

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name: Naval Hospital Historic District

other names/site number: Naval Hospital (Building H-1), Officers' Quarters (Buildings H-25, H-26, and H-27), Utility Building (H-35), Garage (Buildings H-41 and H-42)

**2. Location**

street & number: roughly bounded by Seth Williams Road (a.k.a. River Road), Cutler Street, and Olive Street

not for publication

city or town: Camp Lejeune vicinity \_\_\_\_\_ state North Carolina code: NC county: Onslow code: \_\_\_\_\_ zip code: 28542-0004

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this \_\_\_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_\_\_ locally. (\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal Agency or  
Tribal government

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In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register  
   \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the  
   National Register  
   \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the  
   National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- \_\_\_ private
- \_\_\_ public-local
- \_\_\_ public-State
- X public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- \_\_\_ building(s)
- X district
- \_\_\_ site
- \_\_\_ structure
- \_\_\_ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>  7  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	buildings
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	sites
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	structures
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	objects
<u>  7  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register   0

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Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, 1941-1945 (Cunning and Bowers 1998)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DEFENSE</u>	Sub: <u>military facility</u>
<u>HEALTH CARE</u>	<u>hospital</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DEFENSE</u>	Sub: <u>military facility</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

roof asphalt

walls brick

concrete

other copper

wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

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- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance Military  
1942-1945  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates 1942  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
N/A

Cultural Affiliation Undefined  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards & Docks  
Carr and J.E. Greiner, Durham, NC, and Baltimore, MD

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- Previous documentation on file (NPS)
  - preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
  - previously listed in the National Register
  - previously determined eligible by the National Register

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designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 26.02 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Verbal Boundary Description can be found on Continuation Sheet Section 10 Page 1

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification can be found on Continuation Sheet Section 10 Page 1

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Stuart Paul Dixon/Senior Architectural Historian

organization: The Louis Berger Group, Inc. date: March 2007

street & number: 203 East Cary Street, Suite 100 telephone: 804-225-0348

city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23219-3736

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5- or 15-minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

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Photographs

Representative black-and-white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name United States Marine Corps, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune

street & number: PSC Box 20004 telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

city or town: Camp Lejeune state: NC zip code: 28542-0004

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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**DESCRIPTION**

The former Naval Hospital at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (Building H-1) stands in the middle of the Hadnot Point peninsula located along the east side of the New River near Jacksonville, in Onslow County, North Carolina (Figure NH-A). Wallace Creek forms the northern boundary of Hadnot Point; the New River surrounds the peninsula to the west and south. Seth Williams Road (also known as River Road), a principal thoroughfare extending north-to-south parallel to the New River through the Hadnot Point portion of Camp Lejeune, forms an oval at Hadnot Point encircling the Naval Hospital and other buildings that once served the medical needs of the Marine base. Two secondary roads intersecting with Seth Williams Road, Cutler Street and Olive Street, form the northern and eastern boundary of the Naval Hospital lot. The Naval Hospital Historic District encompasses the former hospital building and three senior officers' quarters known as "Surgeon's Row" and located along a semi-circular drive connected to the northwestern section of the Seth Williams Road loop.

A U-shaped asphalt drive leads northward from Seth Williams (River) Road to the Hospital's ornate formal entrance, which occupies the southern elevation of its central core building (Plate NH-1). This section of the hospital building originally contained the Naval Hospital's administrative center. A series of hyphens and wings extending west, north, and east of the administrative center constitute the remainder of the hospital. A manicured grass lawn featuring a centrally placed steel flagpole set into concrete stands in the interior of the U-shaped drive. Scattered mature trees line the U-shaped drive and Seth Williams Road. A large asphalt parking area stretches along the south side of Seth Williams Road opposite the Hospital's administration center. Additional buildings north and east of the hospital, also part of the naval hospital reservation, served a variety of functions, from warehouses to nurses', officers', and corpsmen's quarters, and a laundry facility. The II Marine Expeditionary Force (II MEF) now uses the former Naval Hospital building as its headquarters and has renamed the structure Julian C. Smith Hall. Lieutenant General Julian Smith (1885-1975) was instrumental in establishing Camp Lejeune as an amphibious division training base according to a bronze plaque affixed to the wall of the Administration Building's main entrance.

The Naval Hospital's administrative center consists of a three-story rectangular brick stretcher-bond structure with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof. A total of 25 symmetrically spaced bays compose its southern elevation. Three bays occupy its side elevations. A concrete foundation undergirds the building.

The administrative center displays elaborate Neocolonial and Georgian Revival architectural details. A three-story seven-bay-wide entrance pavilion crowned by a three-bay-wide one-bay-deep centrally placed pedimented cross-gable serves as the visual focus of the administrative center and possesses much of the architectural detailing (Plate NH-2). A nine-light circular window with a rowlock surround incorporating four cast-stone keystones penetrates the center of the pavilion's pediment. Cast-stone surrounds also adorn the pavilion's eight-over-eight wood sash. The central three windows of the pavilion's second story exhibit cast-stone panels below the eight-over-eight wood sash and cast-stone fluted pilasters supporting pedimented architrave lintels of the same

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material. Ornamental cast-stone quoins and pilasters vertically divide the pavilion, and coursed cast-stone veneer trims the first story. Entrances in the central three bays of the pavilion each contain double wood doors with panels set above and below a large rectangular light. A sunburst transom occupies the round arch above each door. A cast-stone band supports a molded wood cornice. An ornate octagonal cupola, displaying fourteen-over-twelve sash in four round keystone arch openings framed by paired pilasters and topped by a flared hip roof sheathed with copper, punctuates the pavilion's roof (Plate NH-3).

Nine-bay-wide wings extend west and east from the pavilion (Plate NH-4). Corbeled quoins ornament the corners of the wings. Seven horizontal bands of raised bricks extend across the first story of the wings. A cast-stone belt course caps the raised bands and separates the first and second stories of the wings. Eight-over-eight wood sash with molded wood surrounds and cast-stone sills occupy most windows in the wings and pavilion. A wood molded cornice ornaments the wings' eaves. Currently containing metal doors emptying onto metal fire escapes, the center bays of the west and east side elevations show evidence that they previously contained windows that have been enlarged for the emergency exits. The installation of the fire escape also necessitated infilling some window openings with brick.

Two-story 11-bay-wide hyphens extend west and east from the central administrative building (Plate NH-5). Asphalt shingles cover the hyphens' gable roofs ornamented with a wooden box cornice. Stretcher-bond brick composes the hyphens' walls. A concrete foundation supports the hyphen. The symmetrical fenestration consists of alternating single and paired six-over-six wood sash with cast-stone sills.

The two-story hyphens are repeated twice to the west and east. The hyphens connect two-story hospital wards, which extend perpendicular to the hyphens, with the central administrative building via a long west-to-east corridor running through the hyphens and the rear of the administration center. Eleven two-story hospital wards project from the hyphens. Two two-story wards reach northward from the west hyphens, and three additional wards extend southward from the west hyphens. Three two-story wards stretch northward and three extend southward from the east hyphens.

Each of the two-story hospital wards repeats the same form based upon a standard Navy design. Asphalt-shingled roofs cap wards composed of stretcher-bond brick built on a concrete foundation. The wards extend 17 symmetrically spaced bays along their elevations facing away from the central administrative building (Plate NH-6). Thus wards west of the administrative core present an uninterrupted 17-bay-wide elevation to the west, and wards east of the administrative center present this elevation facing east. The bay nearest the end elevation penetrates the wall between the first and second story, providing light to an interior stair hall. The elevations facing toward the administrative section possess three-bay-wide by three-bay-deep wings occupying the ninth through the eleventh bays from the hyphens (Plate NH-7). The wards contain different configurations of single and double windows along their 17-bay elevations based on their original interior room composition. The three-bay by three-bay wings possess single windows in each of their fenestral openings.

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Windows typically consist of either six-over-six or eight-over-eight wood sash, or aluminum-framed sash with six-over-six muntin inserts.

The end elevations of the hospital wards possess two roof types. A gable-on-hip roof crowns a two-bay-wide section set farthest from the central administrative building. This portion of the end elevation is set back roughly 4 feet from the adjacent four-bay-wide portion of the end elevation. A shed-roofed porch supported by metal posts anchored to a concrete stoop with four concrete steps occupies the first story of the set-back. The porch usually protects a six-over-six wood sash window and a wood door with a large upper light flanked by three-light sidelights with lower panels. A two-light transom tops the door opening. The single window in the second story of the set-back portion of the end elevation typically possesses an eight-over-eight wood sash window. A gabled roof ornamented with a semicircular sunburst window in its peak crowns the four-bay-wide portion of the end elevation. Eight-over-eight wood sash characteristically occupy the first and second story's four bays.

The north sides of the second and third hyphens from the administrative core building to both the west and east also possess a two-story one-bay-wide service ell roughly one bay deep (Plate NH-8). Enclosing a stair hall and an elevator shaft, the service ell consists of stretcher-bond brick with a concrete foundation and a asphalt-shingled hipped roof. A square room topped by a pyramidal roof penetrates the second story and contains a roof scuttle. A one-story metal-sheathed flared-hip-roof porch supported by metal posts protects the service ell's first story entrance. The entrance features a wood door with a large light. Three-light sidelights with lower panels and a two-light transom surround the door. Six-over-six wood sash typically occupy the service ell's windows. Some of the service ells have had handicapped ramps installed that lead to the entries along the ells' northern elevations.

The hyphens farthest from the administrative center stand only one story tall but possess features similar to those of the two-story hyphens (Plate NH-9). The north elevations of the one-story hyphens display nine bays, and the south elevations exhibit 11 bays. Paired and single six-over-six wood sash form the predominant window type in the one-story hyphens. A wood door, with large light surrounded by three-light sidelights and a two-light transom protected by a shed-roofed porch, normally occupies the center bay of the hyphens.

One-story wards attached to the one-story hyphens compose the structures farthest from the administrative building. The one-story wards possess features similar to the two-story wards. Wings three bays wide by two bays deep extend from the ninth, tenth, and eleventh bays of the elevations facing the administrative core building (Plate NH-10). The end elevations consist of a four-bay-wide gable-roofed section and a two-bay-wide gable-on-hip-roofed section featuring a shed-roofed porch (Plate NH-11). As the one-story wards form the last perpendicular element of the sprawling hospital building, their elevations facing away from the administrative center contain twice as many bays. Eighteen symmetrically spaced bays of single or paired windows flank a central entrance along this exterior elevation. The entrance consists of a shed-roofed porch over a wood door with a large light surrounded by three-light sidelights and a two-light transom (Plate NH-12). When all interior doors are

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open in the hyphens' interior hallways, a person can see through this entrance to the far side of the one-story ward on the opposite side of the hospital.

