

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 Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District

other names/site number Stone Bay

### 2. Location

street & number Rifle Range Road .5 mile east of Route 210 not for publication \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Camp Lejeune vicinity X

state North Carolina code NC county Onslow code 133 zip code 28542-0004

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
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 the 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>  60  </u>	<u>   9  </u>	buildings
<u>   5  </u>	<u>      </u>	sites
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	structures
<u>      </u>	<u>   1  </u>	objects
<u>  65  </u>	<u>  10  </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

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: Defense

Sub: Military Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense

Sub: Military Facility

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions):

## Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation      Concrete

roof	Asphalt
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walls                      Brick

Weatherboard

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

## 8. Statement of Significance

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### 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.
- ☒ 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):

Military  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form  
*Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District*  
*U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune*  
*Onslow County, North Carolina*

**Period of Significance**

1941-45

**Significant Dates**

1941-45

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

None applicable

**Architect/Builder**

Carr and J.E. Greiner Co., Durham NC & Baltimore  
U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks

**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
- ☐ 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** National Archives, College Park, MD; Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington, D.C.

## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: \_\_\_\_\_

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	<u>18</u>	<u>276050</u>	<u>3831790</u>	C	<u>18</u>	<u>275600</u>	<u>3829780</u>
B	<u>18</u>	<u>276390</u>	<u>3830530</u>	D	<u>18</u>	<u>275080</u>	<u>3830640</u>

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

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

*See Continuation Sheet*

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

*See Continuation Sheet*

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title M.H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

organization Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. date 3/99

street & number 75 Second Avenue telephone 781 444-3330

city or town Needham state MA zip code 02494

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## Additional Documentation

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(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.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form  
*Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District*  
*U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune*  
*Onslow County, North Carolina*

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**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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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 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 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.

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Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District  
World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base  
Camp Lejeune, 1941-1945  
Onslow County, North Carolina

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### DESCRIPTION

The Rifle Range Historic District is a military training compound at U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Since its construction in World War II, this compound has provided facilities for Marines to achieve and maintain proficiency in the use of small arms and rifles. (See the Multiple Property Documentation Form *World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, 1941-1945* [Cunning and Bowers 1998:section E, part II.B] for details concerning placement and design of the Rifle Range.) The compound is situated on the west side of the New River, on a peninsula formed by Stone Creek and Stone Bay. A paved roadway (Rifle Range Road) off Route 210 leads one-half mile through a typical coastal Carolina environment of pine and swamp to the compound. Within the compound are three roads: Rifle Range Road, Powder Lane, and Butts Avenue.

Range Road runs north to form the spine for a battalion-sized complex of housing, administration, recreation, and support buildings. Range Road then turns to the east, passing the upper ends of the compound's three rifle ranges. It then turns north again, extending downrange along the east side of Range Charlie to Butts Avenue, which, as its name indicates, extends west behind the butts of all three ranges. Powder Lane is a loop road through the western portion of the complex, providing access to warehouses, the heating plant and other support facilities.

In one respect, the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District resembles a medieval English village, consisting of a cluster of buildings and associated "common" land, which in this instance consists of the pistol, rifle, and sniper ranges that lie immediately north of the "village" proper. The battalion-sized "village" complex features one- and two-story buildings, neatly arranged in traditional rectilinear military fashion with consistent spacing and setbacks. The majority of buildings have exterior walls of red brick, most enclosing framing of strip steel. A small number are constructed of clay tile or dimensioned lumber. Roofs are gabled, hipped, or gable-on-hip, generally with asphalt shingles. Although of varying size and footprint, nearly all buildings have regularly spaced openings of consistent scale. The overall architectural style is the simplified Georgian Colonial Revival utilized throughout Camp Lejeune; indeed, except for the range structures, nearly all the buildings at the Rifle Range have counterparts elsewhere on the base.

RR39-RR43, the first buildings encountered within the Rifle Range compound, are five officers' family quarters, set well back on shaded lawns. Erected from a standardized design incorporating assorted small variations, the five "garrison colonial"-style dwellings are of frame construction on concrete foundations, two stories high with hipped (odd-numbered) or gabled (even-numbered) asphalt-shingled roofs. All are clad with wide aluminum siding in pastel shades, some of which is set vertically for a "board and batten" effect. Their three-bay fronts, with six-over-six windows, reflect a side-hall plan, with a screened porch on the left end, and a garage, attached by a short hyphen, on the right.

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Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District  
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RR45, situated across Rifle Range Road from the officers' family quarters, is a one-room brick-walled well house with flat parapetted roof, five-panel wooden door, and a three-light awning window.

RR8, Recreation Building is a spacious rectangular enclosure with brick exterior walls embellished with rusticated brick pilastering, vinyl-sided gable ends, and asphalt-shingled gable-front roof surmounted by a wooden belvedere clad with vinyl and aluminum. A porch with shed roof carried on pipe columns with decorative caps extends across the front and around the southeast corner. Renovations in the late 1980s include the vinyl windows with six-light snap-in muntins and the steel institutional-style doors. The interior is largely occupied by a basketball floor, with a small proscenium stage at the far (east) end, and pull-out bleachers along the sides. At the near end, a set of stairs rises to a mezzanine, below which are restrooms and a coatroom. The walls and ceiling of the stairs and mezzanine are clad with modern gypsum board, installed during the late 1980s upgrade.

RR56, Recreation Storage, situated behind the Recreation Building, is a one-room storage structure, with brick exterior walls, novelty siding in the gable ends, and a pair of five-panel doors. It was constructed in 1946 in association with SRR57, SRR58, and SRR59, an outdoor recreation complex consisting of a volleyball slab, tennis court, and handball court, respectively. The latter, positioned at the east end of the tennis court, has buttressed concrete walls and netting in lieu of a roof.

RR12, originally the Infirmary, now serves as headquarters for the Weapons Training Battalion that manages the ranges. The one-story brick-clad building has a strip steel frame and gable-on-hip roof. Centered in the 15-bay main facade is a gabled porch with oculus window and clustered square wooden posts. The main entry features a pair of wooden three-panel doors with four-light windows. End entries have similar doors, sheltered beneath flat concrete slab roofs supported on slender pipe columns. Regularly spaced window openings are fitted with six-over-six steel double-hung sash. A double-loaded corridor with vinyl flooring and fluorescent lighting (both installed in 1993) is lined with five-panel wooden office doors.

