an existing 100- by 40-foot building behind the Midway Park school into a grocery store.²⁵

The final wartime construction project at Midway Park was a shopping center (Building LCH-4014) and gas station (Building LCH-4015) begun in 1945 and completed in 1946. These buildings and the school were brick, and like the school, the design of the shopping center employed the same kinds of Neoclassical or Neocolonial motifs seen on the main base. The shopping center contained a movie theater in a classically-appointed, front-gabled, two-story section, with a row of one-story storefronts flanking it. A long porch with metal pipe supports like those on the permanent base buildings spanned the front of the theater and shops.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 91

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

3. Officers' Quarters, Paradise Point

On-base housing for Marine Corps and Navy officers and their families was available in several areas at Camp Lejeune during World War II, including the Rifle Range and Courthouse Bay, but most married officers' quarters were—and still are—concentrated at Paradise Point. World War II construction at Paradise Point included 180 houses for married officers and their families, eight bachelor officers' quarters (BOQs), the Senior Guest House, the Officers' Mess (now the Commissioned Officers' Club), two golf courses, a fire station, and barracks and servants' quarters for the men and women who worked in the BOQs and Officers' Mess.²⁶ All of these structures still exist.

Prior to the construction of quarters on the reservation in 1942, many of the officers involved in the base's construction lived in the few existing houses acquired with the base, and perhaps also in trailers, but these were temporary arrangements at best. The officers attached to the 1st Marine Division lived tents at the Tent Camp in muddy, primitive conditions shared by the troops they commanded. Housing off the reservation was simply not to be found; moreover, New Bern could not even accommodate all the officers from the Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point let alone the overflow of officers from New River.²⁷

Paradise Point became the preferred site for officers' housing as early as April 1941 for reasons of convenience, comfort, and aesthetics. First, Paradise Point is centrally located with respect to the administrative heart of Camp Lejeune at Hadnot Point, and Marine Corps planners reasoned that placing the houses here would afford officers "reasonable privacy" and a shorter commute to work compared to other potential sites. Second, Paradise Point was chosen because of the cooling breezes that blow in from the New River during the summer months—a critical consideration at a time when the cost of installing individual air conditioners in several hundred houses was prohibitive. The wide southern exposure of the shoreline here was also well suited for capturing the winter sun.

Finally, the base planners recognized the superior aesthetic qualities of the Paradise Point location, and they drew up a site plan that would make the most of these natural features. They planned a scenic riverside drive (now Seth Williams Boulevard), and other residential streets running parallel to it and laid out in a modified, curvilinear grid pattern. The area between the drive and the water was set aside as a park, for the shoreline here is little troubled by strong tides or currents, and it has clean sandy beaches ideal for family recreation. The arrangement of the houses into separated groups was determined primarily by the numerous small drainages that indent the river's shoreline.²⁸

At the end of the long straight road (Brewster Boulevard) from the base's main access road (Holcomb Boulevard) the planners placed a traffic circle (Autumn Oval), which effectively divides the four General

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 92

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Officers' Quarters from the remaining officers' quarters. The two golf courses that flank Brewster Boulevard were not part of the original site plans but were added in 1942 at the urging of Quartermaster Seth Williams, who recognized the dire lack of off-base opportunities for recreation in the Jacksonville vicinity. Golf course architect Fred Findlay of Richmond, Virginia, was retained to design the golf courses, and construction was finished in late 1943 or early 1944.²⁹

In a cluster midway along the riverside drive, the base developers placed the bachelor officers' quarters, the Officers' Mess, Senior Guest House, fire station and other buildings. Here six of the BOQs frame the Officers' Mess on the shore side of the road, with the Senior Guest House off to one side. On the inland side of the road are the two remaining BOQs, with the fire station and servants quarters to the rear.

Construction was underway at Paradise Point by February 1942. The eight BOQs were under construction, and plans for the Officer's Mess were "nearly complete." Roads, sewer and power lines were in, but only a few houses had been started, reported the Liaison Officer to Quartermaster Seth Williams. "The actual status of the quarters is 37 excavations complete, 14 footings poured, brick foundations complete on 6. Clearing and batter boards up for additional 39." Married officers' quarters at the Rifle Range and Courthouse Bay were identical to those at Paradise Point, and construction proceeded concurrently. The five quarters at Rifle Range and eight at Courthouse Bay were finished by the fall of 1942.³⁰

The Marines evidently complained vigorously about the housing crisis in the Jacksonville area in 1941-1942, for in April 1942 the Building Priorities Section of the War Production Board (WPB) gave a high priority rating to the construction of 200 units of new housing in Jacksonville. The WPB also promised to resurvey the local housing situation in the summer of 1942.³¹ To give the WPB an idea of how many officers would be stationed at Camp Lejeune, the Marine Corps Quartermaster estimated in April 1942 that quarters were needed immediately for at least 960 officers. (The great majority of personnel in the Post Headquarters and hospital areas were to be civilian employees.) In addition to the quarters and BOQs under construction at Camp Lejeune more private houses were becoming available in Jacksonville in addition to the new units being planned, but there were still long lists of officers waiting for housing both on and off base.³²

The buildings of the BOQ-Officers' Mess grouping as well as being spatially distinct from the married officers' quarters by their brick construction—all other officers' quarters at Paradise Point are wood frame structures. The BOQs are identical to those elsewhere at Camp Lejeune. The other buildings of the group, particularly the Officers' Mess (Building 2615) and the Senior Guest House (Building 2601), were probably designed individually but incorporate several of the Neoclassical or Neocolonial details that appear throughout the base: brick "quoins," cornice returns, multilight double-hung sash windows, and gable-on-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 93

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

hip roofs.

The married officers' quarters are two-story, frame houses with an attached one-bay garage to one side and a shed-roofed porch on the opposite side. The original 180 quarters at Paradise Point are variations of a single house design: a simplified Garrison Colonial type that was common in residential architecture throughout the United States from the 1930s until the 1950s. "This [Colonial Revival] subtype is loosely based on Postmedieval English prototypes..., commonly built with the second story extended slightly outward to overhang the wall below."³³ All the houses were built from a single set of plans (Type A) with nine slight variations (types B through J), although there are really only two basic differences: some houses have pyramidal hipped roofs and others are simple side-gabled affairs. The other variations consisted mainly of different combinations of wall cladding, and fenestration patterns for the attached garage. Original wall claddings included weatherboard, vertical tongue-in-groove board, and board-and-batten. Other than the mixed wall finishes and the faintly Federal-style entrance ways filled with six-panel doors, round pendants suspended from the second floor overhang were the only other ornamentation. The four general officers' quarters apparently differed from the other quarters only in size.

Marine Corps Quartermaster, Gen. Seth Williams, was actively involved in the layout of Camp Lejeune, and in the design and plan of many buildings. He was most concerned with cost, efficient use of space, and reconciling these two items with the comfort of the personnel and their families who would be stationed at Camp Lejeune. This last consideration was important because many of the buildings were intended to be permanent. For example, in designing the officers' quarters, Gen. Williams recommended raising the height of the roof to increase storage space in each house. Trunks and unneeded personal belongings could not be stored in the general supply and storage areas of the base as there was no extra space; they were to be stored in each quarters, at least for the duration of the war. And although they were not technically necessary, Gen. Williams also advised putting dormers in the officers' quarters to light and ventilate the attic, as this would make the quarters more pleasant to live in.³⁴ This last recommendation appears not to have been heeded, for none of the quarters have dormers with the exception of Building 2003, which has a small gabled vent dormer in the front roof slope.