Supplementing the hyphens and perpendicular wards, two additional wings extend northward adjacent to the administrative center. Opposite the first two-story ward west of the administrative core stands a one-story T-shaped wing (Plate NH-13). This structure originally served as the personnel and records office for the hospital. Built using six-to-one common-bond brick courses, the wing extends seven bays northward from the hyphen to the three-bay-wide northern top of the T. The T's north elevation originally contained 18 bays but now has only 16 bays; three of the original window openings have been combined into a loading-dock bay with a vertically rolling metal door. The wing also features a corbelled belt course and a concrete coping atop its parapet roof. Most of the T's window openings contain six-over-six or eight-over-eight wood sash. A fiber glass vertically rolling garage door occupies the central bay of the top of the T.

A large three-story L-shaped structure stretches northward directly to the rear of the administrative section. This structure housed subsistence and recreational facilities for hospital personnel. A slender five-bay-wide wing joins a larger 13-bay-wide wing connected to a large rectangular structure forming the L. The L portion housed an auditorium and mess hall while the wings contained a variety of shops and offices, including a barber and tailor shop, a chaplain's office, a post office, a library, and a store.

Although most of the wards have undergone extensive remodeling since the hospital became the headquarters of the II MEF, the entrance lobby of the former administrative building still retains much original fabric. The lobby features coffered ceilings, a terrazzo floor, columns faced with stone veneer, wood cornices, and stone wainscoting.

In addition to the Naval Hospital itself, Surgeon's Row located directly west of the hospital building and overlooking the New River, contributes to the Naval Hospital Historic District. Surgeon's Row consists of three identical dwellings (H-25, H-26, and H-27), two garages (H-41 and H-42), and a utility building (H-35) arranged along a semi-circular drive connecting to Seth Williams or River Road east of the buildings (Plate NH-14). The dwellings are situated amid an open grass yard approximately 50 yards east of the New River. Re-forested areas are located to the south and north of the three dwellings and related buildings.

Each of the dwellings consists of a two-story, side gabled building with a one-story side-gabled wing appended to the northern end, and a one-story, shed-roofed glass-enclosed porch on the opposite end (Plate NH-15). The dwellings' formal entrances face west towards the New River, although each possesses a sidewalk leading from the street to the rear, east entrances and the west entrance. The three dwellings all feature raised brick foundations, asphalt shingled roofs, corbelled brick chimneys penetrating the center of the two-story ridge, yellow aluminum siding, aluminum cornices, aluminum-sheathed partial returns on the gable ends, and privacy fences shielding the northern wings from the street. The siding runs horizontally on the buildings' second stories and vertically on the first stories.

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The formal front entrance to each house is located in the northernmost bay of the three-bay main block (Plate NH-16). Each entrance features a four-panel wood door with two upper lights flanked by fluted pilasters, and topped by a jack-arch lintel. The remaining bays on the first and second story have one-over-one aluminum sash with six-over-six false muntins (Plate NH-17). The western elevation of the northern wing possesses two off-center windows of the same type. The buildings' northern elevations exhibit one centrally located window in the addition's gable end and two windows, a small one-over-one aluminum sash unit and a four-over-four sash unit, in the second story (Plate NH-18). The second story eastern elevations display four unevenly spaced windows, also with one-over-one aluminum sash and false muntins. First story fenestration consists of a triple and two single windows of the same type. Two bays, a window, and a crossbuck wood door with nine upper lights penetrate the eastern elevation of the northern wing. The southern elevation contains two one-over-one aluminum sash with false muntins. The porch's doors consist of two vertical panels with nine upper lights.

A two-car garage, Building H-42, stands a short distance south of Dwelling H-25 beside the southern curve of the Surgeon's Row drive (Plate NH-19). The garage features a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles, a poured-concrete foundation and driveway, exposed rafter feet, corner boards, and weatherboard siding. Four bays with six-panel wood doors flanking fiberglass overhead rolling doors occupy the northern, street side elevation. Six-over-six wood sash windows are present in each gable end and on the southern elevation.

Building H-41, another two-car garage, stands on the northern edge of the Surgeon's Row drive. It is very similar to Building H-42, as it has a poured-concrete foundation, weatherboard siding, corner boards, and exposed rafter feet. A six-panel metal door set within an earlier window opening occupies the west elevation gable end. Two six-over-six wood windows penetrate the garage's western elevation.

The Utility Building, H-35, stands a short distance northwest of Building H-41 (Plate NH-20). The utility building possesses a small rectangular floor plan, a raised concrete foundation, brick stretcher-bond walling, a belt course four courses below a molded wood cornice, and partial gable returns. Centrally spaced, paired two-panel doors face the curving drive. A small, one-story tractor shed is attached to the rear (northern) elevation.

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Soon after construction of Camp Lejeune began in late spring 1941, the Department of the Navy began plans for a 500-bed temporary hospital to serve Navy and Marine personnel and civilian employees of the base. As this region of North Carolina suffered from a lack of other medical facilities, the establishment of a naval hospital at the base became an important priority. Following the Navy custom of locating hospitals near bodies of water somewhat removed from major areas of activity, the Hadnot Point peninsula was chosen as the site for the Camp Lejeune medical facility. The location of the building was also related to efforts to decrease the spread of communicable diseases. (A detailed description of the Naval Hospital and medical facilities at Camp Lejeune can be found in the Multiple Property Documentation Form *World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, 1941-1945* [Cunning and Bowers 1998].)

The Naval Hospital at Camp Lejeune copied standard naval hospital design and spatial organization. A three-story administrative building and rear wing housing recreational and subsistence activities formed the central portion of the hospital. Medical wards were erected perpendicular to the administration building in long rectangular wings connected by a central hyphen. As need dictated, the hospital could be expanded through the appending of additional hyphens and wings. Although most hospital buildings employed standard designs, the Neocolonial architectural themes used on the base's other principal structures were utilized in the construction of the Administration Building, resulting in an elaborately embellished formal southern elevation.

Construction of the hospital began in mid-April 1942. After the United States entered World War II, two wings were added to the original plan in order to expand the hospital to 620 beds. Successive wings were added as construction progressed. At the time of its commissioning in May 1943, the Naval Hospital at Camp Lejeune appeared similar to its present form. Figure NH-B, a portion of a 1943 site plan depicting the Hadnot Point area, illustrates the hospital and its associated complex of ancillary support buildings prior to the construction of the T-shaped wing and the one-story wards 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 wards began in January 1945 and gave the hospital a total of 1,800 beds. The one-story wards constituted the last World War II-era Navy and Marine Corps hospital construction.

Evaluation of the Naval Hospital (Building H-1) for National Register eligibility is based upon criteria outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form *World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, 1941-1945* (Cunning and Bowers 1998) under the property type "Medical Facilities." Within the historic context "U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune," the medical facility may be significant under Criterion A for its direct association with the important wartime programs and activities of the Bureau of

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Medicine and Surgery. 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 and thus meets National Register Criterion A. A medical facility may also be significant under Criterion C within the historic context "U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune," if it embodies noteworthy design characteristics or uses materials that distinguish medical facilities within the installation, or that established a prototype or standard for medical facilities. Reflecting noteworthy standard design characteristics developed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks for naval hospitals, and incorporating Neocolonial architectural themes utilizing materials and ornament to define and reinforce Camp Lejeune's principal buildings as distinguished structures, the Naval Hospital also meets National Register Criterion C.

In addition to significance criteria, the Naval Hospital must also possess outlined levels of integrity, including location, design, and exterior materials. The Naval Hospital currently stands on its original site and retains integrity of location. The hospital also reflects its final construction phase following the addition of the one-story wards and thus possesses integrity of design. Despite replacement of some windows and doors, the building retains overall integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The Naval Hospital at Camp Lejeune, Building H-1, meets National Register Criterion A for its association with the medical treatment and training of personnel, and Criterion C for its embodiment of the distinct characteristics of Naval Hospital architecture during the period 1942-1945. The Surgeon's Row buildings, erected as an integral part of the hospital complex to provide housing for resident medical officers, are contributing elements of the Naval Hospital Historic District; all have integrity of design, association, feeling, setting, and location.

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Naval Hospital Historic District  
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Naval Hospital Historic District  
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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

	ZONE	UTM COORDINATES	
		EASTING	NORTHING
Overall District Boundaries			
A	18	282256	3839539
B	18	282374	3839638
C	18	282457	3839553
D	18	282848	3839491
E	18	282864	3839348
F	18	282385	3839461
Individually Eligible Resource Boundaries			
Naval Hospital (Building H-1)	18	282629	3839419

**HISTORIC DISTRICT VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

National Register boundaries for the Naval Hospital Historic District begin at the intersection of Seth Williams Road with Olive Street, and proceed in a westerly direction along the north side of Seth Williams Road to the semi-circular drive at Surgeon's Row. The boundary then extends westward along a line 25 feet south and parallel to the southern leg of the semi-circular drive before terminating at the New River. The boundary then follows the riverfront northward to another line extending southeastward, parallel and 25 feet northeast of the northern leg of the semi-circular drive. Upon the line's intersection with Seth Williams Road, the boundary continues along the south side of said road in a northeast direction to its intersection with Cutler Street. The boundary continues along the west and south sides of Cutler Street to its intersection with Olive Street. The boundary then turns south along the west side of Olive Street to the place of beginning.

**HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:**

These boundaries encompass the Naval Hospital and its related senior medical personnel housing. All of the buildings were constructed during World War II, the historic district's period of significance, and possess good integrity of location, design, materials, association, feeling, workmanship, and setting.

**INDIVIDUAL RESOURCE VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

National Register boundaries for the individually eligible Naval Hospital are depicted on Figure ??-?. These boundaries generally consist of Seth Williams Road on the south and west, Cutler Street on the north, and Olive Street on the east.