RR9, Bachelor Officer Quarters (BOQ) provides accommodations for officers of units training at the ranges. The long hipped-roofed building, framed with strip steel, is clad with brick. The five-bay central block is slightly advanced beyond the wall planes of the flanking four-bay wings. Centered in the facade, the recessed main entry is embellished with paneled reveals, pilasters, sidelights, and entablature with "broken" cornice. Side entries are deeply recessed within round-arched openings. At the center of the rear (east) elevation is a shallowly curved wooden window bay. Extensive remodeling in 1990 included installation of one-over-one vinyl window units, flush wooden doors in metal casings, and suspended acoustical tile ceilings; replacement of wainscoting and refurbishing of the wooden mantelpiece in the central lounge; and replacement of the stairs.

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RR108, situated behind RR9, is a late twentieth-century one-room utility building with concrete foundation, brick exterior, and gable-on-hip roof. Although a non-contributing resource in the historic district because of recent date, RR108's use of materials and forms characteristic of the district is well done.

RR10 is the Post Exchange (PX), one story high on a low concrete foundation. Its strip steel frame is clad with brick and covered with an asphalt-shingled gable-on-hip roof. The building is 11 bays long and three bays deep, with principal entries centered in the front and rear elevations, and secondary entries at each end. All feature metal canopies supported on thin pipe columns. The front and rear entries have modern glass and aluminum door units, while the end entries retain wooden three-panel doors with four-light windows. Window openings feature six-over-six steel sash, secured behind exterior-mounted steel bars. Most of the interior is given to retail space, with modern suspended acoustical tile ceiling, vinyl flooring, and fluorescent lighting. Just outside the rear door, RR10A is a one-room brick PX storehouse with gable-front orientation, novelty siding in the gable ends, and a single wooden door set in a plywood frame to fill the opening, which was originally fitted with a pair of five-panel doors.

RR110, also behind the PX, is another late twentieth-century utility structure, and like RR 108 it successfully incorporates the use of brick and gable-on-hip roof to blend nicely into the surrounding built environment.

RR1, RR2, RR4, and RR5, lined up on the west side of Range Road opposite RR8, RR12, and RR10, are barracks of the Type B Modified H-style accommodations constructed at numerous locations at Camp Lejeune and at other Marine Corps and Navy installations. Two stories high with shallow hipped roofs, all four buildings display the center rear wing (1950s) and exterior stair systems (1980s-1990s) added to nearly all barracks of this type at Camp Lejeune. Regularly spaced openings are fitted with new vinyl one-over-one window units or flush steel doors. At RR4, where the original open-bay plan has been converted to dormitory-like rooms with shared baths, holes have been cut beneath many windows to accommodate air conditioning units. Concrete slabs supported on pipe columns shelter entries in the central portion of each building.

RR3 is the Mess Hall, set back between pairs of barracks in a manner common throughout Camp Lejeune. The T-shaped footprint is oriented so that the head of the T faces front, enclosing a long dining area. The stem of the T contains workrooms, storage, and offices. One story on a concrete foundation, the brick-clad building has a low hipped roof topped with an ornamental belvedere. Four entries are symmetrically placed in the long front facade. Extensive alterations in 1979 and 1988 include installation of aluminum and glass doors, aluminum casement windows, the filling-in of the six center front bays, and addition of the verandas with their brick posts. The interior was also modernized to its present-day character as a cafeteria-style fast-food emporium.

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RR48, 49, 50, and 51 are set two to each side of RR3. These former classroom buildings illustrate the nature of "temporary" World War II construction at Camp Lejeune after October 1942, when, due to shortages of building lumber, new "temporary" buildings were constructed of stuccoed clay tile with brick trim. These four (of some 30 built around Camp Lejeune in 1942-43) are of one story, with asphalt-shingled gable roofs and stuccoed or painted exteriors. Evidencing long and hard use, all have been heavily modified, with new windows and doors where openings have not been fully sealed.

RR6, RR7, RR13, and RR14, arranged along the curve of Powder Lane, were built from the standard plan for battalion warehouses employed at other locations around Camp Lejeune. Set on concrete slab foundations, RR7, RR13, and RR14 have one story, with alternating window and door openings in the seven-bay front elevations. The entries are secured by pairs of exterior metal sliding doors. Steel window elements (the upper sash hinged to pivot horizontally) have been removed from RR14, where also plywood inserts have been installed to reduce the size of the entry bays. Long metal ridge vents are positioned on the asphalt-shingled gable roofs.

RR6, originally identical to RR7, RR13, and RR14, was converted into a fire station in 1983. The roof over the north end of the building was raised to create a two-bay garage for firefighting vehicles, and several original multilight steel sash windows and a ridge vent were reinstalled in the remodeled section. At the south end of the firehouse, the chief exterior modification has been the filling of openings and the refitting of others with late twentieth-century casement windows.

RR62 is a one-room utility structure of concrete block with a new corrugated sheet metal roof, situated behind RR13. The original RR62, according to Camp Lejeune Public Works records, was a metal ammunition storage building erected in 1941 to serve a combat range, no longer extant, that was located west of the pistol ranges. In 1957 RR62 was moved behind RR13 and placed on a concrete foundation. Public Works records do not indicate when this building was removed. The date of the masonry building now on the site is also not known.

RR15 is the Rifle Range power plant, a diesel-powered facility enclosed within a cubical steel-framed, brick-clad building on concrete foundations. It has a flat slightly overhanging roof and concrete "frieze." A pair of very large openings in the east elevation are fitted with metal roll doors. The other walls feature tall, late twentieth-century metal window units with horizontal lights. Clustered around the plant are a number of small covered storage buildings, including RR63. Although Public Works records describe RR63 as a wooden structure erected in 1949, the present building, whose construction date is not known, is in fact of concrete block construction with a metal roof.

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RR11, situated on the corner where Range Road turns east, contains an armory, offices, and classrooms. The H-plan building was constructed from the same plans employed for the barracks (RR1, RR2, RR4, and RR5), with the interior spaces simply used for different purposes. Steel grillage over the one-over-one modern vinyl windows in the left front wing indicate the historical and present location of the armory. RR11 lacks the center rear wing and exterior stair systems added to nearly all other buildings of this design at Camp Lejeune, presumably because it has never functioned as a barracks. Wooden doors with three panels and four-light windows remain at entrances, which are sheltered by the standard concrete slab canopy carried on pipe columns.