By early 1945, Camp Lejeune was again experiencing an acute housing shortage. Several hundred officers and warrant officers were on waiting lists for one of the 197 houses for married officers on the base, including four on the hospital reservation. The Marine Corps requested permission to build 58 officers' quarters that were called for in original plans but had never been built; these consisted of 40 houses at Paradise Point and 18 on the hospital reservation. At the same time 900 officers and warrant officers waited for off-base housing, where there were approximately 400 houses for rent, but only one fourth of them were allotted to commissioned officers as private rentals.³⁵

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 94

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Plans for the 40 new quarters called for a two-story structure similar to the original house design (Type A) but without the numerous variations or subtypes. The new houses were all gabled with central entries and detached carports instead of attached garages. These buildings consist of the 2900 group (except 2900-2908) and 3000 group (except 3000-3007) at Paradise Point. Planning commenced in October 1945 but they were not completed until 1947.³⁶

A few months later, in July 1945—as the population of the base neared its wartime high of 42,000 people—Camp Lejeune asked for another 220 quarters for commissioned officers and warrant officers at Paradise Point.³⁷ Only 100 were approved, however: the buildings in the 3100 and 3200 groups along Seth Williams Drive. These quarters are one-story, side-gabled buildings with central entries, cross-gabled front porches, and enclosed porches at one end of the building. Each house also has a detached carport. These quarters were not finished until 1946 or 1947.

1. [Command History], [1946], pp. 236-237.
2. [Command History], [1946], p. 245; and "Marine Barracks Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Naval District Five, 1 October 1946," in "Administrative Summary—Camp Lejeune, N.C., 1 October 1946 - 1 April 1947," Section III, p. 2. Both in "Posts and Stations: N.C., Camp Lejeune History," Reference Section, MCHC.
3. "[History of] Camp Lejeune," [1946], typed manuscript in "Posts and Stations: N.C., Camp Lejeune History," Reference Section, MCHC, p. 13-14.
4. C&G, vol. 1, p. 34.
5. Memo, Henry C. Shaid, Office of the Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C., to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 2 December 1944; 1275/70-800; Office of the Commandant, General Correspondence, 1939-50, Box 219, Entry 18A; RG 127, National Archives.
6. Memo, Maj. H.M. Peter, Quartermaster Department, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Capt. W.B. Zika, Ordnance Department, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., 10 December 1941; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 95

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
7. Memo, S.N. Young, Depot Ordnance and Munitions Officer, Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, N.C., to Quartermaster General, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 21 August 1944; 1275/70-800; Office of the Commandant, General Correspondence, 1939-50, Box 219, Entry 18A; RG 127, National Archives; Memo, Col. W.P.T. Hill, Office of the CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, 14 December 1944; 1275/70-800; Office of the Commandant, General Correspondence, 1939-50, Box 219, Entry 18A; RG 127, National Archives.
 8. Anonymous, "Simplified Design for Munitions Igloos," *Engineering News-Record* 131 (4 November 1943), pp. 92-97.
 9. Ltr, F. Ellwood Allen, National Recreation Association, New York, New York, to Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 3 August 1942; 132-69, Building New River, N.C., Vol. G; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127; National Archives; Ltr, Acting QM Puryear, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Frederick Findlay, James River Golf Course and Country Club, Richmond, Virginia, 29 December 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C., Vol. H; QMGC, Box 195, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 10. [U.S. Marine Corps], "Report on Jacksonville Area," [1941], p. 1, typed copy in folder entitled "1941 hist. info.", Base Archives, Building 1, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
 11. Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 6 February 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 12. Memo, Lt. Cmdr Madison Nichols, Officer in Charge of Construction, Contract NOy-750, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Virginia, to Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C., 28 October 1941; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. D; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives; Ltr, Col. David Brewster, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C. to Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 10 September 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. G; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 13. *BNB*, pp. 371-374.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 96

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
14. *BNB*, p. 374.
 15. *BNB*, pp. 372-374. Quotation, p. 372.
 16. *BNB*, p. 373.
 17. *BNB*, pp. 374-382.
 18. Ltr, W. John Kenney, Acting Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., to the Honorable R. Gregg Cherry, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C., 28 June 1946; from unlabeled file in Base Archives, Building 1, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; C&G, vol. 1, p. 33; *BNB*, p. 372.
 19. Memo, Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 25 July 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. G; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives; Ltr, W. John Kenney, Acting Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., to the Honorable R. Gregg Cherry, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C., 28 June 1946; from unlabeled file in Base Archives, Building 1, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; Carraway, *Camp Lejeune Leathernecks*, p. 10.
 20. "Memorandum for File [132-69]," Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 27 April 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 21. Ltr, W. John Kenney, Acting Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., to the Honorable R. Gregg Cherry, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C., 28 June 1946; from unlabeled file in Base Archives, Building 1, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; "Map of Midway Park Defense Housing Project, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943"; "Map of Midway Park Defense Housing Project, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1944," and "Midway Park—200 Unit Addition, 30 Buildings," Public Works Cards for "Lee Avenue Apartments," in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
 22. Memo, CG, Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, N.C., to Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., 1 January 1945; Records of the Office of the Commandant,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 97

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
- General Correspondence, 1939-50, Entry 18A, Box 219; RG 127, National Archives; Memo, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., 2 February 1945; Box 219, Entry 18A; Office of the Commandant, General Correspondence, 1939-50; RG 127, National Archives.
23. "Jacksonville, N.C., NC-31032x, Low Cost Defense Housing," BuDocks Dwg. Nos. 156336-156401 (Type A) and 167823-167825 (Type B), 24 June 1941, in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; Property Record Cards for Midway Park, in Plant Accounts, Building 1212, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
24. "Map of Midway Park Defense Housing Project, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," and "Map of Midway Park Defense Housing Project, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1944," in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; quotation from Carraway, *Camp Lejeune Leathernecks*, p. 10.
25. Memo, CG, Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, N.C., to Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., 1 January 1945; Records of the Office of the Commandant, General Correspondence, 1939-50, Entry 18A, Box 219; RG 127, National Archives.
26. "Map of Officer's Quarters, Paradise Point Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943"; "Map of Officer's Quarters, Paradise Point Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1944," and "Map of Officer's Quarters, Paradise Point Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1945," in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
27. Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 6 February 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
28. [Report of the Site Selection Board for the establishment of a Division Training Center, New River, North Carolina, Submitted to the Major General Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, 10 April 1941], as quoted in C&G, vol. 1, pp. 13, 18.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 98

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
29. Ltr, F. Ellwood Allen, National Recreation Association, New York, NY, to Maj. Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 3 August 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. G; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives; Ltr, Acting QM Puryear, to Fred Findlay, James River Golf Course and Country Club, Richmond, Virginia, 29 December 1942; 132-69 Building New River, NC Vol. H; QMGC, Box 195, 1942; RG 127, National Archives; "Map of Officer's Quarters, Paradise Point Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," and "..., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1944," in Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
 30. Memo, Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., to Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 6 February 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives; "New Officers' Quarters at Barrage Balloon Base," *New River Pioneer* (29 October 1942), p. 4.
 31. Memo for File [132-69], Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 27 April 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 32. "Memorandum for File [132-69]," Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, 27 April 1942; 132-69 Building New River, N.C. Vol. F; QMGC, Box 194, 1942; RG 127, National Archives.
 33. McAlester and McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, p. 322.
 34. Memo, Gen. Seth Williams, QM, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, LO, Marine Barracks, New River, N.C., 4 November 1941; 132-69 Buildings, Camp Lejeune; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 35. Memo, CG, Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, N.C., to Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., 1 January 1945; Records of the Office of the Commandant, General Correspondence, 1939-50, Entry 18A, Box 219; RG 127, National Archives; CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., 2 February 1945; Records of the Office of the Commandant, General Correspondence, 1939-50, Entry 18A, Box 219; RG 127, National Archives.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number E Page 99

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
36. Public Works Cards, Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
 37. CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Secretary of the Navy, 24 July 1945; Records of the Office of the Commandant, General Correspondence, 1939-50, Entry 18A, Box 219; RG 127, National Archives; [Command History, 1946], p. 233.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 100

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Statement of Historic Contexts

V. HISTORIC CONTEXT: U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL, CAMP LEJEUNE

The U.S. Naval Hospital, New River (Building H-1), and its dependencies were constructed on a 144-acre tract on Hadnot Point in 1942-1943. The hospital was redesignated U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune, on 1 November 1944, probably to conform to the installation it served.¹ From its completion until the late 1980s, when the new naval hospital opened at Paradise Point, this facility served as the main hospital for the entire Marine Corps base. Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic, currently occupies the former naval hospital at Hadnot Point.