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**INDIVIDUAL RESOURCE BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:**

The National Register boundaries encompass the significant Naval Hospital at Hadnot Point and its surrounding landscaped grounds. The boundary includes the U-shaped drive forming the formal approach to the hospital's Administration Building and the grass lawn enclosed by the drive and Seth Williams Road (River Road)

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Section PHOTOS Page 1 Naval Hospital Historic District  
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**PHOTOGRAPHS**

The following information applies to all photographs:

Property Name: Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune: Naval Hospital Historic District  
Location: Onslow County, North Carolina  
Photographer: Stuart Paul Dixon  
Photo Date: Photos NH-1 through NH-13; 1998  
Photos NH-14 through NH-20; 2005  
Negatives Stored: The Louis Berger Group, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey 07018

**INDIVIDUAL PHOTO IDENTIFICATIONS:**

NH-1 South perspective, looking north  
NH-2 South elevation, Administration Building, looking north  
NH-3 South and east elevations, cupola, looking northwest  
NH-4 West and south elevations, Administration Building, looking northeast  
NH-5 South elevation, east hyphen No. 1, looking northeast  
NH-6 North and west elevations, northeast wing No. 3, looking southeast  
NH-7 East and north elevations, northwest wing No. 2, looking southwest  
NH-8 North elevation, west hyphen No. 3, looking south  
NH-9 North elevation, west hyphen No. 4, looking south  
NH-10 South and east elevations, southwest wing No. 4, looking southwest  
NH-11 West and south elevations, southwest wing No. 4, looking northeast  
NH-12 Center entry west elevation, wing No. 4, looking east  
NH-13 East and north elevations, T-wing, looking southwest  
NH-14 East elevations, Surgeons' Row (Buildings H-25, H-26 and H-27), looking north  
NH-15 East elevation, Building H-27, looking northwest

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Naval Hospital Historic District  
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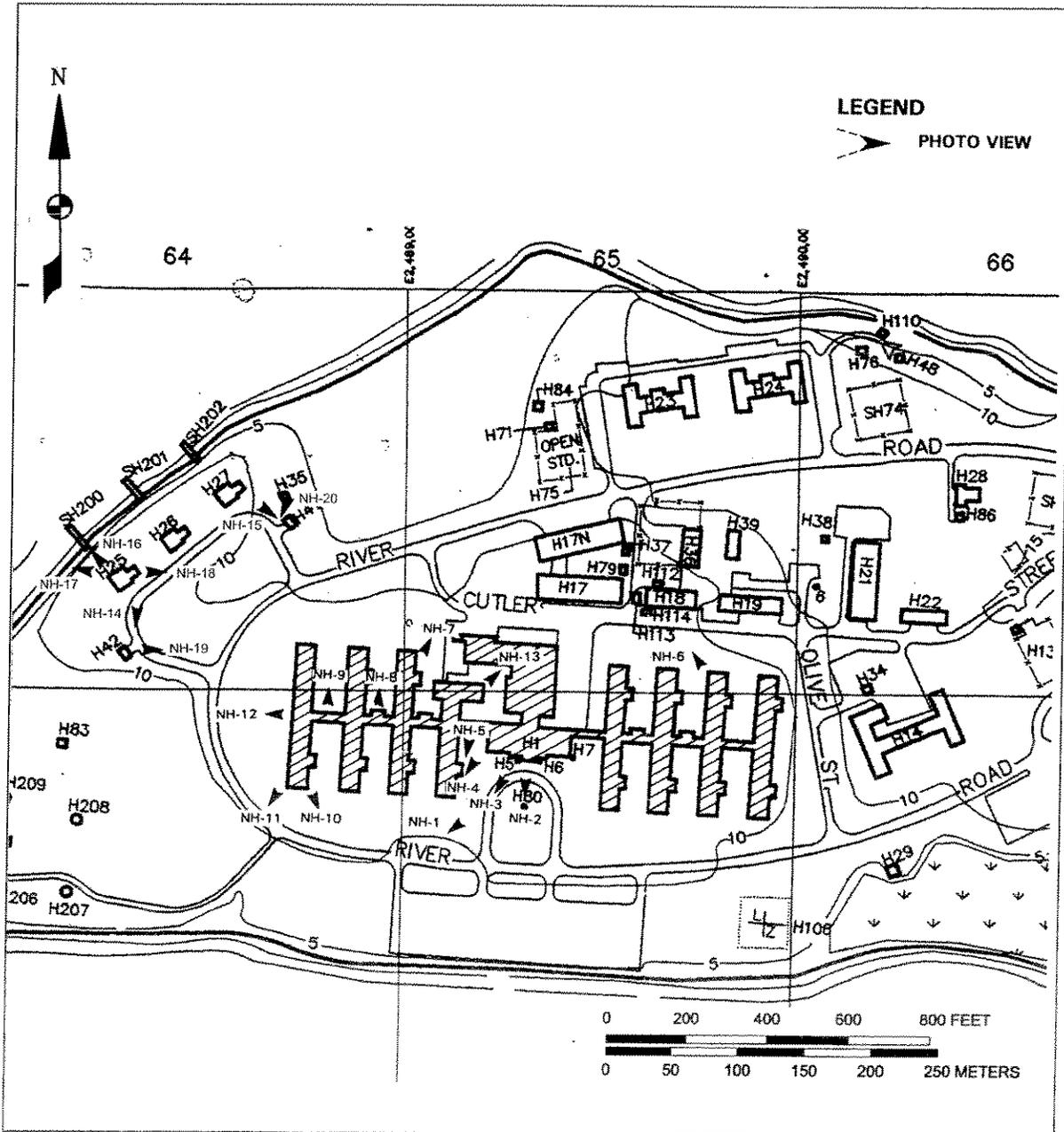
NH-16	West elevation entrance, Building H-25, looking southeast
NH-17	West and south elevations, Building H-25, looking northeast
NH-18	East and north elevations, Building H-25, looking southwest
NH-19	East and north elevations, Building H-42, looking west
NH-20	South and east elevations, Building H-35, looking north

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Section PHOTOS Page 3

Naval Hospital Historic District  
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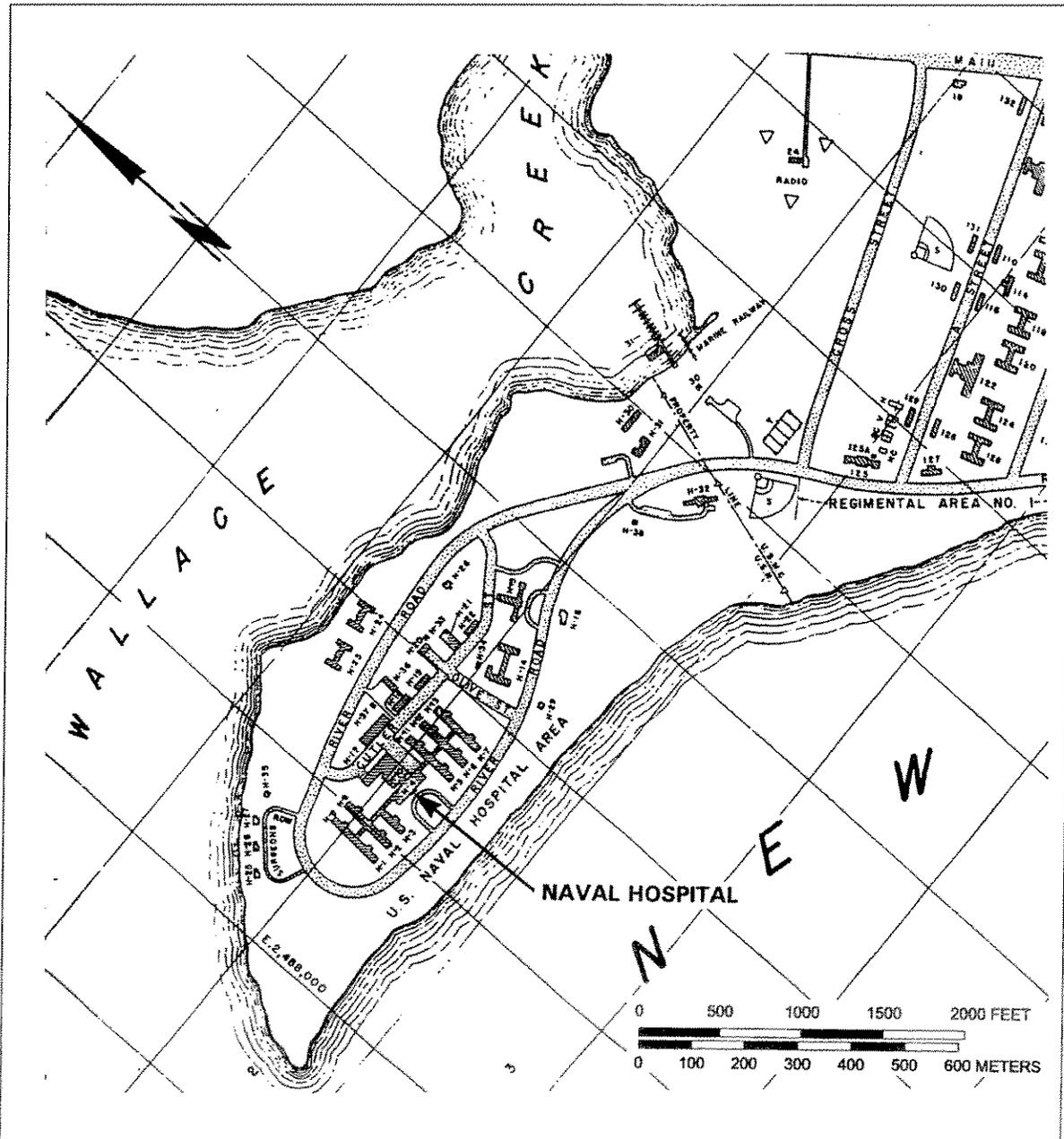
**Figure NH-A:** Naval Hospital, Site Map & Photo Key  
**Source:** Hadnot Point Area, Existing Conditions (1984), Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, NC

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Naval Hospital Historic District  
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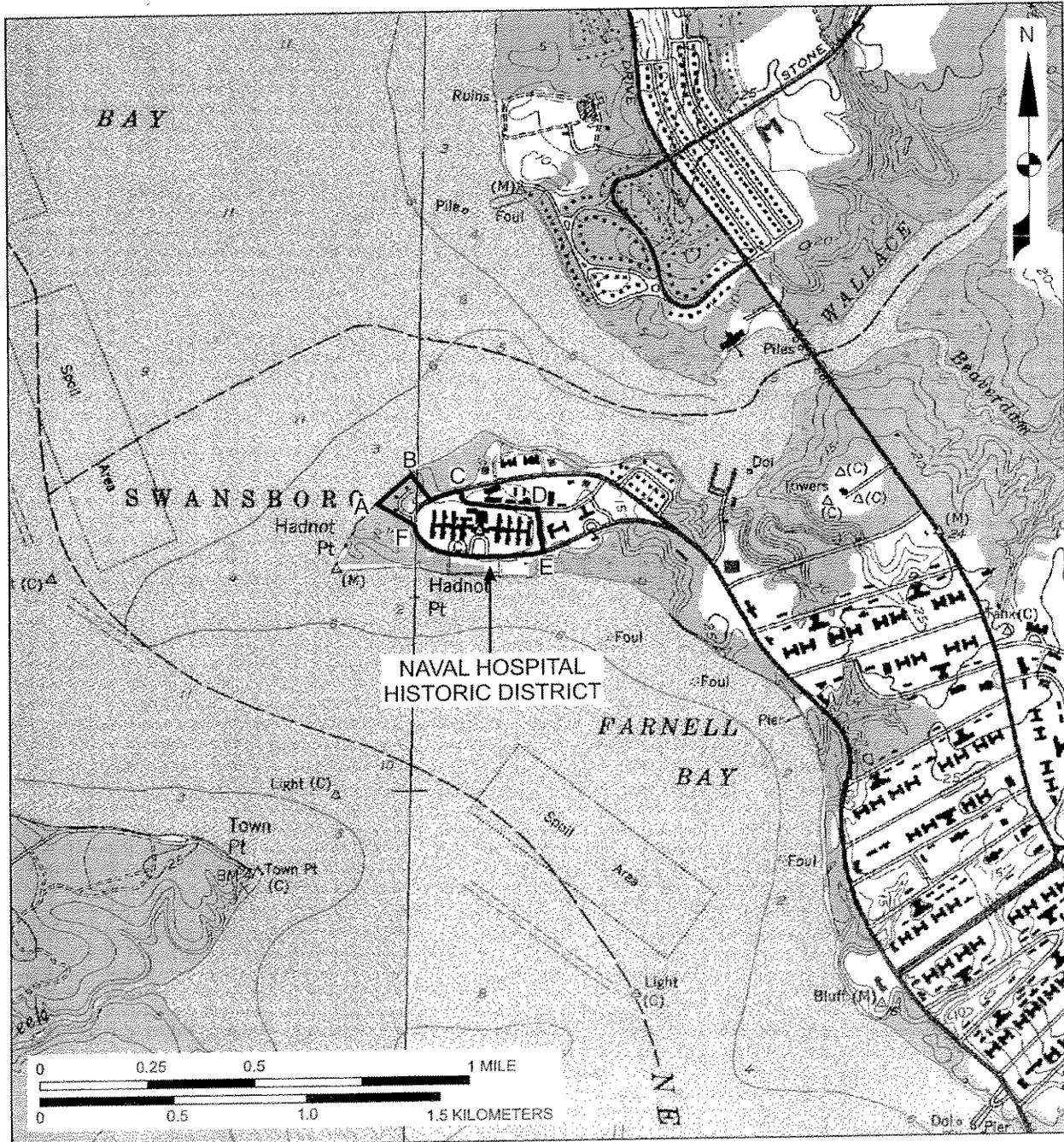
**Figure NH-B:** U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune  
**Source:** "Map of Division Training Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943"  
Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, NC.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