The complex features three pistol ranges, three rifle ranges (designated A, B, and C, or Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie), and one longer rifle range, called Hathcock Range, for snipers. The three pistol ranges are situated at the northwest corner of the Stone Bay complex. All three are oriented for firing to the north-northwest. The left range was developed within the past few years, and the right range was probably built around 1950. The center range dates to the Rifle Range compound's original construction during World War II. SRR19A is this range's firing line shed, consisting of a long concrete slab sheltered by a shed roof supported on braced wooden posts. Toward the right end of SRR19A is a control hut, a one-room frame enclosure, clad with novelty siding and fitted with eight-over-eight windows, tucked beneath the firing line shed's roof. Beyond the hut, still beneath the shed roof, is a set of bleachers for observers. Identical gable-roofed novelty-sided storage buildings set on concrete slab foundations (RR 16 and RR19) flank the firing line shed. Each has double-leaf five-panel wooden doors and paired six-light pivoting wooden window sash. The range's operation center, RR 17, is centered behind the firing line shed. This one-story building (one of four at Stone Bay, the others being RR20, RR 22, and RR24, discussed below) is set on a concrete slab foundation, with brick exterior walls and vinyl-clad wood-framed gables. The front of the building is set back about 10 feet to form a grade-level porch facing the range. Slender pipe columns support the extended front eave of the wood-framed gable roof. The interior is divided into four rooms, each of which opens onto this front porch. The far left room is a head or latrine, and the others are used for administration and storage. Short brick chimney stacks serve two of the rooms. To the right of the operation center is the range's small arms magazine, RR 18. Constructed from the same design as SRR 21 and SRR 25 (see below), SRR18 sits on a raised concrete foundation extended as a platform across the front (south elevation) of the building. The building itself has brick exterior walls, an asphalt-shingled roof with exposed rafter tails, and a double-leaf steel door. A tiny square louvered vent opening is set high on each gable end; a round metal vent is positioned on the roof ridge.

The right-hand pistol range has a firing line shed (RR104) similar to that of the original range. The control hut (SRR105), a one-room wooden enclosure, is positioned behind the line. SRR64, an "outdoor classroom" consisting of a concrete slab pavilion with gable roof supported on wooden posts and equipped with bleachers, is positioned toward the southeast corner of this range. SRR64 is one of three such structures built on the ranges in 1949.



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Near the upper intersection of Powder Lane and Range Road are RR47, a well house identical to RR45, and a flagpole, the latter installed in 1961.

Stone Bay's three rifle ranges, Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie, lie directly east of the pistol ranges and are oriented for firing to the north. The three ranges are essentially identical in layout and complement of buildings and structures. At the extreme south end (up range), each range has a brick magazine (RR21, RR 23, and RR25) for storage of ammunition. The designs for these structures were based on standard U.S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance plans. RR 21 and RR25, serving Ranges Alpha and Charlie, respectively, are of the same design as SRR18 at the pistol range. RR 23, serving Range Bravo, is larger.

The front slope of the asphalt-shingled gable roof extends forward to shelter the loading platform. The gable ends feature brick corbelwork that forms a stylized "frieze" and corner "pilasters." Window openings secured with double-leaf steel shutters flank the steel door.

Across Range Road from the magazines are the range operation centers (RR20, RR 22, and RR 24), one-story brick buildings identical to RR 17 at the pistol range. From each of these operation centers, a narrow paved roadway extends across the range to the 200-yard position. Each range is equipped with a "tower," actually a red-painted wooden hut on wheels, that functions as the control center from which the instructors can speak to the shooters (via bullhorn) or communicate with the target pits. The tower is pulled along the roadway as the shooters move forward from the 500-yard position to the 300- and 200-yard positions. Ammunition can also be brought forward along the roadway, as needed.

At about the 300-yard position, each range is equipped with a head (RR 26, RR 27, and RR 28), a one-room brick building set on a concrete slab and capped with a gable roof. Each building has a pair of steel casement sash and a wooden three-panel door with four-light window. A portion of the roof extends to shelter the entrance.

At the far end of each range is an earth berm bullet stop backed by a concrete retaining wall. Corrugated sheet metal number boards, mounted on wooden uprights set into pipe footings, extend along the front of the berm. (While the present number boards are highly unlikely to be original, given the number of bullet holes evident in each, they conform to specifications developed in 1941 for such elements.) Behind the berm a raised concrete walkway runs the length of each retaining wall, the upper edge of which extends horizontally to form a narrow roof. Concrete slab benches are cast at intervals in the retaining wall. Just behind the retaining wall are the manually operated geared carriers by which targets (fabric stretched over wooden frames) are raised and lowered. This pit area at each range is equipped with a flat-roofed brick and concrete target shed (RR30, RR33, and RR36) flanked by two heads (RR29, RR31, RR 32, RR 34, RR 35 and RR 37). The target shed contains chiefly workspace and storage for the targets, which are large rectangles of fabric

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stretched on wooden frames. Two entries at the west end of each shed are large enough to accommodate the targets.

The principal access to the butts is along Range Road, which runs along the east side of Range Charlie. So that personnel and witnessing officers could more easily access Alpha and Bravo butts during exercises, a concrete-lined tunnel was constructed between these two ranges from about the 300-yard point.

Range Charlie is also equipped with two "covered classrooms": SRR 65, located at the rear just to the left of the range proper, and SRR 66, situated behind magazine SRR 25. There is also a set of unroofed metal and wood bleachers at the rear of Range Bravo. SRR 102, a wood-frame storage structure clad with plywood, is situated on the south side of Range Road, between magazines SRR21 and SRR23.

To the east of Range Road is Hathcock Sniper Range, a 1000-yard range that was part of the original World War II design but was developed after the rest of the Stone Bay complex, sometime between 1943 and 1946. It was originally designated a machine gun range and subsequently "remodeled" for use as a sniper range. This range features a timber observation tower and earth berm at the south end, and butts similar to those on the other rifle ranges at the north end. Between the firing point and the targets, small hillocks have been leveled off to provide a clear field of fire. The northerly direction of fire extends across Stone Creek and the west end of Stone Bay.