Prior to 1940, the Navy maintained 14 hospitals in the continental United States, including a temporary facility at Parris Island dating from World War I and a new permanent facility at Quantico built in 1939-1940.² Marines in San Diego received medical treatment at the Navy hospital there, until a new 1200-bed hospital was built at Camp Pendleton in 1943.³

With the establishment of the vast new training base at New River, the Marine Corps realized an urgent need for a naval hospital. As early as May 1941—only a few weeks after clearing and grading of the base began—the Corps communicated this need to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.⁴ Construction of a hospital at New River was viewed "as essential" because there were no hospitals within 50 miles of the new base and because several thousand servicemen and civil servants and their families would soon live in the area. Based on an estimated future population of approximately 18,000 Navy and Marine Corps personnel, the first construction plans of late 1941 called for a temporary building with a 500-bed capacity,⁵ but after Pearl Harbor this number was soon revised upward and permanent construction was recommended.

The site selected for the New River facility (U.S. Naval Hospital No. 45), was the tip of Hadnot Point where Wallace Creek enters the New River. This conformed to the Navy's habit of locating its hospitals well away from other activities in order to prevent the spread of contagions and to buffer the patients from noise. Prominent sites overlooking bodies of water were common locations for Navy hospitals, because of the better ventilation usually associated with such sites. In the case of Camp Lejeune, the hospital reservation would be sufficiently removed from the main administrative and industrial area, but near enough to be convenient to the centers of population and activity at Hadnot Point and Paradise Point.

The new hospital also typified naval hospitals in spatial organization and design. The main hospital was to have two-story wings attached to the three-story central administration and subsistence block, following the design of the naval hospital at Long Beach, California, built in 1941-42. It was standard Navy practice to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 101

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

house administrative activities in one building and subsistence and recreation activities in a separate building attached to the rear of the first. Medical wards were in long rectangular wings, perpendicular to the main block. These wings often extended far in front of the central buildings so that the main entrance was reached by a circular or U-shaped drive. New wards could be added as needed, and all were connected to the central block by a long hyphen—basically a continuous covered or enclosed walkway—through the middle or at the ends of the wings. This arrangement permitted almost endless expansion of medical facilities, and by the end of World War II, some naval hospitals consisted of a phalanx of wards with miles of connecting corridors.⁶

At New River, two wings that had been considered for future construction were by December 1941 to be part of the original construction in order to provide an additional 120 beds over the original 500. The entire building and several of the dependent buildings were to be brick with slate roofs, in order to hasten completion of the project.⁷ (Wood was reserved for only the highest priority projects, whereas brick was cheap and locally available.)

In addition to the main hospital, a 200-bed temporary dispensary was planned for the Tent Camp and a 75-bed permanent infirmary was to be built at the post headquarters.⁸ Ultimately, each of the regimental areas and outlying areas of the base would have its own infirmary, to be staffed by naval medical personnel. These smaller facilities were necessary because Camp Lejeune was so large and the resident activities so dispersed that the main hospital could not serve all of the new station's medical needs.

On the hospital reservation, clearing and grading commenced in mid-April 1942. The main building and most of the other buildings were to be ready for occupancy by the end of 1942, but numerous construction delays pushed the completion date back to the spring of 1943. When at last U.S. Naval Hospital, New River, was commissioned on 1 May 1943, the group consisted of 19 buildings, including a nurse's quarters for WAVES, a 40-bed family hospital, two hospital corpsmen's quarters, a medical warehouse, garage, shops, powder house, laundry, warehouse, civilian nurses' quarters, and two servants quarters. Officers were housed in a bachelor officers' quarters (BOQ), three individual quarters for senior officers and one for warrant officers.⁹

The nurses' quarters and two hospital corpsmen's quarters were modified H-plan buildings.¹⁰ The Navy commonly erected standard plan H- and half-H-shaped buildings on its hospital reservations. Medical wards were usually the half-H type knitted together by corridors; these were frequently one-story temporary structures. The H-types were more often free-standing, two-story permanent buildings designed as nurses' quarters or barracks for hospital corpsmen. Construction was wood frame or brick, depending on availability of materials and whether the facility was intended for temporary or permanent use. The H-types

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 102

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

usually had hipped roofs. The family hospital was a T-plan, possibly also a standard Navy design.

Although several of the hospital buildings were standard plan structures, the Neocolonial and "modified early American" architectural themes employed throughout Camp Lejeune was carried over to the hospital reservation. Most buildings demonstrate little of this beyond their multilight sash windows, but the administration building of the hospital (Building H-1) displays a remarkably detailed facade compared to the more simplified classicism of the other buildings at Camp Lejeune. The Civilian Nurses' Home (Building H-16), however, employed a form of the Garrison Colonial style used for officers' housing at Paradise Point.

In addition to construction delays, the lack of housing for medical officers during the construction and wartime operation of the New River hospital posed another problem for the chief medical officer. The four officers' quarters originally planned soon became insufficient when plans were revised to enlarge the hospital. This combined with the general living conditions of an isolated new station made it difficult to maintain morale among the medical staff. As the hospital and meager officers' quarters neared completion in 1942, the medical CO lamented about primitive conditions, an "exorbitant" cost of living, and the distant, poorly equipped local schools. Off the base, the "nearest place a house can be obtained, is eight miles away in the Low Cost Housing [Midway Park]" but this was "no longer low cost" for officers because they had to pay the rent themselves. Furthermore, gasoline rationing compounded the problem for officers forced to live off base.¹¹

By July 1943, housing for medical officers at the base hospital had reached crisis proportions. Forty-six commissioned and warrant officers were on staff but there were only four quarters on the reservation, and no housing was available in the surrounding area. To help alleviate the crunch, the Marines offered six sets of quarters on its property for housing medical officers and their families.¹² With this the naval hospital made do until appropriations for 18 new houses were authorized in late 1945 or early 1946. These were built northeast of the hospital in 1946-1947, and are identical to the additional two-story quarters built for the Marine Corps at Paradise Point at the same time.¹³

After June 1943, the presence of approximately 5000 female Marines at Camp Lejeune presented another concern for the naval hospital. The Marine Corps Women's Reserve training program was moved to Camp Lejeune in the spring of 1943, and installed in their own barracks area adjacent to the Post Troops Area. Female Marines were to be strictly separated from male Marines, even in the hospital, but this proved difficult due to the already crowded wards. At first one ward was to be converted to an infectious isolation unit for women,¹⁴ but this proposal was later cancelled because four new one-story, temporary ward buildings were authorized in late 1944. (Although considered temporary construction, these were built of brick because it was cheaper than other materials.) The additional wards would redress the lack of a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 103