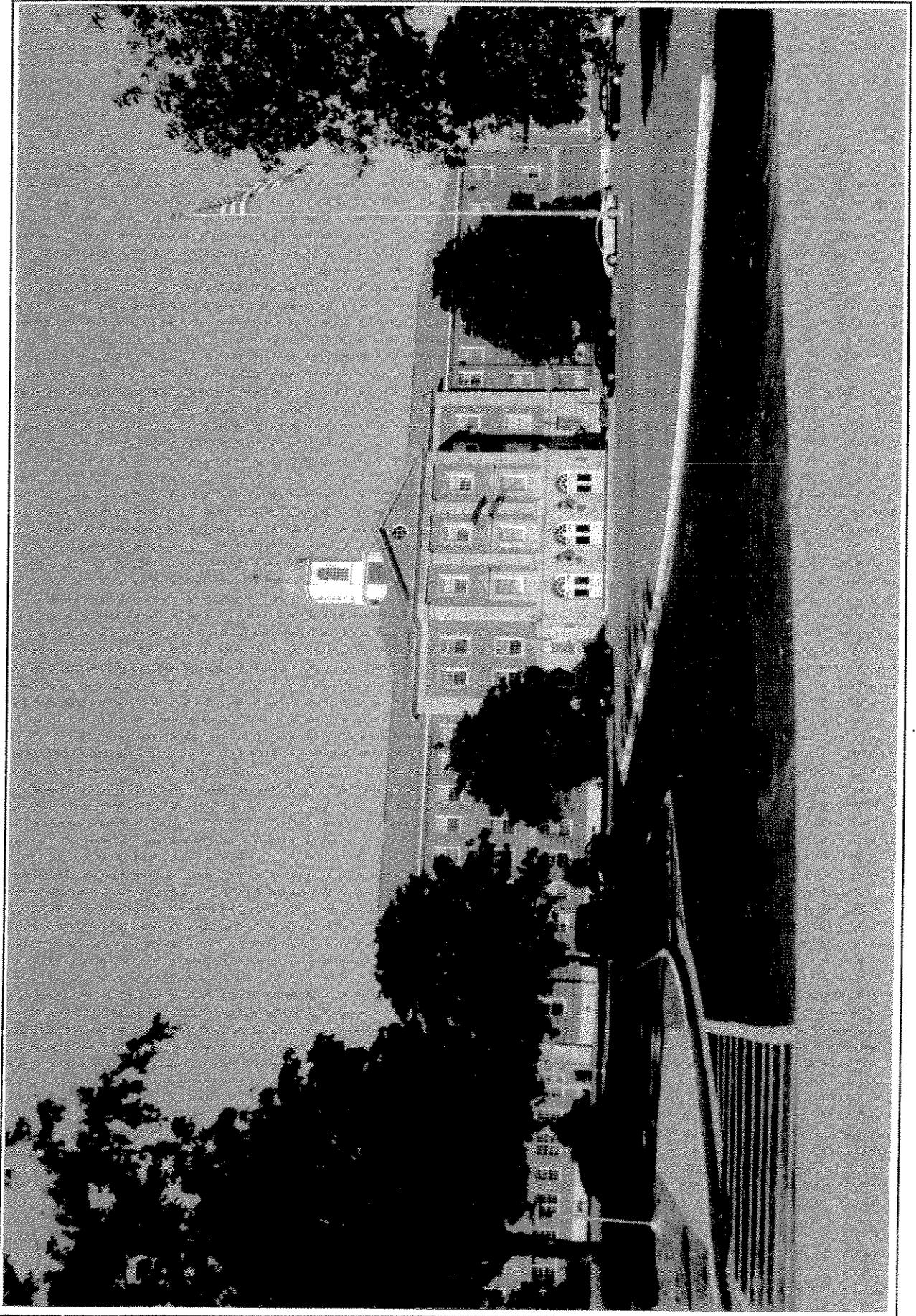
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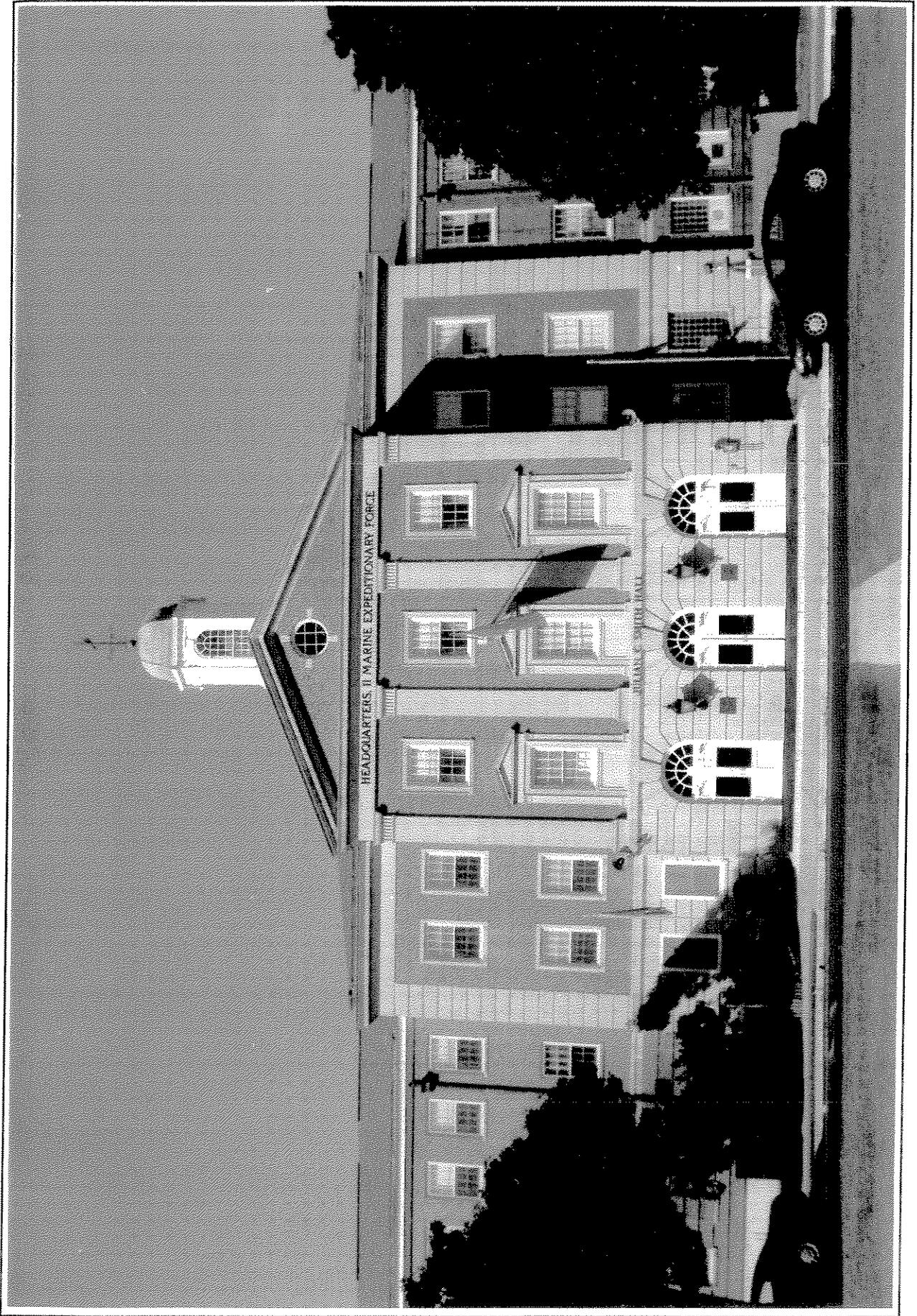
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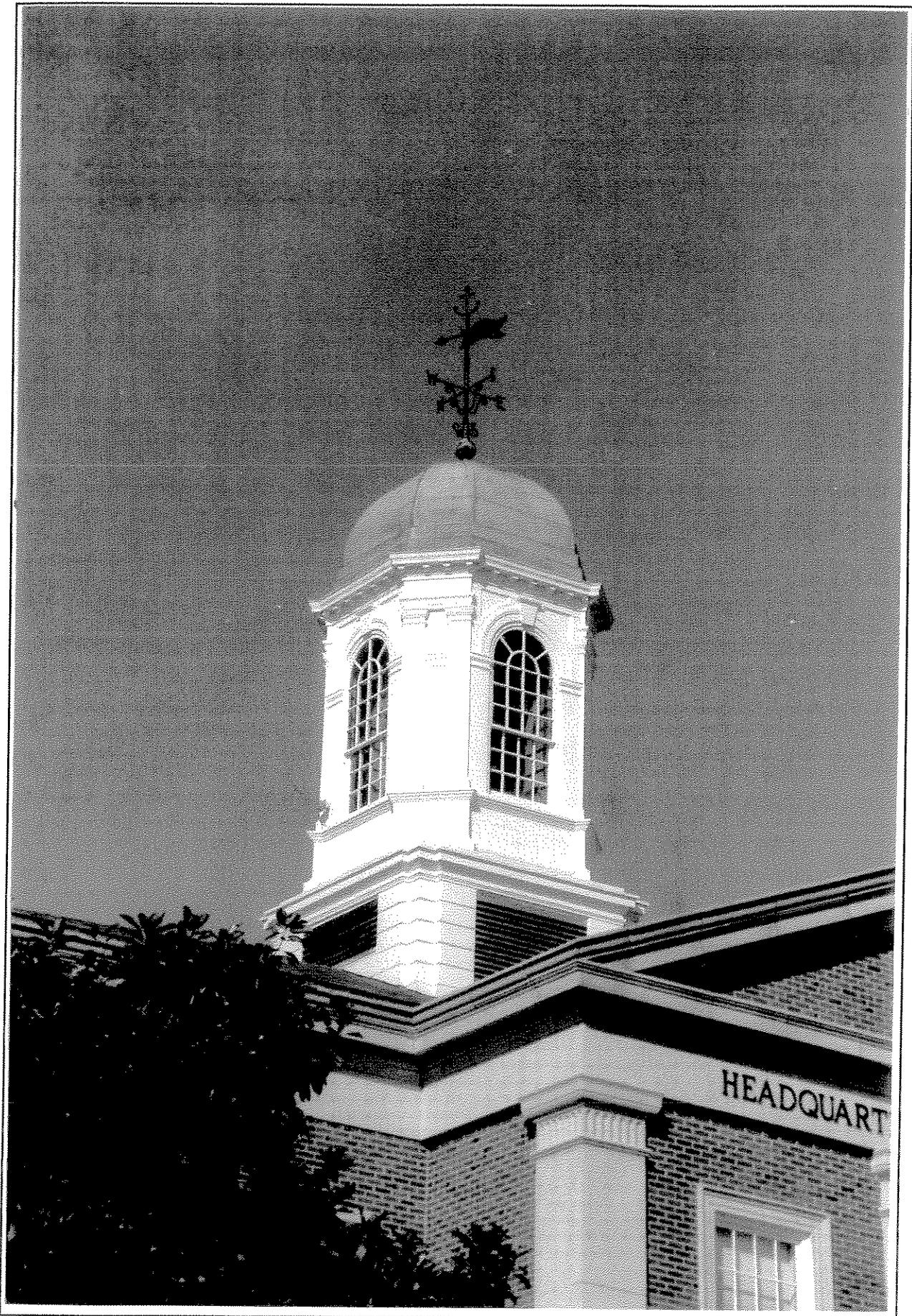


