

**MANAGEMENT PLAN
CAMP GEIGER HISTORIC DISTRICT
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

Significance of the Camp Geiger Historic District

Camp Geiger, originally known as Tent Camp, was the first section at Marine Corps Base Lejeune to be constructed beginning in April 1941. The tent camp was intended to house the 1st Marine Division while the division's permanent facilities were being built at Hadnot Point. Tent Camp No. 1 consisted of seven north-south streets and six east-west streets laid out in a grid pattern. Sixteen blocks were designated for enlisted men's tents and washrooms. Each canvas tent was 20 foot square with a pyramidal roof raised on a wooden platform. The tents were grouped into rows of eight. Nine rows of tents were grouped together on each block with five concrete-block washrooms. Officers were to be housed in barracks on the west side of the camp but these buildings were not constructed until later. Three mess halls were built in the center of the camp, one for officers and two for enlisted men. In July of 1941 Tent Camp No. 1, the northern section of Camp Geiger was largely completed. Work began on design and construction of Tent Camp No. 2 in December of that year. The second tent camp became the southern section of Camp Geiger as the street grid pattern was simply extended south. The major difference between the two tent camps was that homosote huts were built for enlisted men in Tent Camp No. 2. This type of pre-fabricated construction continued to be used throughout the base.

Today the Chapel (TC601), built between late 1941 and 1942, is the only building remaining from the World War II era Tent Camps 1 and 2. It stands at what was originally the center of this encampment. The circular roadway marking the entrance to the encampment was built in the early 1950s in association with reconstruction of the encampment (using concrete block) and its renaming in honor of pioneering Marine aviator Gen. Roy Stanley Geiger (1885-1947). A flagpole and four monuments stand within the circle. The first honors Lance Corporal Julius C. Foster (1938-1968). The second honors Marines who died in Lebanon between 1982 and 1984. The third memorializes the service of the 4th Marine Division, which fought on Roi-Namur, Saipan, Tinian and Iwo Jima prior to its deactivation in November 1945. The fourth monument was erected in honor of General Geiger (1885-1947).

Treatment of Built Environment Categories

The Camp Geiger Historic District is a Category 2 resource because its contributing features possess sufficient significance, continuing or adaptive use potential, or other value to merit consideration for long-term preservation, and because they (a) can contribute to the interpretation of Camp Lejeune's history but are not central to that interpretation; and (b) have potential for continuing or adaptive use.

The property should be subject to long-term preservation as long as its preservation does not impede the installation's or activity's mission, or require an unreasonably high expenditure of funds. Adaptive uses for the property should be actively sought.

The following table lists the Chapel by building number and provides the Treatment of Built Environment Category.

**CAMP GEIGER CHAPEL (TC601)
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES
FOR CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
TC 601	Chapel	Chapel	2

The following table enumerates the contributing Category 2 building within Camp Geiger listed by building number.

**CAMP GEIGER CHAPEL (TC601)
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 2 BUILDINGS
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
TC 601	Chapel	Chapel	2

Treatment Goals for the Camp Geiger Chapel and Entrance Circle

- Maintain the historical integrity of the property.
- Continue to use the historic building in a manner consistent with its historic character and that minimizes major alterations.
- Utilize modern materials such as vinyl siding and aluminum in ways that maintain a building's historic exterior appearance.
- Avoid intrusions into the open space between the Chapel and Circle.

Design Standards for the Camp Geiger Chapel and Entrance Circle

1. Contributing Site Features

- Orientation and access of chapel toward Camp Geiger
- Setbacks and open space within lot
- Circular entrance to Camp Geiger
- Open area between chapel and circle
- Four monuments within the circle

Appropriate Treatments

- Retain open spaces around the chapel and between the chapel and circular entrance.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic property.
- Retain open spaces around and access to monuments in traffic circle

2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- One-story cruciform-plan building
- Gable roofs on chapel, foyer, and porches
- Centrally placed cupola over foyer at main east entrance
- Primary entrance on east with secondary entrance on the south transept.

Appropriate Treatments

- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the external symmetry.
- Maintain the formal building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations.

3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Circular entrance to Camp Geiger between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

Appropriate Treatments

- Maintain traditional characteristics of roadways and alignments.

4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Open space between chapel and circular drive
- Open space surrounding chapel with magnolia, yew, and holly
- Spatial relationships among the monuments in the entrance circle

Appropriate Treatments

- Maintain landscape treatments and amounts of open space.

5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- One-story with cruciform plan
- Gable roofs on chapel, foyer, and porches
- Concrete slab foundation
- Drop siding painted white

Appropriate Treatments

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

6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Symmetrical wall openings
- Double doors at both east and south entrances
- Fixed sash windows with cruciform pattern inserts in chapel proper
- One-over-one sash in foyer

Appropriate Treatments

- Maintain traditional spacing, size, and shapes 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.

7. Contributing Characteristics of Interior

- Traditional division of interior space into narthex, nave and chancel.

Appropriate Treatments

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