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

women's ward as well as crowding in the neuropsychiatric unit.¹⁵ These four wards, begun in January 1945, were the "last hospital construction" associated with the wartime expansion of Navy and Marine Corps training stations.¹⁶

By this time the hospital had reached a capacity of 1980 beds, including bunk beds in some wards and beds in the corridors. There were three operating rooms with attendant sterilizing and work rooms, a separate operating room for eye, ear, nose and throat procedures, and an X-ray department, dental department, and general laboratory.¹⁷

By August 1944, the naval hospital served an average of 1200 patients per day.¹⁸ In addition to the usual conditions and illnesses that attend any human population, the hospital staff treated injuries resulting from training, and malaria and foot problems resulting from the moist conditions at Camp Lejeune. Cases treated in medical facilities at the base also included those brought with each Marine when he or she entered service, especially back, knee, foot, and dental problems. Marines returned from the Pacific or other overseas duty who were at Camp Lejeune for reassignment, retraining, or discharge were often treated for malaria and other tropical afflictions, injuries, and neuropsychiatric conditions.¹⁹ The other principal activity of the naval hospital was the training of medical personnel. As in most naval hospitals, classes for hospital corpsmen and perhaps also nurses were taught by medical officers in the New River hospital. The Naval Field Medical Research Laboratory was established at Camp Lejeune in January 1944, but this does not appear to have been physically located on the hospital reservation.²⁰

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 104

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
1. Memo, Secretary of the Navy to All Ships and Stations, 1 November 1944; NH45/A1-1, 1943-44; Headquarters, General Correspondence, 1942-46, Box 107; RG 52, National Archives.
 2. *BNB*, pp. 355, 362-363.
 3. *BNB*, p. 364-365.
 4. Memo, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 16 May 1941; 132-69 Building New River Area, Vol. A; QMGC, 1941, Box 161; RG 127, National Archives.
 5. Memo, T. Holcomb, CMC, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, to Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., 2 October 1941; 132-69 Building New River, Vol.D; QMGC, Box 161, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 6. *BNB*, "The Hospitals," pp. 355-370.
 7. E.E. Saunders, "Memorandum for the Files," 18 December 1941; 132-69 Building New River N.C. Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 8. E.E. Saunders, "Memorandum for the Files," 18 December 1941; 132-69 Building New River N.C. Vol. E; QMGC, Box 162, 1941; RG 127, National Archives.
 9. Memo, District Medical Officer, Headquarters, Fifth Naval District, Norfolk, Virginia to Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 5 May 1943; NH45/A1-1, 1943-44; Headquarters, General Correspondence, 1942-46, Box 107; RG 52, National Archives; *BNB*, p. 363.
 10. Memo, District Medical Officer, Headquarters, Fifth Naval District, Norfolk, Virginia to Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 5 May 1943; NH45/A1-1, 1943-44; Headquarters, General Correspondence, 1942-46, Box 107; RG 52, National Archives.
 11. Letter, Capt. J.F. Riordan, USN, New River, N.C., to Capt. W.J.C. Agnew, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 23 July 1942; Naval Hospitals 1943: N.H. New River, N.C., 1941-1943; Personnel Division, Correspondence of the Medical Corps Branch, 1919-1957, Naval Hospitals, 1943, Box 11; RG 52, National

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 105

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Archives.

12. Letter, J.F. Riordan, MCO, Camp Lejeune, N.C., to Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 16 July 1943; NH45/A1-1, 1943-44; Headquarters, General Correspondence, 1942-46, Box 107; RG 52, National Archives.
13. "Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Naval District Five, 1 April 1947: Changes to Physical Plant, Period of 1 October 1946 to 1 April 1947," Section III, in "Administrative Summary—Camp Lejeune, N.C., 1 October 1946 - 1 April 1947," typed manuscript in "Posts and Stations: N.C., Camp Lejeune History," Reference Section, MCHC; "Map of Division Training Area, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Showing Conditions on 30 June 1946," and Public Works Cards for buildings H-49 through H-67, Technical Records, Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
14. Memo, MCO, Camp Lejeune, N.C., to Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 22 October 1943; NH45/A1-1, 1943-44; Headquarters, General Correspondence, 1942-46, Box 107; RG 52, National Archives.
15. Memo, J.R. White, MCO, Naval Hospital, New River, N.C., to Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 7 August 1944; NH45/A1-1, 1943-44; Headquarters, General Correspondence, 1942-46, Box 107; RG 52, National Archives.
16. *BNB*, p. 367.
17. "Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Naval District Five, 1 October 1946," Section III, in "Administrative Summary—Camp Lejeune, N.C., 1 October 1946 - 1 April 1947," typed manuscript in "Posts and Stations: N.C., Camp Lejeune History," Reference Section, MCHC, pp. 16-17.
18. Memo, J.R. White, MCO, Naval Hospital, New River, N.C., to Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 3 August 1944; NH45/A1-1, 1943-44; Headquarters, General Correspondence, 1942-46, Box 107; RG 52, National Archives.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 106

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
19. From correspondence contained in: Marine Activities 1943: FMF Units (New River) 1942-43; Personnel Division, Correspondence of the Medical Corps Branch, 1919-1957; Marine Activities—1943, FMF Units, Box 11; RG 52, National Archives.
 20. "Memorandum for G-4," 18 May 1945; Office of the Commandant, General Correspondence 1939-50, Entry 18A, Box 219; RG 127, National Archives.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 1

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Associated Property Types

F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

I. PROPERTY TYPE: TRAINING UNIT

Physical Characteristics: The term training unit is employed in this document as a means of identifying a distinct grouping of buildings that constituted a largely self-contained living environment for Marines undergoing training at Camp Lejeune during World War II. There were two general types of training unit: the camp or cantonment, and a more formalized unit, derived from the organizational structure of an infantry division, based on the battalion group.

At its most basic, the training unit consisted of a set of barracks served by a mess hall. Depending upon its size, relative level of permanence, and position within a larger organizational framework, the training unit might also include administrative, instructional, support/storage, recreation and health care facilities. The buildings within a training unit were constructed from standardized plans, with designs for various building types replicated as needed to accommodate the training program. Buildings within a training unit were arranged according to function, and the resulting unit site plan, frequently symmetrical and rectilinear, could itself be replicated as necessary.

Camps were most commonly built for recruit training, but, as at Camp Lejeune, were also utilized for other training programs as a matter of expediency in the press of wartime. Inherent in the camp concept was the notion that they were temporary accommodations. They were characterized by large numbers of barracks which in actuality could consist of canvas tents, fiberboard "huts", or steel quonset huts as well as one- or two-story buildings of wood. Service buildings, such as those for administration, recreation, commissary, storage, and instruction, were placed so as to be accessible to the occupants of several camps. The aptly-named Tent Camp, where the First, and later the Third, Division trained, was the largest of the temporary wartime camps at Camp Lejeune. A smaller camp, also largely composed of tents, was erected at the Rifle Range, while the camp at Peterfield Point utilized huts. The only recruit training at Camp Lejeune took place at Montford Point, where Camp No. 1 provided tents and Homosote huts for its African-American recruits. Once past basic training, African-American Marines moved to the more permanently constructed Montford Point Camps 2 and 3 (featuring buildings of clay tile), and also occupied portions of Camp Knox.

The permanent training units at Camp Lejeune were based on the battalion group, which accommodated

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 2

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

about 1000 Marines. At Hadnot Point, each regimental area consisted of three battalion groups, each group having four barracks, a mess hall, an administration building, and two (later expanded to four) storehouses. Each regimental area so formed also was provided with a regimental headquarters, post exchange, infirmary, and recreation building. The battalion group also served as the physical basis for the organization of the Women's Reserve area, and for training outposts at Courthouse Bay, Rifle Range, and Onslow Beach. The Neocolonial theme was utilized throughout, in one- or two-story buildings with symmetrical, red brick exteriors and simplified classical detailing. With the exception of the Women's Reserve Area, buildings in the regimental areas and outlying training areas were, within their types, of identical design and materials. Buildings of the Women's Reserve Area, otherwise largely indistinguishable from those in the adjacent post troops' area, featured brick dentil courses at eavelines, and spindlework brackets on door hoods.