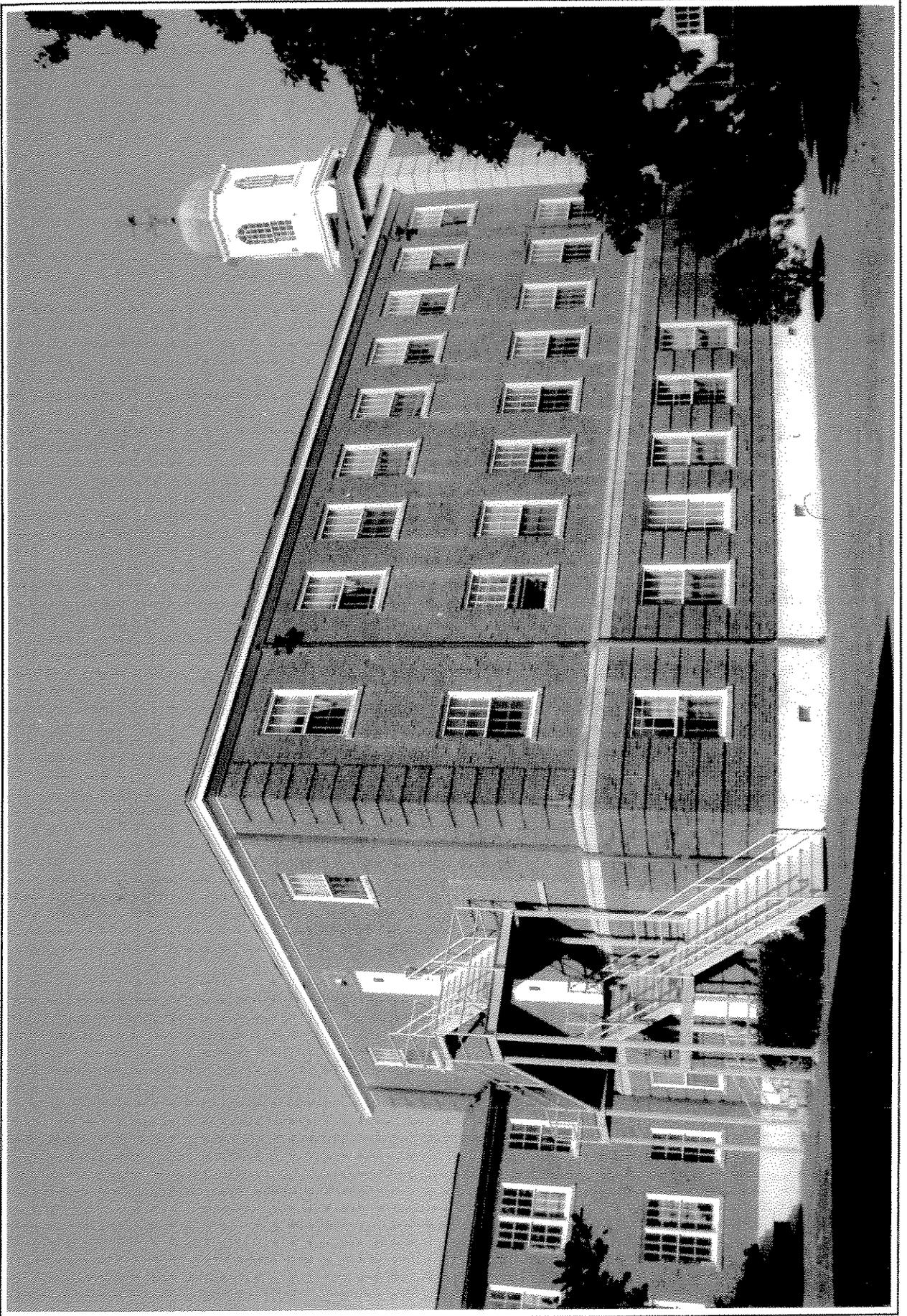
**Figure NH-C:** Naval Hospital Historic District with UTM Points Identified

**Source:** USGS Camp Lejeune, NC (1952; Photorevised 1971) and Jacksonville South, NC 1952; Photoinspected 1988) 7.5' Series