A service road running due east from the point where Range Road turns the southeast corner of Charlie Range leads to Stone Bay. About halfway to the river on the south side is the Stone Bay sewage treatment facility. The present sewage plant (RR150) was built in the early 1990s, in basically the same location as the World War II-era facility. The latter featured two Imhoff tanks (no longer extant) and a pair of concrete sludge beds, which are still visible in a grassy clearing between the present plant and the New River.

Under the "separate but equal" policy of the Navy Department during World War II, African-American Marines, like all (male) marines, received marksmanship training. In their turn, African-American Marines from the Montford Point camps were rotated through the Rifle Range like their white counterparts. However, the African-Americans were billeted in a separate cantonment-style compound, about one-half mile south of the ranges and away from the main "village." This compound had 17 platoon barracks, mess hall, washroom buildings, and a heating plant — all buildings of clay tile with brick trim identical to those at Montford Point Camp No. 2. With full integration of the armed services in 1948, this cantonment area was no longer necessary. In subsequent decades, many of its buildings were demolished or extensively damaged as a result of their having been used for a variety of training exercises.

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Evaluation of the Stone Bay Rifle Range 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 types "Training Unit" and "Training Facility." Within the historic context "Marine Mobilization and Training," the training unit (a largely self-contained environment in which Marines lived and trained) can be significant under Criterion A for direct association with the primary mission of Camp Lejeune during World War II, that of providing Marines with the skills and instruction necessary for prosecution of war. The Rifle Range compound was designed and used to enable Marines to achieve and maintain the Corps-wide requirement of proficiency in the use of personal arms (rifles and pistols). Essentially all Marines who passed through Camp Lejeune during World War II spent time at the Rifle Range, regardless of rank, specialization, or race. The Rifle Range Historic District is therefore directly and importantly associated with Camp Lejeune's wartime mission and as such meets National Register Criterion A.

Also within the context "Marine Mobilization and Training," 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 arrangement of buildings at the Rifle Range is highly representative of the training unit based on the battalion group, with its four barracks symmetrically arranged around the mess hall, the placement of battalion warehouses and other support buildings to the rear, and the placement of BOQ and officers' family quarters at a clear distance from the barracks. The relative remoteness of the Rifle Range, particularly during World War II, is reflected in the provision of an infirmary and recreation facilities for use by troops during their tenure in the compound. The majority of buildings at the Rifle Range were constructed from standardized designs developed by Carr and Greiner to specifications of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and replicated throughout Camp Lejeune. The complex's operations facilities, that is, the ranges, are highly specialized designed landscapes, designed with great care and attention to function and detail, and used for a very specific and important training purpose, marksmanship proficiency. Given these various physical characteristics, the Rifle Range Historic District meets National Register Criterion C.

The Rifle Range Historic District possesses to a high degree the various aspects of integrity specified in National Register Criteria.

*Location:* This training compound is in its original World War II location within Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune.

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*Design:* The Rifle Range compound remains essentially as it was designed, in terms of layout, roadway systems, and placement of buildings, pistol and rifle ranges, and other elements. Removal of the water plant, which was located on the periphery of the built-up area, has not significantly diminished the overall character of the compound's design. The very few post-World War II buildings within the compound are of such modest stature and compatible design that they are easily overlooked. Camp Lejeune has dealt successfully with the problem of parking by creating a large parking lot at the south end of the compound, set apart from the "village" area and from the ranges and thus outside the original plan of the facility. Establishment of the second and third pistol ranges to either side of the original range, although occurring after World War II, brought the original design to full realization, as three pistol ranges were actually proposed during initial planning. The principal losses, with respect to the original World War II design and buildings, have occurred in the former Black Marines area, where so many buildings have been either removed or severely altered that the area has no historical integrity. For this reason, the former Black Marines area of the Rifle Range is not included in the boundaries of the historic district.

*Setting:* The New River, to the northeast and east, as well as the coastal Carolina environment of numerous small streams, swamps, and pine and hardwood forests that flanks the Rifle Range compound on the north, west, and south, is essentially the same as when the compound was built.

*Materials:* The Rifle Range compound displays an overall consistent integrity with respect to retention of major original materials, these being brick, concrete, and wood. Exterior use of synthetic materials such as aluminum or vinyl is limited to some window replacements and cladding of vulnerable weatherboarded surfaces (gable ends, cupolas).

*Workmanship:* The competent, utilitarian character of the compound's World War II-era construction remains clearly evident throughout the historic district. Modernization of interiors, e.g., the barracks, post exchange, and BOQ, is largely unnoticeable in terms of the district as a whole. The greatest exterior alteration has occurred at the mess hall, but the modernization is not readily appreciable to the general passerby.

*Feeling:* The Rifle Range compound continues to perform the function for which it was designed and constructed during World War II — that of a training unit devoted to the achievement and maintenance of proficiency in the use of small arms and rifles. Although the weaponry has of course changed over the decades, the basic procedures on the ranges are largely unchanged, as is the use of the "village" to support this important element of Marine Corps training.

*Association:* The Rifle Range remains an integral element in the operational environment of Camp Lejeune. Its association, historical and present-day, with the primary mission of this Marine Corps base is direct and significant.

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Buildings and Structures Contributing to the Significance of the Rifle Range Historic District:

RR1	Barracks
RR2	Barracks
RR3	Mess Hall
RR4	Barracks
RR5	Barracks
RR6	Fire Station
RR7	Maintenance Shop
RR8	Recreation Building
RR9	BOQ
RR10	Exchange
RR10A	Exchange Warehouse
RR11	Administration/Armory/Instruction/Police
RR12	Administration
RR13	Auto Maintenance Shop
RR14	Storage
RR15	Heating Plant
RR16	Storehouse
RR17	Administration
RR19	Storage
RR20	Range Operation Center
RR22	Range Operation Center
RR24	Range Operation Center
RR26	Latrine
RR27	Latrine
RR28	Latrine
RR29	Latrine
RR30	Storage
RR31	Latrine
RR32	Latrine
RR33	Storage
RR34	Latrine
RR35	Latrine
RR36	Storage
RR37	Latrine
RR39	House