Associative Characteristics: Training units were the "primary elements" of training station plans developed by the Navy Department during World War II. At Camp Lejeune, they constituted the basic environment in which Marines would make their homes and receive instruction during the entire period of their tenure there. The physical organization of a training base into units was particularly important during the war for several reasons. First, it facilitated progressive occupation of the base as each unit was completed (rather than waiting until the whole base was completed). Secondly, the station could be expanded at will without disruption of training programs. And finally, because each unit could operate independently, the station's training programs as a whole could be redirected or modified with ease.

Condition: The battalion group training units built as part of the permanent construction at Camp Lejeune are generally in good condition, as they remain in active use and therefore subject to proper maintenance and repair. The same is generally true for Camps 2, 2A and 3 at Montford Point. Major portions of the unit that housed the black Labor Battalion in the industrial area, and of the camp for black Marines at the Rifle Range, have been demolished. The tents and composition board huts of the temporary camps at Montford Point Camp No. 1, the Rifle Range, and Peterfield Point were removed almost immediately after the war, as were the wooden buildings at Camp Knox. Quonset huts replaced the tents of Tent Camp No. 1 in late 1945, to be themselves replaced with new and permanent construction in the 1970s. The tents and huts of Tent Camp No. 2 were replaced with concrete block barracks in 1951.

Significance: Within the historic context "Marine Mobilization and Training, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune," the training unit, as manifested as camp, battalion group or regimental area, may be significant under Criterion A for its direct association with the primary mission of Camp Lejeune during World War II, that of providing Marines with the skills and instruction necessary for the prosecution of war. Initially conceived as a permanent home for the First Marine Division, the New River facility long before its

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 3

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

completion became instead one of the Corps' two major stations for training Marines following their graduation from boot camp. At Camp Lejeune, the training unit concept permitted training to commence long before the whole station plan was realized, and enabled the Marine Corps to meet the swiftly escalating manpower demands of the war in the Pacific. This concept also provided the flexibility needed to modify training programs and develop new ones as experience on the battlefield dictated.

Within the historic context "The Black Marine Training Experience, Montford Point", the training unit may also be significant under Criterion A for its direct association with the recruitment and training of the first African-Americans to enter the U.S. Marine Corps. All African-American Marines who served in World War II received their entire training at Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune. From the station's Montford Point facilities there were activated two Composite Base Defense Battalions (the 51st and 52nd), 63 combat support companies, and a host of black Marines trained as messmen, messengers, PX clerks and other service personnel.

Within the historic contexts "Marine Mobilization and Training, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune" and "The Black Marine Training Experience, Montford Point" the training unit may be significant under Criterion C as a distinctive built environment reflecting and reinforcing the organization of military personnel into clearly defined and hierarchical groupings. The training unit serves as a physical manifestation of the group (and subgroup) identity that is basic to military organization and function. The design of the unit as a whole, as well as of its constituent building members, is a product of standardization, easily replicated in whole or in part to meet the evolving requirements of the training mission and the expansion and contraction of the military establishment in response to national priorities and global events.

Registration Requirements: The training unit must have been constructed during World War II in order to house and provide instruction for Marines preparatory to their deployment in the Corps' combat and support units, thereby demonstrating integrity of association. Training units evaluated within the historic context "The Black Marine Training Experience, Montford Point" must also have been constructed and utilized for the housing and instruction of African-American recruits and/or enlisted personnel. The training unit will possess integrity of location within the station. Training units significant within the historic context "Marine Mobilization and Training, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune" must display a high degree of integrity of design with respect to number, type and spatial relationships among buildings. Individual buildings within the unit must retain integrity of design (form, massing, fenestration pattern) and of major exterior materials. Due to their unique characteristics of association, including the fact that full integration of the Marine Corps made such facilities obsolete soon after the war, training units significant within the historic context "The Black Marine Training Experience, Montford Point" may exhibit some loss

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 4

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

of design integrity due to removal of temporary structures, but the overall design of and spatial relationships within the unit, as well as the forms, proportions and major materials of the constituent buildings, should remain clearly appreciable.

II. PROPERTY TYPE: TRAINING FACILITY

Physical Characteristics: The design of a training facility is based on Navy Department or Marine Corps standards developed from the skills, physical environment and/or equipment required to accomplish that particular training activity. A training facility is situated where functionally appropriate and ground conditions permit. Examples of training facilities include those for instruction in use of parachutes, ranges (enclosed or outdoor) for practice in the firing of rifles and other weapons, shops for instruction in equipment maintenance, pools for instruction in swimming in combat gear or for (debarking from ships), and mockups for training in particular combat environments.

Associative Characteristics: A training facility is a building or structure designed and built specifically for training Marines in a particular skill required for their service during WWII.

Condition: Training facilities still in use as such are likely to be in good condition, as their continued use mandates proper repair and maintenance. World War II-era training facilities no longer in use may have been completely removed or altered to accommodate new functions.

Significance: Within the historic context "Marine Mobilization and Training, Camp Lejeune," a training facility may be significant under Criterion A for its use (and thus direct association) with the principal mission of Camp Lejeune during World War II. Within the same context, under Criterion C, a training facility constructed during World War II will exemplify the kinds of specialized buildings or structures developed by the military for the instruction of its personnel in particular skills.

Registration Requirements: Training facilities must have been built during World War II for instruction of Marines in a particular skill or field, and must evidence physical characteristics peculiar to the subject of the instruction. Thus, basic classrooms (which could be, and were, located in almost any space available) do not conform to this requirement unless they have historical associations or physical characteristics that distinguish them in an important way from standard instructional space. The training facility must possess integrity of location and of design. The facility must demonstrate integrity of materials to the extent that

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 5

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

the original exterior character is still appreciable and features (interior or exterior) particular to the facility's function remain sufficiently intact to convey that function.

III. PROPERTY TYPE: SERVICE/SUPPORT FACILITY

This property type is divided into four subtypes according to general function: administration, support, supply, and community service.

Physical Characteristics: The administrative subtype consists of buildings designed and built for office use. Their general form, scale and architectural character is consistent with their surrounding built environment. Thus, administration buildings at Montford Point are of wood (Camp No. 1) or stuccoed tile; those in the industrial area of concrete; and those at Hadnot Point and the outlying training areas featuring the Neocolonial style, executed in red brick with classically-derived detail, that forms the base's chief architectural theme. The size and degree of architectural elaboration, and also their siting with respect to other buildings, is generally reflective of their position within the military hierarchy. Battalion office buildings and regimental headquarters buildings are built from standard plans developed for those particular building types, replicated in the number desired. The high-level post and division headquarters buildings, while accommodating standardized expectations for floor area and room arrangement, are provided with architectural "treatments" of sufficient scale and elaboration to distinguish them from one another as well as from most other buildings on the installation.

The support subtype subsumes a wide variety of elements, including fire stations, water supply and heating facilities, communications and security facilities, and transportation-related facilities such as repair shops, filling/service stations, and bus stations. Their location, design and, to a lesser extent, materials, are all based on the particular use intended. Where in close proximity to other buildings, and unless their inherent function precludes, support buildings are generally similar in scale, materials and exterior treatment their immediate built environment. Thus, for example, firehouses at Hadnot Point and the Rifle Range, and the bus station at Hadnot Point, have brick exteriors, while the motor vehicle repair shops in the industrial area are of concrete, with flat roofs like those of adjacent warehouses.