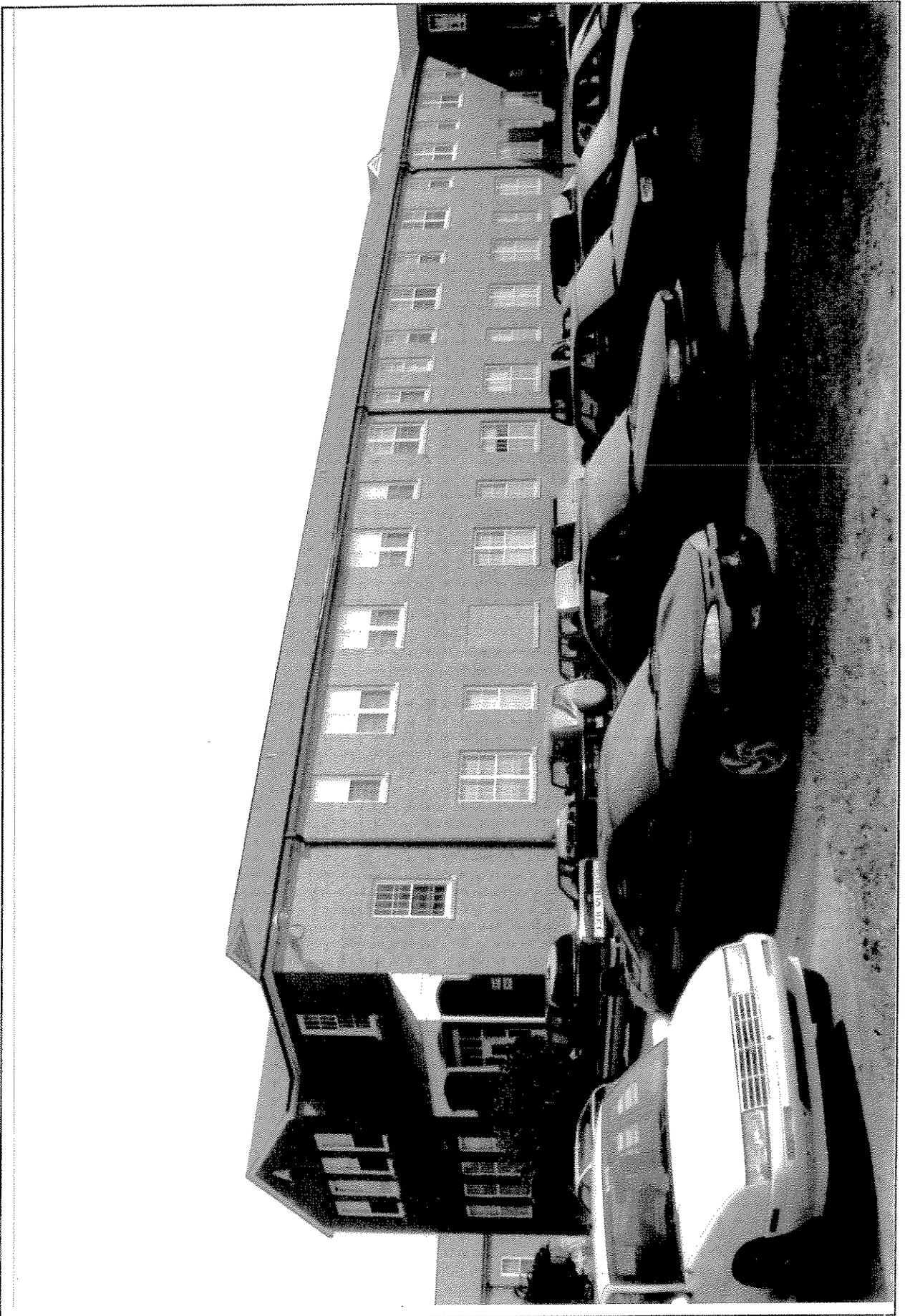




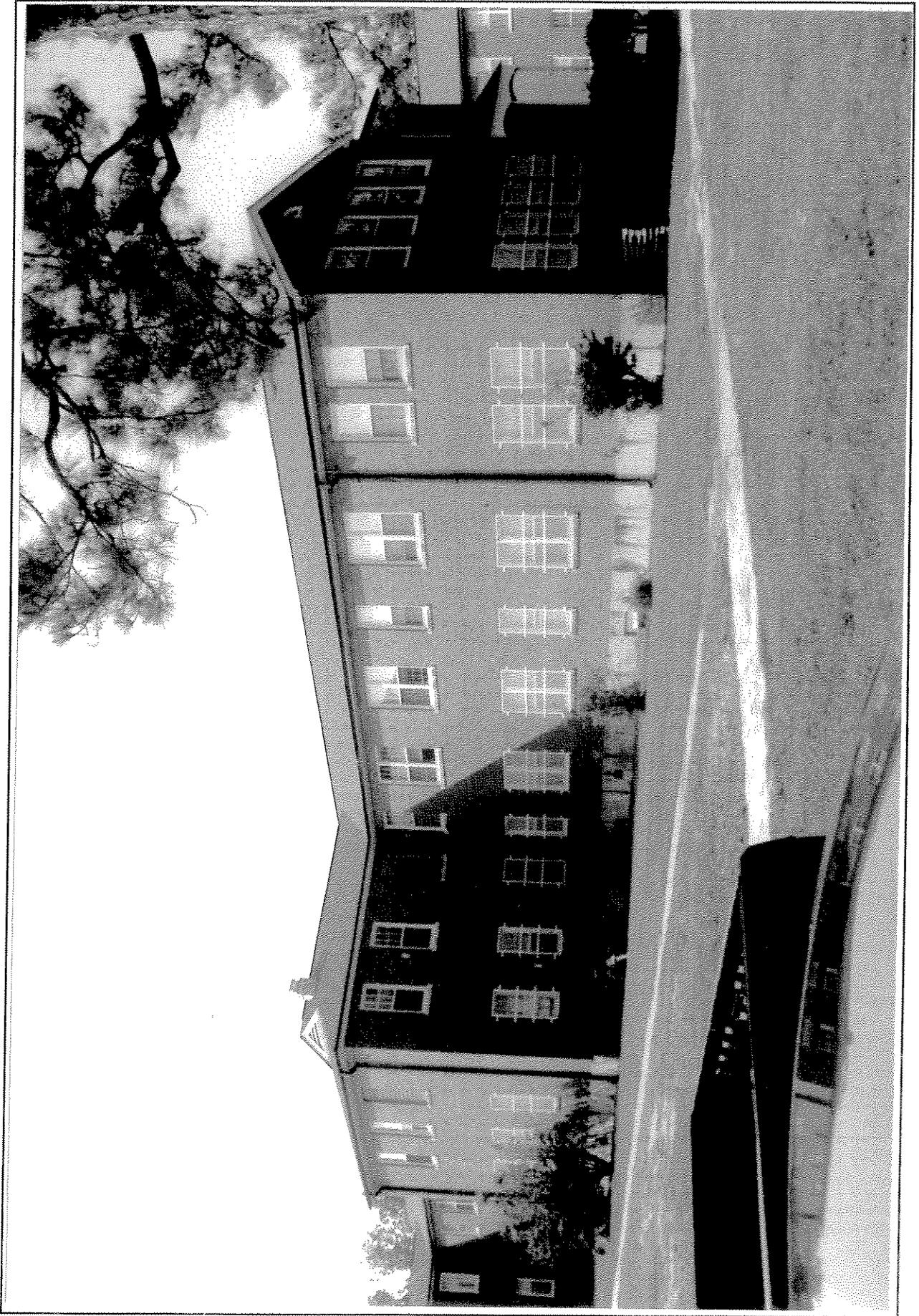




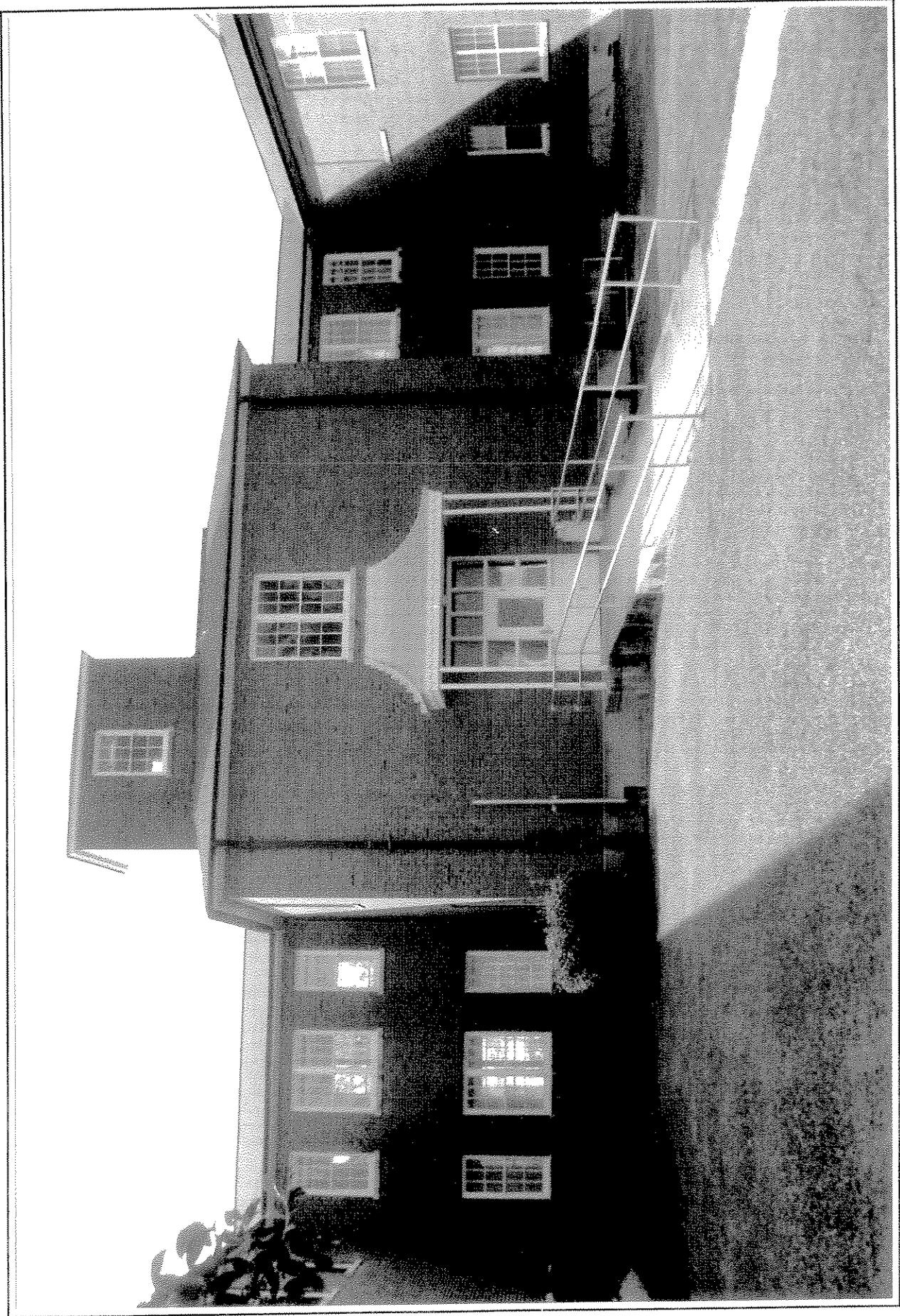
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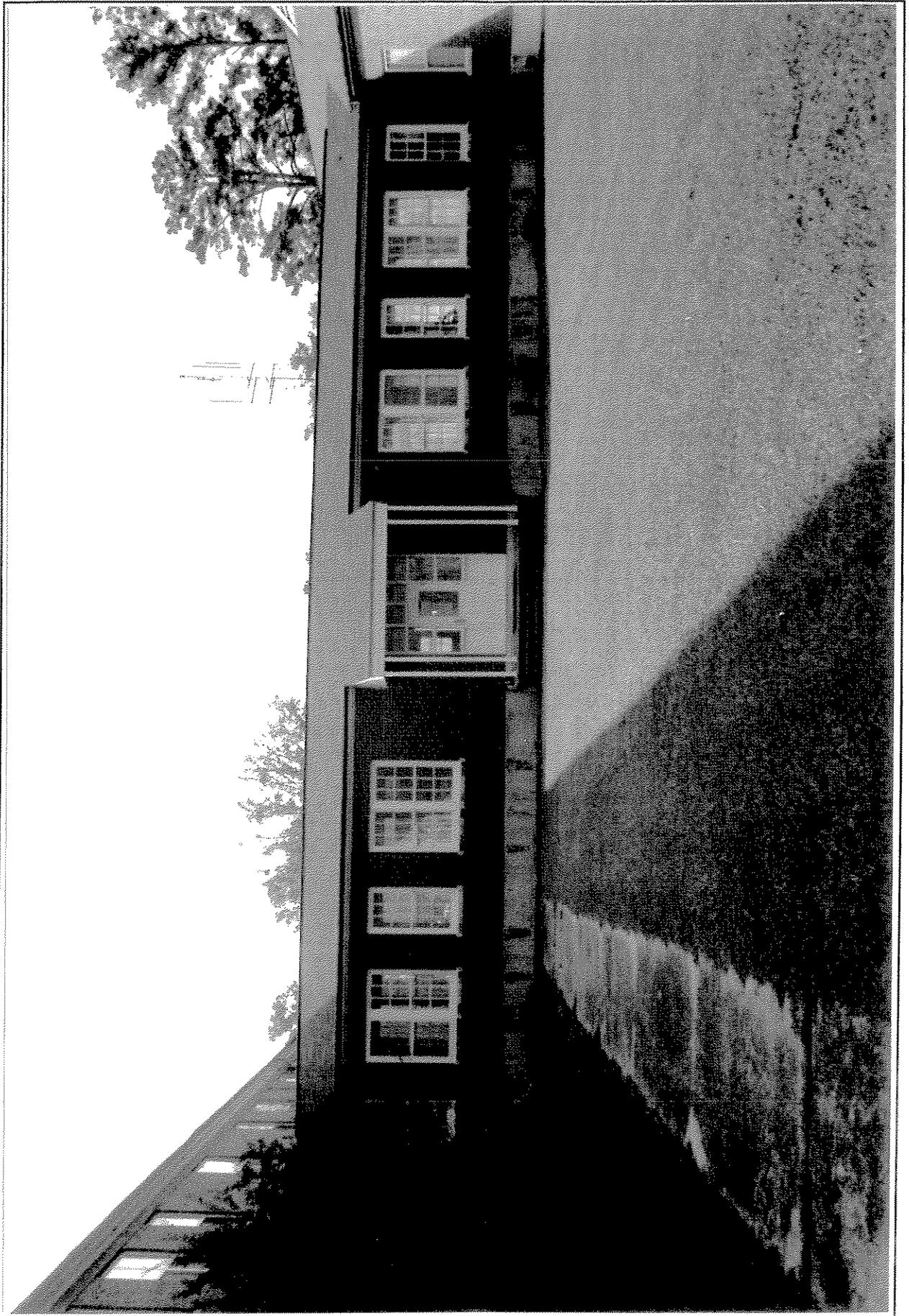
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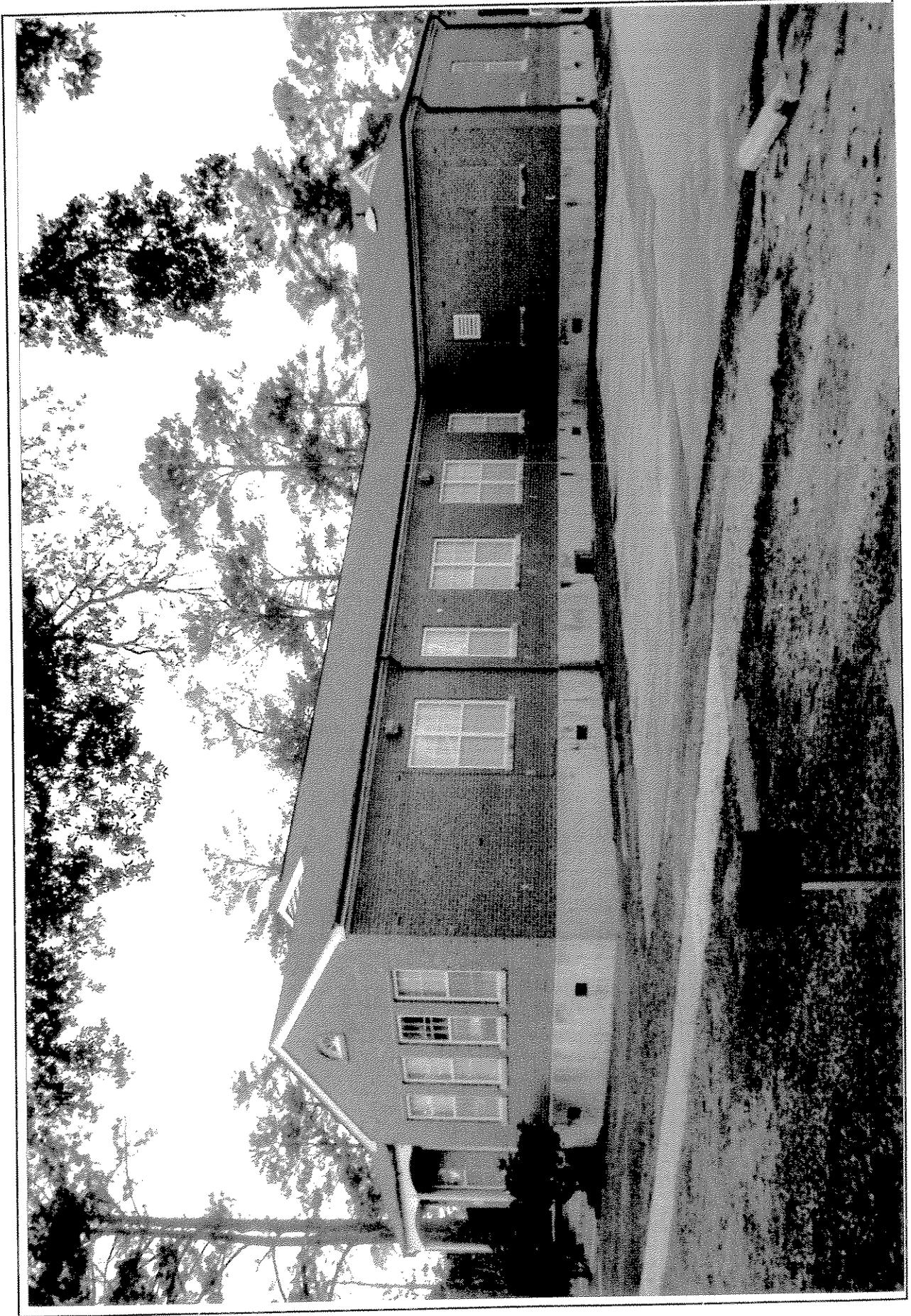