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RR40	House
RR41	House
RR42	House
RR43	House
RR45	Pumping Station
RR47	Pumping Station
RR48	Scout Sniper School
RR49	All Ranks Club
RR50	Instruction/Base MTU
RR51	Administration/Division and FSSG MTU
RR56	Recreation Storage
RR104	Firing Line Shed
SRR11A	Flagpole
SRR18	Magazine
SRR19A	Firing Line Shed
SRR21	Magazine
SRR23	Magazine
SRR25	Magazine
SRR57	Volleyball Court
SRR58	Tennis Court
SRR59	Handball Court
SRR64	Outdoor Covered Classroom
SRR65	Outdoor Covered Classroom
SRR66	Outdoor Covered Classroom
SRR89	Tunnel
SRR105	Pistol Range Control Hut

Buildings and structures situated within the boundaries of the historic district that do not contribute to the district's significance, because they were built after 1950 and thus are outside the district's period of significance:

RR62	Hazardous/Flammable Storage
RR63	Storage
RR104	
RR108	Utility Building
RR110	Utility Building
RR150	Sewage Plant
SRR11A	Flagpole

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SRR44	Water Tank
SRR58	
SRR59	
SRR73	
SRR80	
SRR81	
SRR55	
SRR71	Baseball Diamond
SRR102	Storage
SRR105	
SRR266	
SRR244	
SRR245	

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**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

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Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District are as depicted on accompanying Figure RR-A, entitled "Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Site Map."

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District as depicted on accompanying Figure RR-A encompass all elements that contribute to the significance of the historic district. Exclusion of the former Black Marines cantonment and the sewage treatment facilities is based upon significant loss of integrity with respect to design, workmanship, and materials at each location. These areas no longer possess qualities that contribute to the district's significance.

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The following information applies to all photographs, numbered 1 through 58:

Property Name: Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune: Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District

Location: Onslow County, North Carolina

Photographer: M.H. Bowers

Photo Date: 1999

Negatives Stored: Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey 07019

Individual Photo Identifications:

- 1 Streetscape looking southwest on Range Road, showing RR1-4
- 2 Streetscape looking northeast on Range Road, showing RR9,RR10, and RR11
- 3 Streetscape looking north on Powder Lane, RR6 and RR3 on right, RR13 and RR14 at left rear
- 4 Streetscape looking north along sidewalk in front of RR3 on left, with the rear portions of RR2 at right
- 5 Context view of pistol range area, looking northeast, with RR17 at center, and SRR18 and RR19 on right
- 6 Streetscape view looking west along Range Road from Booker T. Washington Boulevard (SRR23 at left, RR22 at right)
- 7 RR39 and RR40, view to east
- 8 RR41 and RR42, view to northeast
- 9 RR45, view to southwest
- 10 RR8, view to northeast

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|----|--|
| 11 | RR56, view to southwest                                      |
| 12 | SRR58 (right) and SRR59 (left), view to southeast            |
| 13 | RR12, view to northeast                                      |
| 14 | RR9, view to southeast                                       |
| 15 | RR9, rear elevation, view to west                            |
| 16 | RR108 at left, RR8 center rear, RR12 at right, view to south |
| 17 | RR10, view to northeast                                      |
| 18 | RR10A, view to southwest                                     |
| 19 | RR110, view to northeast                                     |
| 20 | RR2, view to northwest                                       |
| 21 | RR4, view to southwest                                       |
| 22 | RR3, view to west  |
| 23 | RR48, view to northeast                                      |
| 24 | RR49, view to north  |
| 25 | RR50, view to southeast                                      |
| 26 | RR51, view to northeast                                      |
| 27 | RR6, view to southeast                                       |
| 28 | RR7, view to southeast (RR49 at left rear)                   |
| 29 | RR13, view to southwest                                      |

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|----|--|
| 30 | RR14, view to northwest  |
| 31 | RR62, view to northwest  |
| 32 | RR15, view to northwest (RR63 at left, SRR44 right rear)           |
| 33 | RR11, view to south  |
| 34 | SRR19A, view to northeast  |
| 35 | RR16, view to northwest  |
| 36 | RR17, with portion of SRR19A at rear, view to northeast            |
| 37 | RR18 (left) and RR19 (right), view to northwest                    |
| 38 | From front to rear: RR64, SRR105, SRR104, view to north            |
| 39 | RR47, view to southwest  |
| 40 | SRR21, view to southeast   |
| 41 | SRR23, view to southeast   |
| 42 | SRR25, view to southwest   |
| 43 | RR20, view to east   |
| 44 | RR22, view to northeast  |
| 45 | RR24, view to northwest  |
| 46 | Range Alpha, view to northeast                                     |
| 47 | Range Bravo, with RR27 at right, view to northeast                 |
| 48 | Range Charlie, with RR26 on left side of Range Road, view to north |

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- 49 Representative "Tower" at Range Charlie, view to north, number boards at rear
- 50 Range Charlie, representative view of number boards in front of earth berm, view to northeast
- 51 Range Charlie, representative view in butts, showing target hoists
- 52 Range Charlie, representative target shed (RR36)
- 53 Range Charlie, representative head (RR37)
- 54 Range Charlie, representative head (RR35)
- 55 SRR89, interior view to south
- 56 SRR65, view to northwest
- 57 SRR102, view to southwest
- 58 Hathcock Sniper Range, view to northeast