The supply subtype is composed of buildings used for the receipt, storage and disbursement of commodities and equipment. Within the subtype are a variety of building forms, each based on a standard plan or variations thereon. The simplest are long, narrow gable-roofed enclosures of wood (lumber sheds),

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 6

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

concrete block (equipment/vehicle sheds) brick or tile (battalion storehouses, regimental post exchanges). The largest buildings are the warehouses and facilities for the post commissary, expansive spaces of a single story to accommodate palletized materials handling, in which concrete block walls enclose reinforced concrete frames supporting flat roofs. Most specialized in terms of design are the munitions magazines, reinforced concrete arched structures covered with a thick layer of earth. The magazines, and the majority of supply buildings are concentrated in special areas (the Magazine Area, the Industrial and Supply Area). Battalion storehouses, as integral elements of the training unit property type, are found throughout the installation, frequently positioned directly behind barracks or in the battalion group, or grouped together near a block of barracks in the camp setting.

The community service subtype subsumes buildings constructed and used for entertainment, recreation, religious worship, and hospitality. Such buildings thus include theaters, gymnasiums, chapels, NCO, commissioned officers', and regimental service clubs, guest and "hostess" houses. Collectively they might be characterized as "civic" architecture, spaces in which the station's military population interact informally with one another, with members of the civilian community, and with military people from outside the installation. This quality is reflected in their physical character, as they are given distinctive architectural treatments (within the basic design vocabulary of Camp Lejeune as a whole) much as theaters, hotels, sports facilities, fraternal halls and places of worship are accorded visual prominence in towns and cities. While this does not preclude standardization (i.e. the regimental "theaters", which are basically all-purpose recreational buildings, and the regimental service clubs), it does reinforce the special, "social" aspect of these facilities, and their separateness from the military mission.

Associative Characteristics: Service and support facilities provided the administrative, physical, logistical and social infrastructure within which the training mission of Camp Lejeune was successfully carried out during World War II.

Condition: Service and support facilities at Camp Lejeune are generally in good condition.

Significance: Service and support facilities in some form are basic to almost all military installations, regardless of location, mission, age or importance. Within the historic context "Command Services, Camp Lejeune", service and/or support facilities will be significant under Criterion C if they are contributing elements of a training unit meeting Criterion A or C as a historic district. As individual resources, service and support facilities will be significant under Criterion C only if they possess demonstrably noteworthy characteristics of design or use of materials that distinguish them within the installation community or that established a prototype or standard for facilities of those kinds.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 7

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Registration Requirements: Service and supply facilities associated with significant training units contribute to that significance if they retain integrity of location, overall design and of major exterior materials. As individual resources, such facilities must possess integrity of location and a very high degree of integrity with respect to design, workmanship and materials.

IV. PROPERTY TYPE: MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

Physical Characteristics: World War II military family housing is characterized by standardized design and use of materials, and by mass construction. Units may house a single family, or may be multi-unit buildings for two to four families. Generally one to two stories high, the houses are commonly of wood construction, as was the case at Camp Lejeune, but tile, concrete block and brick might also be used if locally available at an acceptable price. Architectural treatment is conservative, derived from the period revival styles (particular those associated with the American colonial era) that were broadly popular in the late 1930s and early 1940s. The size of dwelling units and the degree of architectural elaboration is to some extent based on the rank of the military personnel expected to occupy them. At Camp Lejeune's Paradise Point, the majority of wartime housing employed a simplified "garrison Colonial" style, while the smaller dwellings at Midway Park evidence the "minimal traditional" treatment accorded much low-cost housing before, during and after World War II.

Like that of many mid-20th century housing developments, the design of military family housing derives from standard square-footage requirements to which a small number of shapes and treatments are applied, thereby reducing production and construction costs. The housing is constructed in often substantial numbers, usually employing one or two basic designs to which variations may be applied. Basic floor plans may be reversed, roof shapes may be hipped or gabled, exterior wall coverings may exhibit variety in color and (to a lesser extent) materials. Garages, if present at all, are limited to single and duplex units. The overall layouts of military family housing frequently mimic that of civilian suburban developments, employing uniform spacing and setback, and curvilinear roadways. Where such housing is constructed within the confines of a pre-existing installation, it is more likely to be laid out in gridded blocks or along straight roads, both for reasons of space and for compatibility with the existing built environment.

Associative Characteristics: Military family housing was constructed during World War II chiefly for the purpose of providing housing for the extraordinarily large military and dependent population engendered by global war. Much of this housing was constructed under the auspices of entities such as the United States

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 8

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Housing Authority, National Housing Agency, and the armed services themselves. At Camp Lejeune, the Navy Department provided housing for commissioned officers and their families at Paradise Point, Courthouse Bay, and Rifle Range. Families of enlisted personnel were housed at Midway Park in a development constructed under the Navy's "low-cost housing program" funded by the Federal Works Administration.

Condition: World War II era military family housing that remains in military use is likely to remain in fair to good condition, as the armed services strives to maintain basic standards of housing quality for its personnel. Continuous repair and maintenance programs are required to counter the extensive wear resulting from the inherently transient nature of much of the military population.

Significance: Between ca. 1939 and 1944, the Federal government, including the armed forces, constructed tens of thousands of housing units. The need for such housing arose from the near lack of housing construction during the Depression coupled with the mobilization of a swiftly expanding military and defense-industry population from outside communities where military bases and wartime manufacturing facilities either previously existed or were constructed "from scratch" as part of the war effort. Due to the ubiquity of such housing, and its general lack of distinction from other low- and moderate-cost housing erected before and after the war, apart from its proximity to a military installation or defense industry, wartime dependent housing, evaluated within the historic context "Command Services, Camp Lejeune", is significant under Criterion C only if it possesses characteristics of design, materials or methods of construction illustrative of particularly important developments in the government's production of dependent housing during World War II.

Registration Requirements: Military family housing significant under Criterion C must constitute a demonstrably important example of government housing constructed during World War II in association with some planned or pre-existing military installation, for the purpose of housing military personnel and their dependents. Eligible properties must have integrity of location and association. They must also possess a high level of integrity of design, both individually and collectively with respect to the site layout, setback, and spacing. Although interiors of housing units are likely to have experienced extensive alteration over time, eligible properties must possess a high degree of exterior integrity with respect to materials and workmanship.

V. PROPERTY TYPE: UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 9

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Physical Characteristics: The two major forms of unaccompanied personnel housing are the barracks and the so-called bachelor officers' quarters. Traditionally (until very recent decades in the US), junior enlisted personnel were housed in barracks, assigned to beds arranged in neat rows or blocks within large open rooms. The unpartitioned sleeping area is thus the chief functional characteristic of barracks. Tents, composition board huts, and steel quonset huts provided temporary barracks accommodations for large numbers of Marines at Camp Lejeune during World War II. The station's "permanent" barracks buildings took two forms. One was the two-story, H-plan, based on the B-1 type developed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks toward the end of World War I. At Camp Lejeune, the "B-1 modified" barracks were constructed with strip steel frames on concrete foundations, with hipped roofs and red brick exterior walls consistent with the general Neocolonial style of their settings at Hadnot Point, Hospital Point, Courthouse Bay and the Rifle Range. The second barracks type, constructed at Montford Point, the Rifle Range and Onslow Beach beginning in 1943, was a more generic building form, being simply a one-story, gable-roofed rectangle constructed of structural clay tile, stuccoed and trimmed with red brick at window openings.