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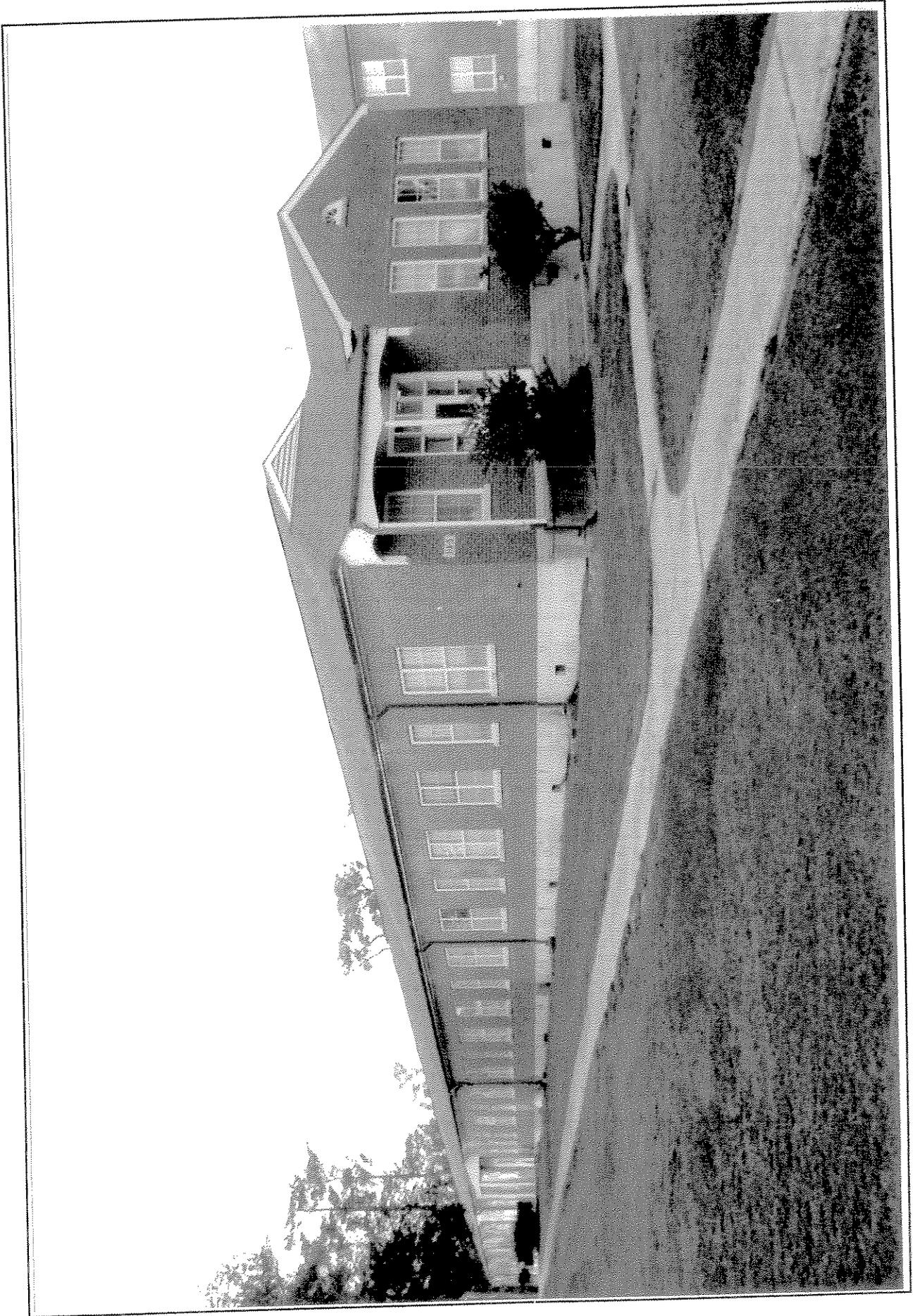


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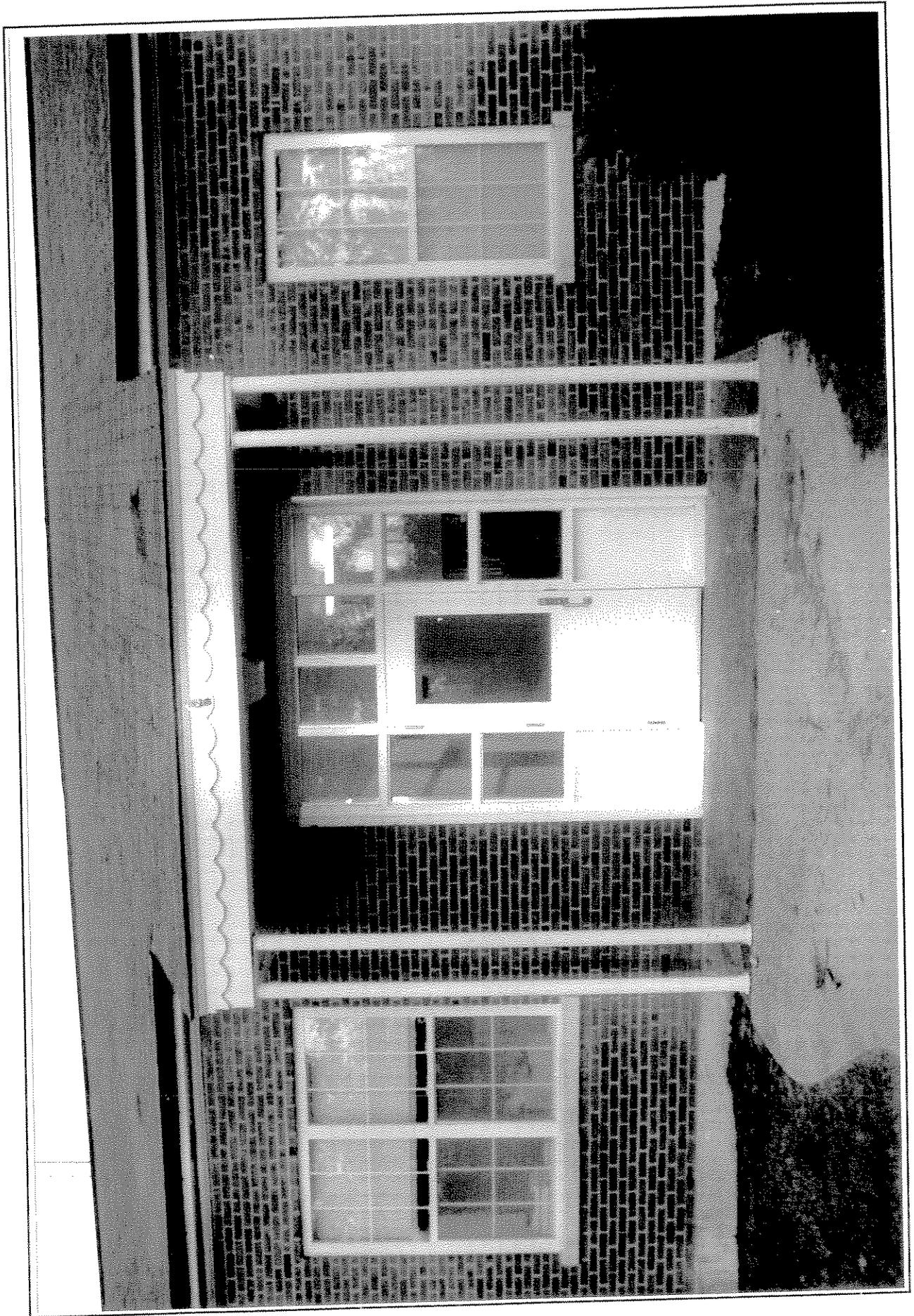




