

**MANAGEMENT PLAN
NAVAL HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

Significance of the Naval Hospital Historic District

Construction of the Naval Hospital at Camp Lejeune began in mid-April 1942 following standard naval hospital design and spatial organization. A three-story administrative building and rear wing housing recreational and dining facilities formed the central portion of the hospital. Two-story and one-story wings were erected perpendicular to the main block in long rectangular wings connected by a central hyphen. The Neocolonial architectural themes used on the Base's other principal structures were utilized in the construction of the main block, resulting in an elaborately embellished formal south elevation. At the time of its commissioning in May 1943, the Naval Hospital at Camp Lejeune appeared similar to its present form but without the northern T-shaped wing or the one-story wings on the building's west and east ends. The hospital complex at Hadnot Point also included, in addition to the main hospital building, civilian and WAVES nurses' quarters, a 40-bed family hospital, two corpsmen's quarters, a medical warehouse, a garage, a powder house, a laundry, two servants' quarters, a bachelor officer quarters, three single-family quarters for senior officers (Surgeon's Row), and one individual quarters for warrant officers. Construction of the one-story wings began in January 1945 and gave the hospital a total of 1,800 beds. The one-story wings constituted the last World War II-era Navy and Marine Corps hospital construction.

Built in order to provide medical care and treatment to members of Camp Lejeune's resident community, and to assist in the training of corpsmen, pharmacist's mates, and hospital attendants for service with the Marines at bases and in the Pacific theater, the Naval Hospital directly participated in the programs of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Associated with the wartime programs and activities of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Naval Hospital Historic District is eligible for the National Register as a "Medical Facility" under the historic context "U. S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune." Incorporating the Neocolonial architectural themes, and utilizing materials and ornament to define and reinforce Camp Lejeune's principal buildings as distinguished structures, the Naval Hospital, Building H-1, also embodies the noteworthy design characteristics developed for naval hospitals by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. As such, the Hospital is individually eligible for the National Register for its reflection of the noteworthy standard design characteristics of a "Medical Facility."

Treatment of Built Environment Categories

The Naval Hospital Historic District is a Category 1 resource worthy of long-term preservation and investment because it possesses a very high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, and good integrity of materials and workmanship, and because it (a) possesses central importance in defining and maintaining the historic character of a significant aspect of MCB Camp Lejeune; (b) has outstanding architectural characteristics; (c) has unusual importance for the interpretation of Camp Lejeune's history and military organization; (d) represents a major investment of resources that should not be wasted if such waste can be avoided; (e) has considerable potential for continuing or adaptive reuse by the Marine Corps; and (f) is highly valued by MCB Camp Lejeune and the Marine community.

**NAVAL HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES
FOR CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
H-1	Naval Hospital	Headquarters of the II Marine Expeditionary Force	1
H-25	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters	2
H-26	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters	2
H-27	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters	2
H-35	Utility Building	Utility Building	2
H-41	Garage	Garage	2
H-42	Garage	Garage	2

The following table enumerates the contributing buildings composing Category 1 buildings, listed by building number.

**NAVAL HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 2 BUILDINGS
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
H-1	Naval Hospital	Headquarters of the II Marine Expeditionary Force	1

The following table enumerates the contributing buildings composing Category 2 buildings, listed by building number.

**NAVAL HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 2 BUILDINGS
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
H-25	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters	2
H-26	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters	2
H-27	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters	2
H-35	Utility Building	Utility Building	2
H-41	Garage	Garage	2
H-42	Garage	Garage	2

Treatment Goals for the Naval Hospital Historic District

- Maintain the historical integrity of the historic property.
- Continue to use the historic building in manners consistent with its historic character and that minimize major alterations.
- Utilize modern materials, such as vinyl siding and aluminum, in ways that maintain the building's historic exterior appearance.
- Avoid adding intrusions onto the historic property.

NAVAL HOSPITAL BUILDING H-1

Design Standards for the Naval Hospital

1. Contributing Site Features

- Orientation on Hadnot Point peninsula overlooking the New River and Farnell Bay
- Setbacks from Seth Williams Road (also known as River Road)
- Open spaces created by the road setbacks
- Wings parallel to one another with interconnecting hyphens
- Spacing between the wings
- Open space created by U-shaped formal entrance drive along south elevation

Appropriate Treatments

- Retain the building's original spatial arrangement with respect to the road setbacks, the surrounding open spaces, and the wings.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic property.
- If new construction must occur within the historic property boundaries, utilize traditional materials and smaller scale and massing.