Unaccompanied officers were housed in buildings much like college dormitories, in single, double or triple-bed rooms. Most of the BOQs at Camp Lejeune (those at Paradise Point, Hospital Point, and the Rifle Range) were built from a standard design of two stories, wings extending laterally from a central core, their red brick exteriors embellished with Neoclassical trim. An H-shaped ground plan was also employed, in the Women's Reserve Area, in the officers' enclave at Montford Point Camp No. 2A, and Courthouse Bay.

Associative Characteristics: Unaccompanied personnel housing was and is a standard accommodation on any military installation with a resident population.

Condition: Permanent barracks and bachelor officers' quarters at Camp Lejeune are generally in good condition. New standards for the housing of junior enlisted personnel implemented in the 1970s, however, has resulted in construction of new, dormitory-style barracks and the removal of traditional open-bay barracks or their conversion to classroom or non-residential use.

Significance: Unaccompanied personnel housing in some form is basic to almost all military installations, regardless of location, mission, age or importance. Within any of the four historic contexts, unaccompanied personnel housing will be significant under Criterion C if it is a contributing element of a training unit or other assemblage of buildings meeting Criterion A or C as a historic district. As individual resources, within the historic context "Command Services, Camp Lejeune," unaccompanied personnel housing will be significant under Criterion C only if it possesses demonstrably noteworthy characteristics of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 10

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

design or use of materials that distinguishes it within the installation community or that established a prototype or standard for facilities of those kinds.

Registration Requirements: Unaccompanied personnel housing associated with significant training units or other significant building groups contribute to that significance if they retain integrity of location, overall design and of major exterior materials. As individual resources, such facilities must possess integrity of location and a very high degree of integrity with respect to design, workmanship and materials.

VI. PROPERTY TYPE: MEDICAL FACILITIES

Physical Characteristics: The Medical Facilities property type encompasses hospitals, dispensaries and infirmaries, buildings designed for the purpose of providing medical care. A U.S. Naval Hospital is typically the centerpiece of its own reservation, set off from the rest of the military installation to avoid both noise and contagion. Due to Camp Lejeune's large size (both physically and in terms of population), the Navy Department's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery also operated a post dispensary and several infirmaries, the latter located in the regimental areas at Hadnot Point and in several of the outlying training areas.

Designs for medical facilities were developed by the Navy Department's Bureau of Yards and Docks from functional specifications provided by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The naval hospital, by virtue of its size and functional importance, was traditionally accorded a substantial measure of architectural attention, even though ground plans and room arrangements were frequently standardized. Based on broader institutional prototypes, naval hospitals such as Camp Lejeune's commonly featured a prominent central block, to which wings containing wards or other facilities could be added as many times as necessary to meet demand. Wartime demand also prompted erection of temporary wards of one story adjacent to the main facility. The cost of materials was a major factor in their selection for temporary wards. With wood at a premium by 1943, the temporary wards at Camp Lejeune's Hospital Point were built of the cheaper brick.

Facilities operated by Naval medical personnel elsewhere at Camp Lejeune ranged from the post dispensary, a large E-plan building with cupola and other embellishments situated immediately north of the post headquarters, to plain, one-story brick or tile infirmaries built in each regimental area and at the outlying training areas, generally indistinguishable, functionally, from their surroundings. The infirmary

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 11

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

constructed for the Women's Reserve unit, one story with low hipped roof and brick exterior, is not from the exterior readily identifiable as such, but its association with the Women's Reserve is evidenced in the corbelling at the eaves common to most buildings in that area.

Associative Characteristics: Medical facilities are associated with the mission of the Navy Department's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to provide medical treatment and care to all members of the resident military establishment. During World War II, the scale of BuMed's mission expanded enormously, with the number of continental hospitals rising from 14 in June 1940 to 56 in June 1945. Naval hospitals also were responsible for the training of medical corpsmen, pharmacists' mates and hospital attendants. At Camp Lejeune, staff of the naval hospital also ran the Field Medical Service School, where naval medical officers, corpsmen and pharmacists were prepared for service with the Marine Corps at its bases and in the combat zones of the Pacific theater.

Condition: Medical facilities that continue to be used for this purpose are in good condition. Many of Camp Lejeune's wartime medical facilities have been converted to other purposes, chiefly offices, their function having been supplanted by the new Naval Regional Medical Center on Northeast Creek.

Significance: Within the historic context "U. S Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune", medical facilities are significant under Criterion A if they can be directly associated with important wartime programs and activities of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Medical facilities will be individually significant under Criterion C only if they possess demonstrably noteworthy characteristics of design or use of materials that distinguish them within the installation community or that established a prototype or standard for facilities of those kinds.

Registration Requirements: Medical facilities must have been constructed during World War II for the purpose of providing medical care to Camp Lejeune's population. The importance of the association of a medical facility with the programs and activities of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery must be direct and documentable. The medical facility should possess integrity of location, overall design, and of materials and exterior. Those significant under Criterion A should also retain sufficient integrity with respect to interior arrangement and features to convey the association.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number G Page 1

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Geographical Data

The geographical area encompasses that portion of U.S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune situated east of U.S. Route 17 in Onslow County, North Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number H Page 1

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The multiple property documentation form for World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune represents an extension of a Phase I Architectural Survey conducted at this installation by Pan American Consultants, Inc. in 1996. That survey identified five thematic contexts and inventoried approximately 1600 buildings erected between 1941 and 1946, recommending thirty-three individual buildings for further study to assess their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The multiple property documentation form is intended to more fully develop and refine thematic contexts proposed in the 1996 study, plus an additional theme covering command services that was proposed for consideration by Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. Information presented in the multiple property documentation form will be used to facilitating identification of those World War II-era historic and architectural resources on the installation that meet National Register Criteria.

Historical research for development of the historic contexts was conducted at the Marine Corps Historical Center and Navy Department Library and Naval Historical Center, both in Washington, D.C.; and at the National Archives branch in College Park, Maryland. At Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, further research was conducted in the Technical Records Office (Public Works) and in historical files maintained by the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Training, Education and Operations. A program of vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted in all areas of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune containing buildings and structures constructed during World War II for the purposes of refining property type discussions and identifying resources for subsequent evaluation within the framework of the historic contexts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number I Page 1

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Major Bibliographical References

I. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

1. Secondary Sources

- Albrecht, Donald (ed.). *World War II and the American Dream: How Wartime Building Changed a Nation*. Washington, D.C.: National Building Museum; and Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1995.
- Anonymous. "Camp Elliott Transferred to Navy." *Marine Corps Gazette* 28 (May 1944): 46.
- Anonymous. "Simplified Design for Munitions Igloos." *Engineering News-Record* 131 (4 November 1943): 92-97.
- Anonymous. "U.S. Marine Women's Reserve to Train in North Carolina." *Marine Corps Gazette* 27 (July 1943): 49.
- Arthur, Billy. "Camp Lejeune—The Early Days." *Leatherneck* 65 (November 1982): 28-31, 69.
- Banister, Manly. "Training for Base Defense: The Artillery Battalion at New River." *Marine Corps Gazette* 27 (October 1943): 36-38.
- Boland, Wiley Newman. "Semper Educare: The History of Marine Corps General Education, 1739-1992." Ph.D. diss., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, 1993.
- Carr, George Watts, and John E. Greiner. *Completion Report Covering the Design of Camp Lejeune, U.S. Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina, for the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Contract NOy-4751, April 15, 1941 - September 30, 1941* (Volumes I and II). Baltimore, Maryland: Carr and J.E. Greiner Company, 1943.
- Carr, George Watts, and John E. Greiner. *Completion Report Covering the Design of Camp Lejeune, U.S. Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina, for the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Contracts NOy-6006 and 7795, October 1, 1942 - December 18, 1943* (Volume III). Baltimore, Maryland: Carr and J.E. Greiner Company, 1943.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 1 Page 2