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OMB No. 10024-0018

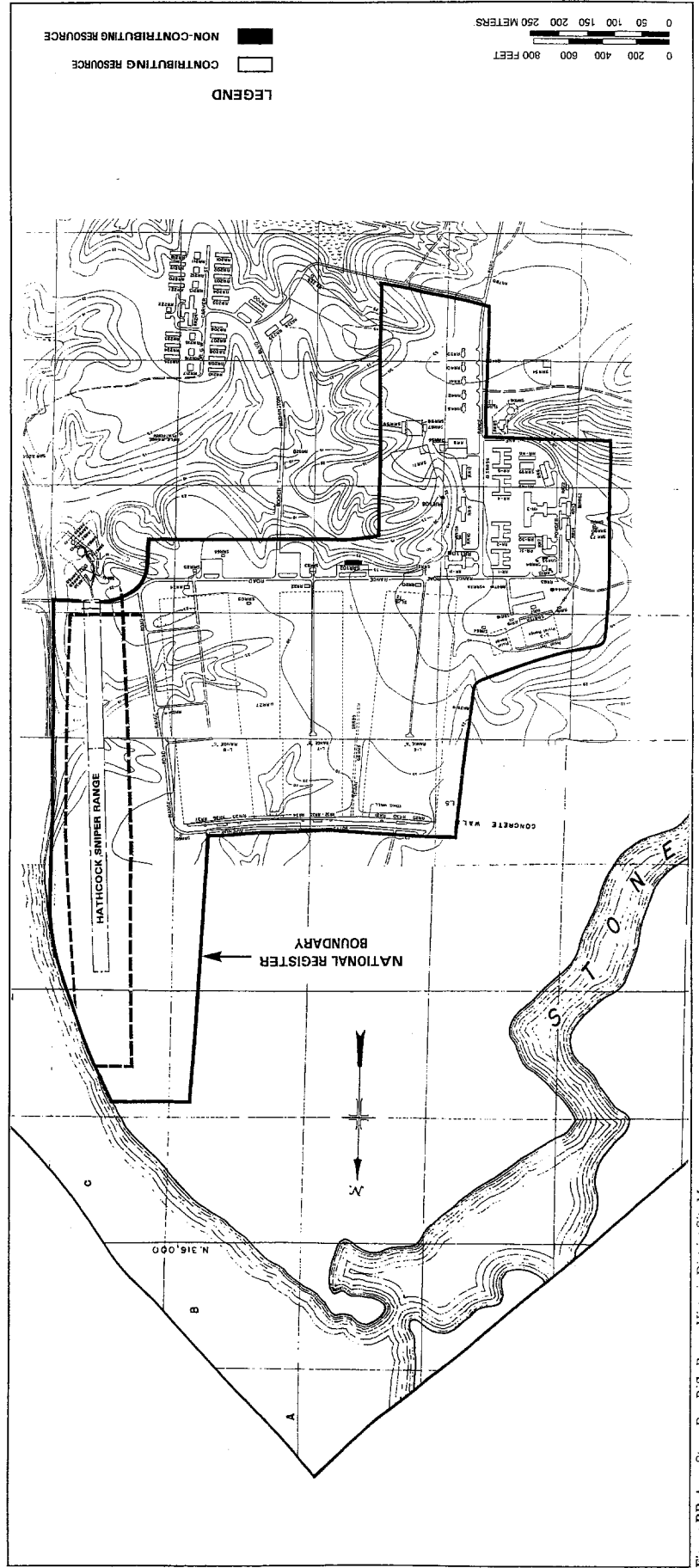


Figure RR-A: Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District Site Map  
Source: "Rifle Range Area Existing Conditions" (1984; Revised 1994)

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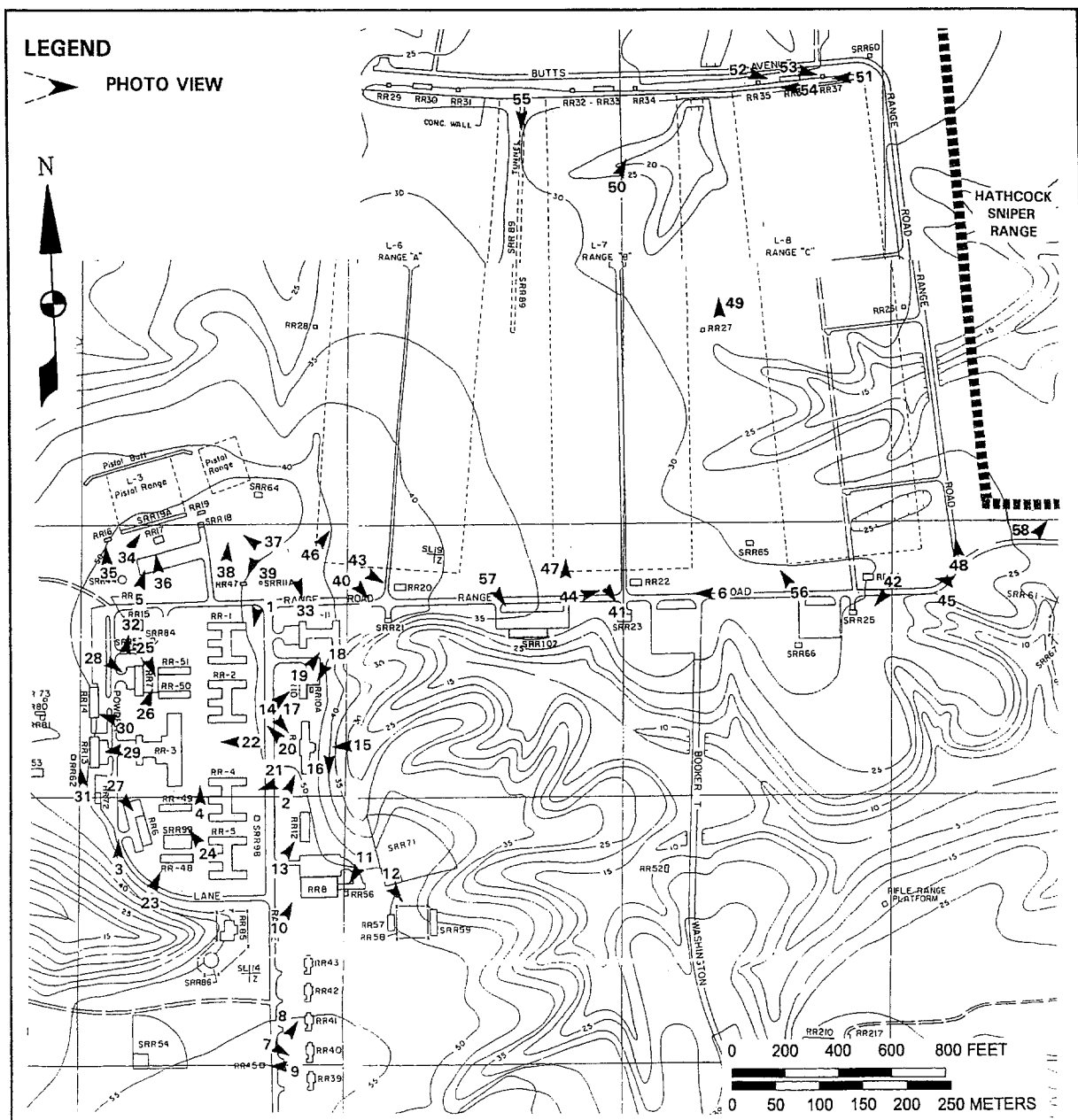