2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- Central three-story main block with two-story and one-story hyphens and wings
- Rectangular block plans
- Pitched (hipped, gable, and gable-on-hip) and flat roofs
- Symmetrical elevations
- Formal entrance centrally located in three-story main block's south elevation facing U-shaped drive and river shoreline
- Secondary entrances located in end elevations of wings and north elevations of hyphens
- Stretcher bond brick exterior
- Cast stone ornament

Appropriate Treatments

- Maintain elements that unify the historic building complex: common rooflines and shapes, scale, and external symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the external symmetry and ornament of the main block, especially along its south elevation.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the external symmetry of the wings and hyphens, especially along their south elevations.
- Maintain the formal and secondary building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations throughout the building complex.

3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway pattern of Seth Williams Road (River Road), Cutler Street, and Olive Street
- U-shaped drive leading from Seth Williams Road to the south elevation of the main block
- Sidewalks parallel U-shaped drive leading to the main block's south elevation

Appropriate Treatments

- Maintain traditional characteristics of the roadway and sidewalk alignments.

4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Grass lawns surrounding and separating buildings, the roadway system, and one another
- U-shaped grass island with flagpole formed by drive to main block's south elevation
- Mature trees within the U-shaped island and adjacent to the U-shaped drive leading to main block

Appropriate Treatments

- Retain existing lawns to greatest extent possible.
- Maintain the U-shaped grass island and its related flagpole.
- Retain the mature trees adjacent to the U-shaped drive and inside the grass island.

5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Neocolonial and Georgian Revival style
- Raised concrete foundations
- Seven-bay-wide entrance pavilion centrally located on main block's south elevation crowned by three-bay-wide pedimented cross gable
- Cast stone surrounds, panels, fluted pilasters, pedimented architraves, lintels, quoins, and decorative veneer on pavilion
- Octagonal cupola atop pavilion
- Corbeled quoins, cast stone belt courses, corbeled bands, and molded box cornice on main block's wings
- Molded wooden cornices throughout rest of building complex

Appropriate Treatments

- Maintain the building's heights, its roof shapes and rooflines, and its exterior symmetries.
- Replacement elements should visually resemble the original elements.
- New vinyl siding and aluminum elements should maintain a building's historic exterior appearance and be compatible with original in terms of visual qualities.

SURGEON'S ROW BUILDINGS H-25, H-26, H-27, H-41, H-42, and H-35

Design Standards for Surgeon's Row

1. Contributing Site Features

- Orientation on Hadnot Point peninsula overlooking the New River and Farnell Bay
- Setbacks from cul-de-sac off Seth Williams Road (also known as River Road)
- Open spaces created by the road setbacks

Appropriate Treatments

- Retain the building's original spatial arrangement with respect to the road setbacks and the surrounding open spaces.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic property.
- If new construction must occur within the historic property boundaries, utilize traditional materials and smaller scale and massing.

2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- One to two stories high
- Pitched roofs (gable, gable-on-hip)
- Symmetrical rectangular plans, some with wings
- Exterior walls of siding or brick construction
- Multiple buildings from same design

- Poured concrete drive leading from cul-de-sac

Appropriate Treatments

- Maintain elements that unify the historic building complex: common rooflines and shapes, scale, and external symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the external symmetry and ornament of the main block, especially along its south elevation.
- Maintain the formal building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations.

3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway pattern of Seth Williams Road (River Road)
- Cul-de-sac leading from Seth Williams Road

Appropriate Treatments

- Maintain traditional characteristics of the roadway and sidewalk alignments.

4. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Raised brick or poured concrete foundations
- Formal entrance in the northern most bay of central block with fluted pilasters surrounding the door and a jack-arch lintel above.
- Central corbelled brick chimneys
- Brick stretcher bond with belt course
- Corner boards and exposed rafters

Appropriate Treatments

- Maintain the building's heights, its roof shapes and rooflines, and its exterior symmetries.
- Replacement elements should visually resemble the original elements.
- New vinyl siding and aluminum elements should maintain a building's historic exterior appearance and be compatible with original in terms of visual qualities.

5. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Triple and single with six-over-six and four-over-four sash windows
- wood two-, four-, and six-, paneled wood doors
- Overhead rolling doors

Appropriate Treatments

- Maintain traditional spacing, size, shapes, and ornament of openings.
- Maintain traditional locations of entrances.

- When blocking openings, recess the infill to maintain consistent wall relief, in a material compatible with existing exterior walls.
- New vinyl or metal windows or fiberglass or metal doors should maintain traditional appearance.

6. Contributing Characteristics of Interiors

The qualities of association and design that make the Naval Hospital Historic District eligible for the National Register are expressed through external characteristics as discussed above.

Appropriate Treatments

- Alter interior spaces in ways that avoid changes to building exteriors.