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
- Carraway, Gertrude S. *Camp Lejeune Leathernecks*. New Bern, North Carolina: Owen G. Dunn Company, 1946.
- Coletta, Paolo E., editor. *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985.
- Condit, Kenneth W., Gerald Diamond, and Edwin T. Turnbladh. *Marine Corps Ground Training in World War II*. Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Historical Division, 1956. On file in the Navy Department Library, Washington, D.C.
- Darden, William M. "Camp Lejeune, N.C., Marine Corps Amphibious Base, 1941-[Present]." In Paolo E. Coletta, ed., *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985, pp. 67-71.
- Darden, William M. "Parris Island, S.C., Naval Station, 1861-1919, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, 1861-1911, 1917-, and Naval Disciplinary Barracks, 1911-[Present]." In Paolo E. Coletta, ed., *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985, pp. 415-423.
- Estes, Kenneth W. *The Marine Officer's Guide*, 6th ed. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1996.
- Fitchett, Seth M. "Training Junior Officers: The Infantry Leaders' School at New River." *Marine Corps Gazette* 28 (June 1944): 45-48.
- Fitzgerald, Charles B. "Paratrooper Training." *Marine Corps Gazette* 27 (July 1943): 13-18.
- Frank, Benis M., compiler. *Marine Corps Oral History Collection Catalog*. Revised ed. Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, History and Museums Division, 1989.
- Frank, Benis M, and Henry I. Shaw, Jr. *Victory and Occupation*. History of the U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II, vol. 5. Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Historical Branch, 1968.
- Fugate, Robert T. "Camp Lejeune." *Leatherneck* 38 (April 1955): 16-23.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number I Page 3

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

-
- Garand, George W., and Truman R. Strobridge. *Western Pacific Operations* History of the U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II, vol. 4. Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Historical Branch, 1971.
- Garner, John S. *World War II Temporary Military Buildings: A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States* (USACERL Technical Report CRC-93/01). U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, March 1993.
- Gleason, John H., and Martin J. Maloney. "School for Combat." *Marine Corps Gazette* 27 (October 1943): 21-25.
- Gordon, Martin K. "San Diego, Calif., Marine Corps Base Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, 1942-[Present]." In Coletta, Paolo E., editor, *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985, pages 572-584.
- Hough, Frank O. *Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal*. History of U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II, vol. 1. Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Historical Branch, 1958.
- Jones, Frederick R. "Tank Training." *Marine Corps Gazette* 28 (April 1944): 37-38.
- Kerr, Joseph R. "Memorial Windows: Camp Lejeune's Stained Glass Masterpieces." *Marine Corps Gazette* 64 (December 1980): 45-49.
- Kerr, Joseph R. *The Camp Chapel (Protestant) Memorial Windows*. Special publication. Quantico, Virginia: U.S. Marine Corps Historical Foundation, 1981.
- Marine Corps Base, Quantico. "The Marine Corps Schools." *Marine Corps Gazette* 27 (May-June 1943): 4-9.
- McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989.
- McClelland, F.D. "Signal Training at New River." *Marine Corps Gazette* 28 (February 1944): 26-30.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number I Page 4

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Millett, Allan R. *Semper Fidelis: The History of the United States Marine Corps*. Rev. ed. New York: The Free Press, 1991.

Morehouse, Clifford P. "New Landing Craft: Vast Building Program Has Made New Invasions Possible." *Marine Corps Gazette* 27 (December 1943): 7-12.

Nalty, Bernard C. *The Right to Fight: African-American Marines in World War II*. Marines in World War II Commemorative Series. Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, History and Museums Division, 1995.

New River Pioneer [microfilm]. Base Newspaper, Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. 17 September 1942 through 15 July 1943. Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington, D.C.

Polenberg, Richard. *War and Society: The United States, 1941-1945*. New York: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1972.

Reed-Hoffman, Inez, and Lauren Archibald. "A Phase I Architectural Survey: Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina." Final Draft Report prepared by Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, Wilmington, North Carolina. Submitted to the U.S. Marine Corps, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, March 1996.

Reid, William H., and Kay Simpson. "Cultural Resources Study, Mainside, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina: Volume 1, Archaeological Resources Research Design." Final Draft Report prepared by The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., Richmond, Virginia, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, Wilmington, North Carolina. Submitted to the U.S. Marine Corps, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, January 1997.

Shaw, Henry I., Jr., and Ralph W. Donnelly. *Blacks in the Marine Corps*. Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, History and Museums Division, 1977 (reprinted 1988).

Shaw, Henry I., and Douglas T. Kane. *Isolation of Rabaul*. History of U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II, vol. 2. Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Historical Branch, 1963.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number I Page 5

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Stewart, Lt. E. Louise. "What Are the Women Marines Doing?" *Marine Corps Gazette* 27 (October 1943): 29-32.

Thompson, P.L. "Posts of the Corps: Camp Lejeune." *Leatherneck* 67 (April 1984): 22-27.

Thomson, Harry C., and Lida Mayo. *The Ordnance Department: Procurement and Supply*. United States Army in World War II, The Technical Services, vol. 2. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army.

United States Marine Corps. "Annual Report of the Major General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps to the Secretary of the Navy for the Fiscal Year 1941." Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C., 1941.

U.S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. *History of Camp Lejeune: The East Coast Training Center of the United States Marine Corps*. Wilmington, North Carolina: Wilmington Printing Company, 1950.

United States Navy. *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy for the Fiscal Year 1942*. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1942.

United States Navy. *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineer Corps, 1940-1946*. 2 vols. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1947.

Wayne, Lucy B., and Martin F. Dickinson. "Historic Preservation Plan, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina." Report prepared by Water and Air Research, Inc., Gainesville, Florida, for the National Park Service, Southeast Region, Atlanta, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Marine Corps, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 1987.

Wendell, Capt. W.G., "The Marine Corps Women's Reserve." *Marine Corps Gazette* 27 (March-April 1943): 52-53.

Young, J.D. "Marine Corps Signal Training." *Marine Corps Gazette* 27 (September 1943): 35-38.

2. Primary Sources

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number I Page 6

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune,
1941-1945
Onslow County, North Carolina

Bower, Ronald J., LTC, U.S. Army (Ret.), Assistant Director of Instruction, Marine Corps Service Support Schools, Camp Lejeune. Conversation with Tracy A. Cuning, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 8 May 1997.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Posts and Stations: N.C., Camp Lejeune History. Reference Section. Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington, D.C.

United States Department of the Navy. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Headquarters. General Correspondence, 1942-46. Records of the Bureau. Record Group 52. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

United States Department of the Navy. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Personnel Division. Correspondence of the Medical Corps Branch, 1919-1957. Records of the Bureau. Record Group 52. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

United States Department of the Navy. Bureau of Yards and Docks. Records of the Bureau. Record Group 71. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

United States Marine Corps. Office of the Commandant. General Correspondence, 1939-50. Entry 18A. Records of the Corps. Record Group 127. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

United States Marine Corps. Quartermaster's Department. General Correspondence, 1918-42. Records of the Corps. Record Group 127. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

United States Marine Corps. Records of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. Base Archives, Building 1. MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

United States Marine Corps. Records of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. Technical Records. Public Works Office. MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

Woods, William "Mike," Master Gunnery Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps (Ret.), Jacksonville, N.C. Telephone conversation with Tracy A. Cuning, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., Marion, Iowa, 21 May 1997.