Figure RR-B: Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District Photo Key

Source: Rifle Range Area Existing Conditions (1984; Revised 1994)

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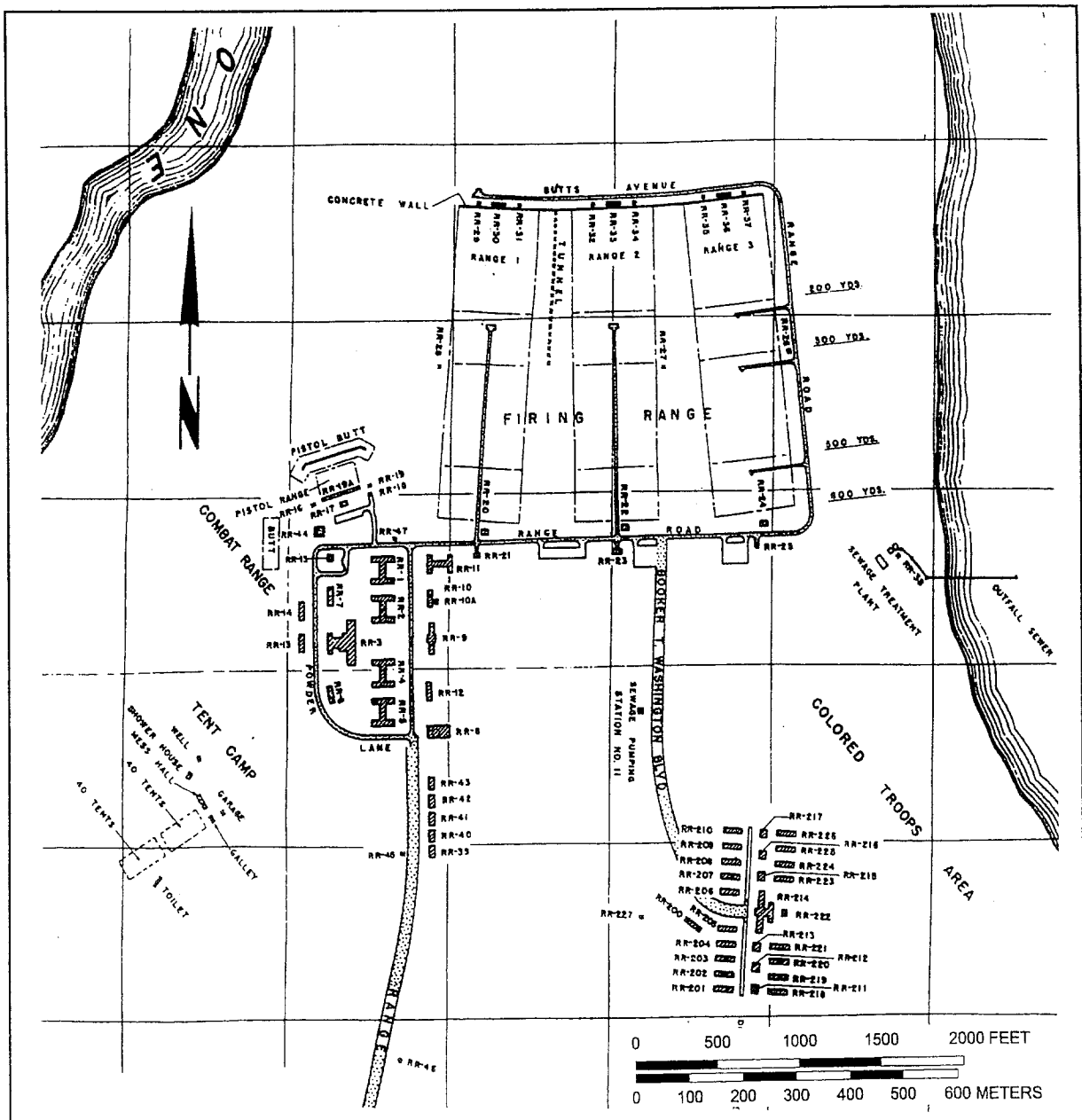
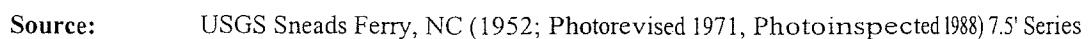