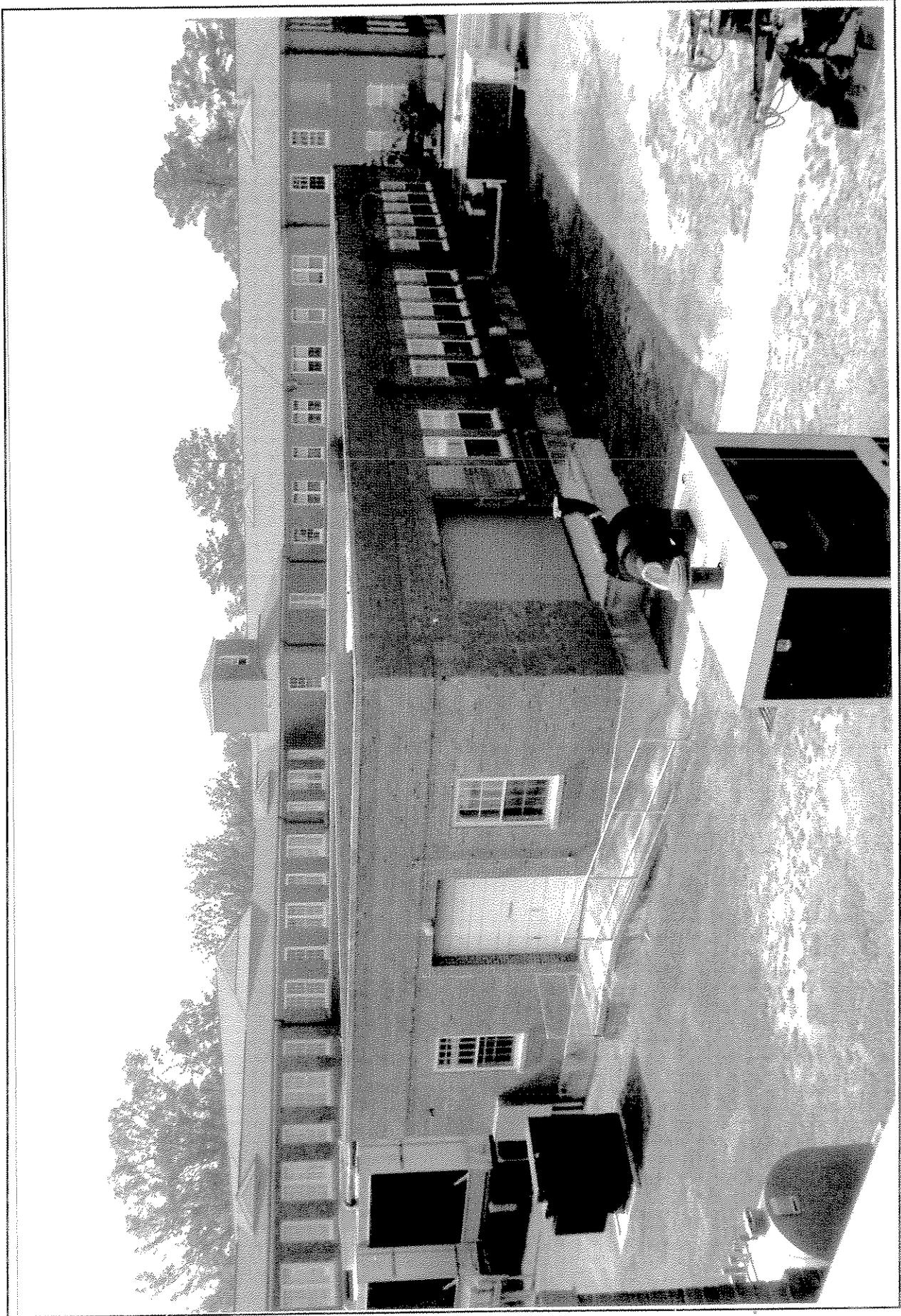
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NH-11



NH-12



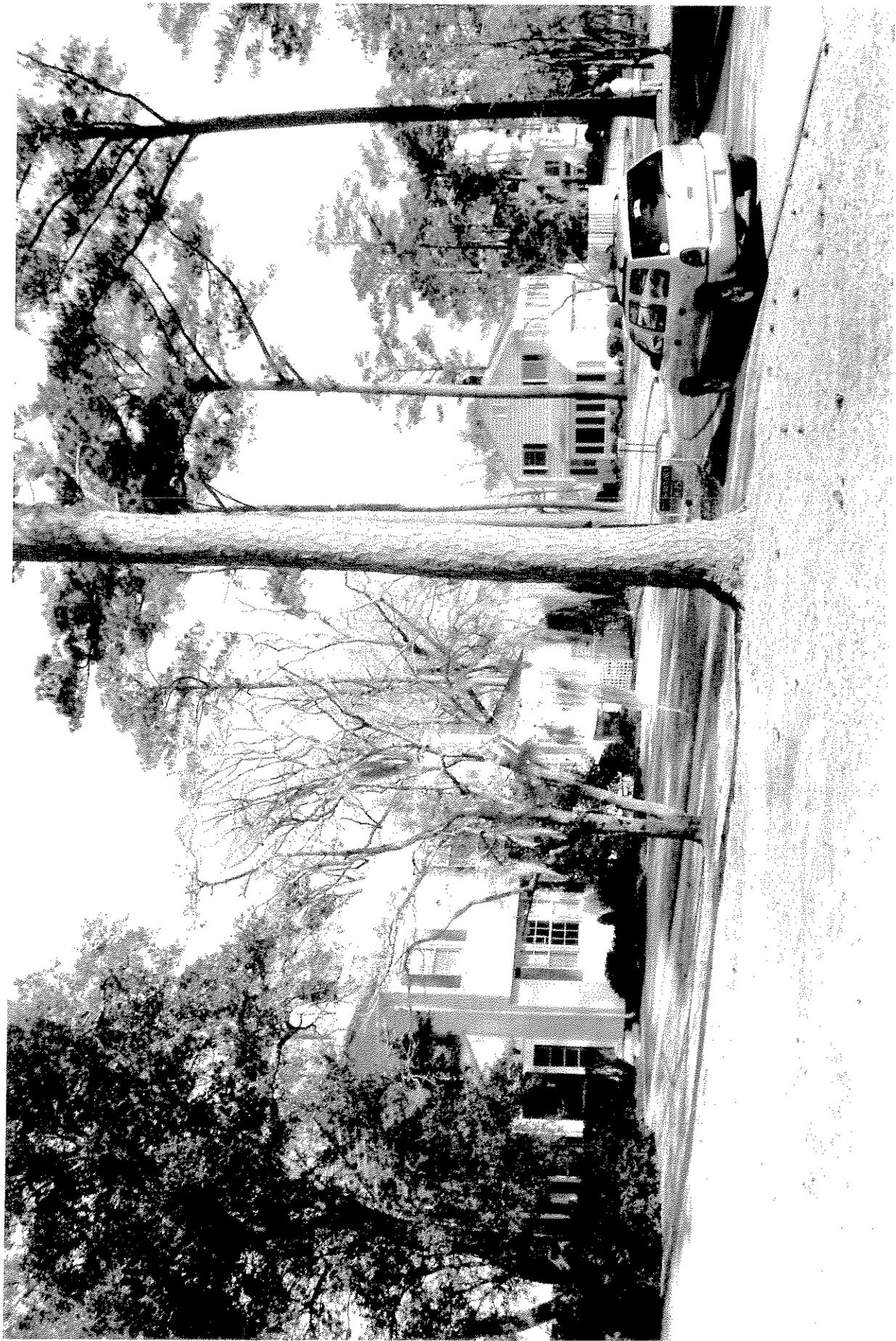
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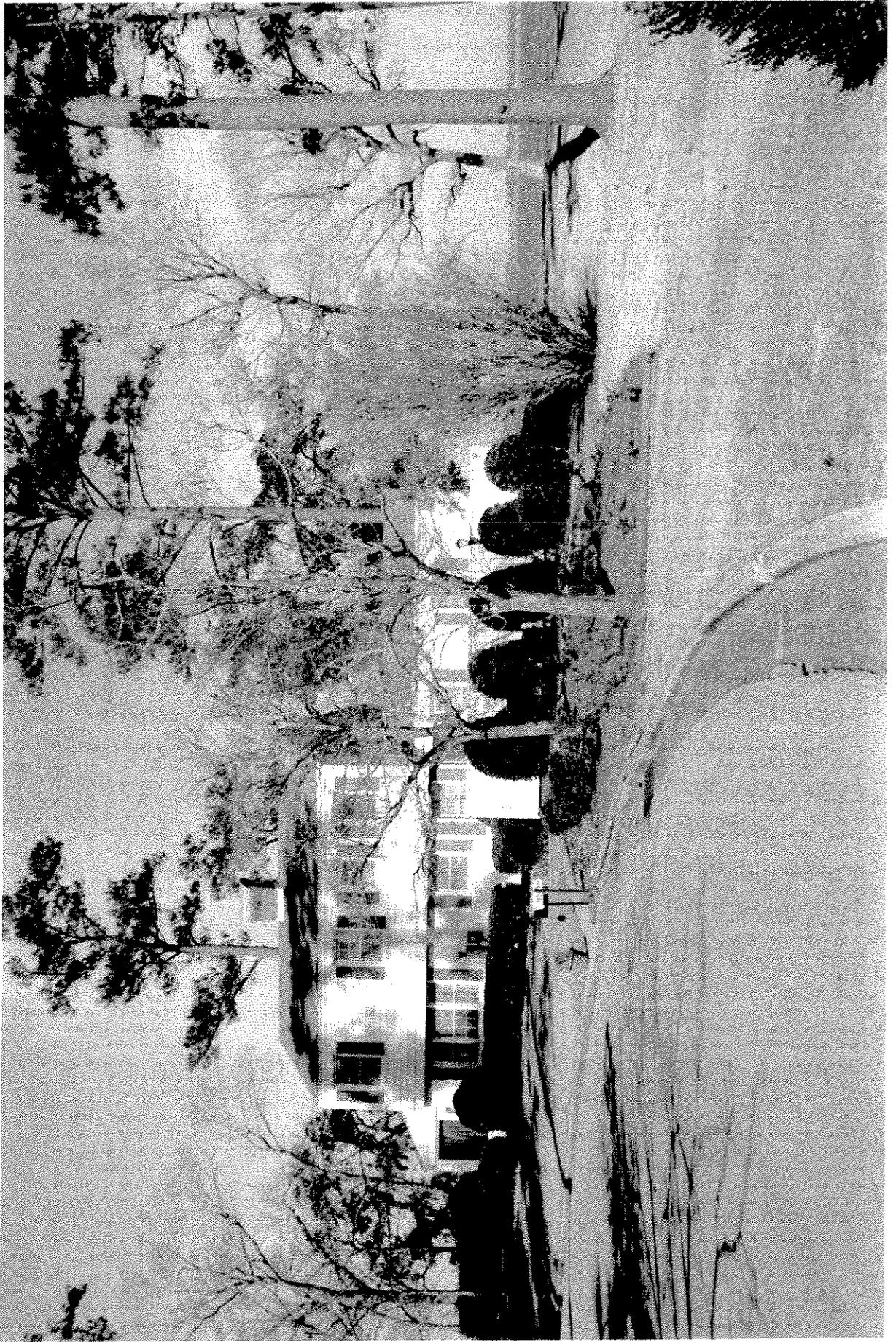
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