Figure RR-C: Stone Bay Rifle Range

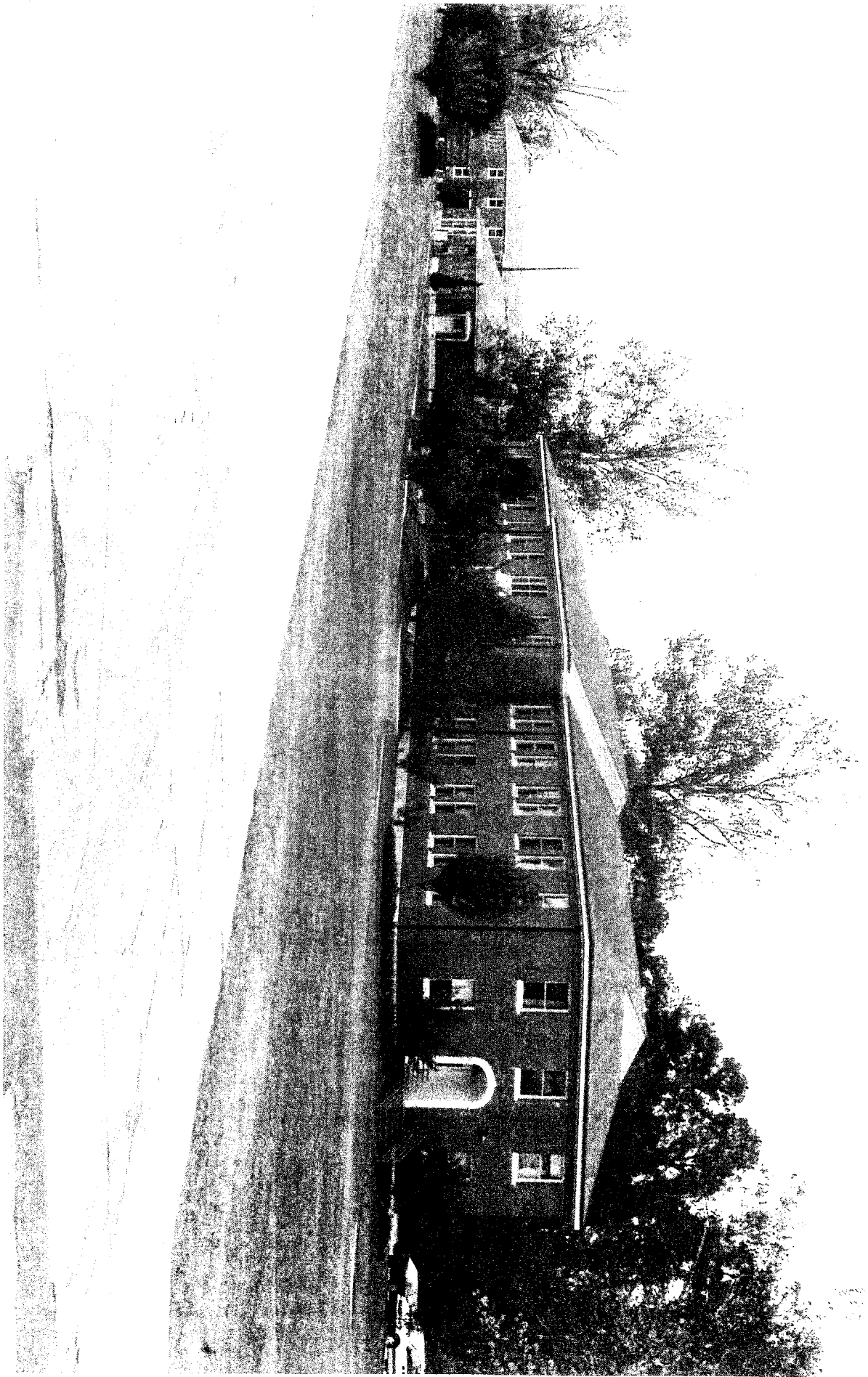
Source: "Map of Rifle Range Area, Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943," Public Works Office, MCB, Camp Lejeune, NC



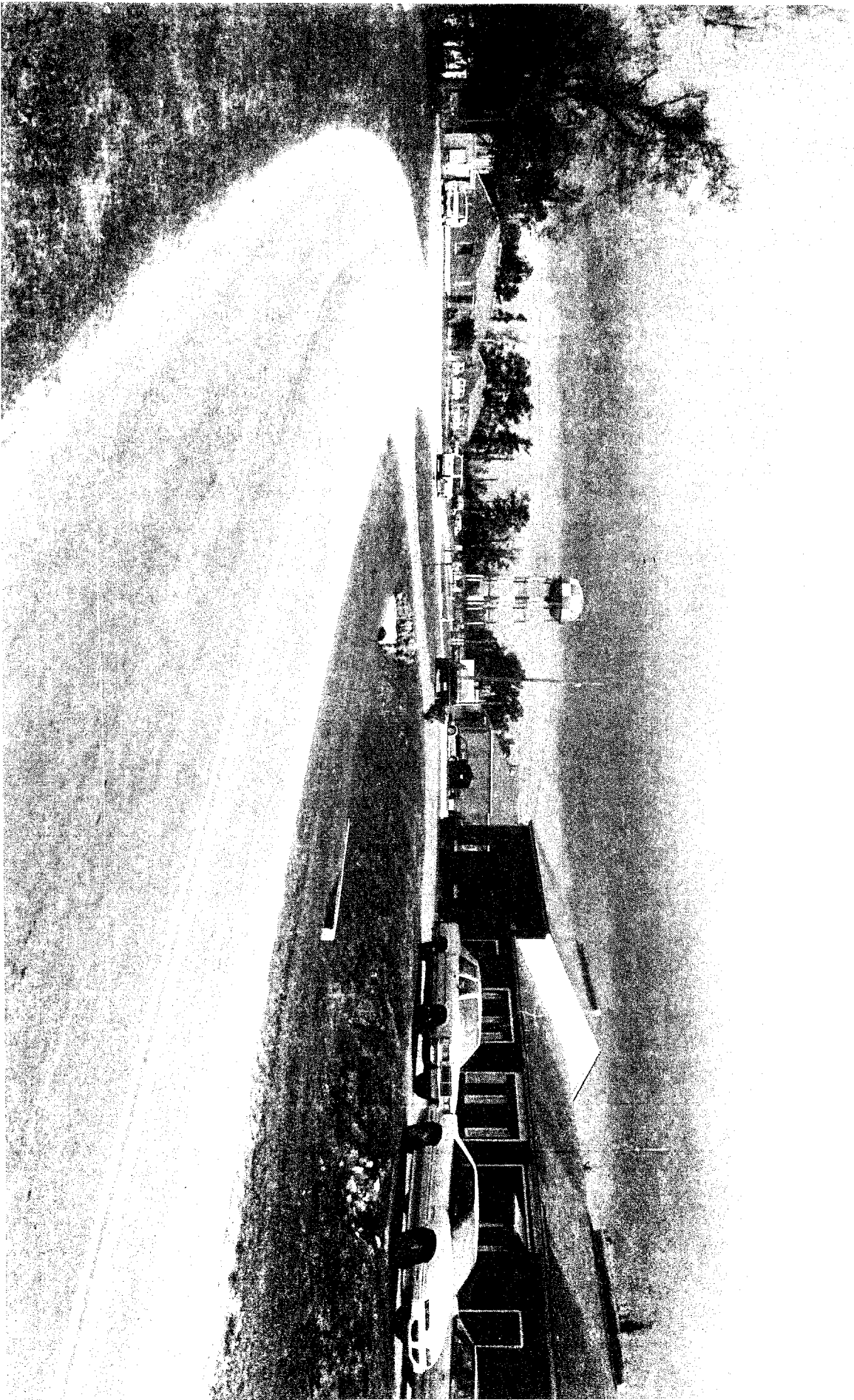
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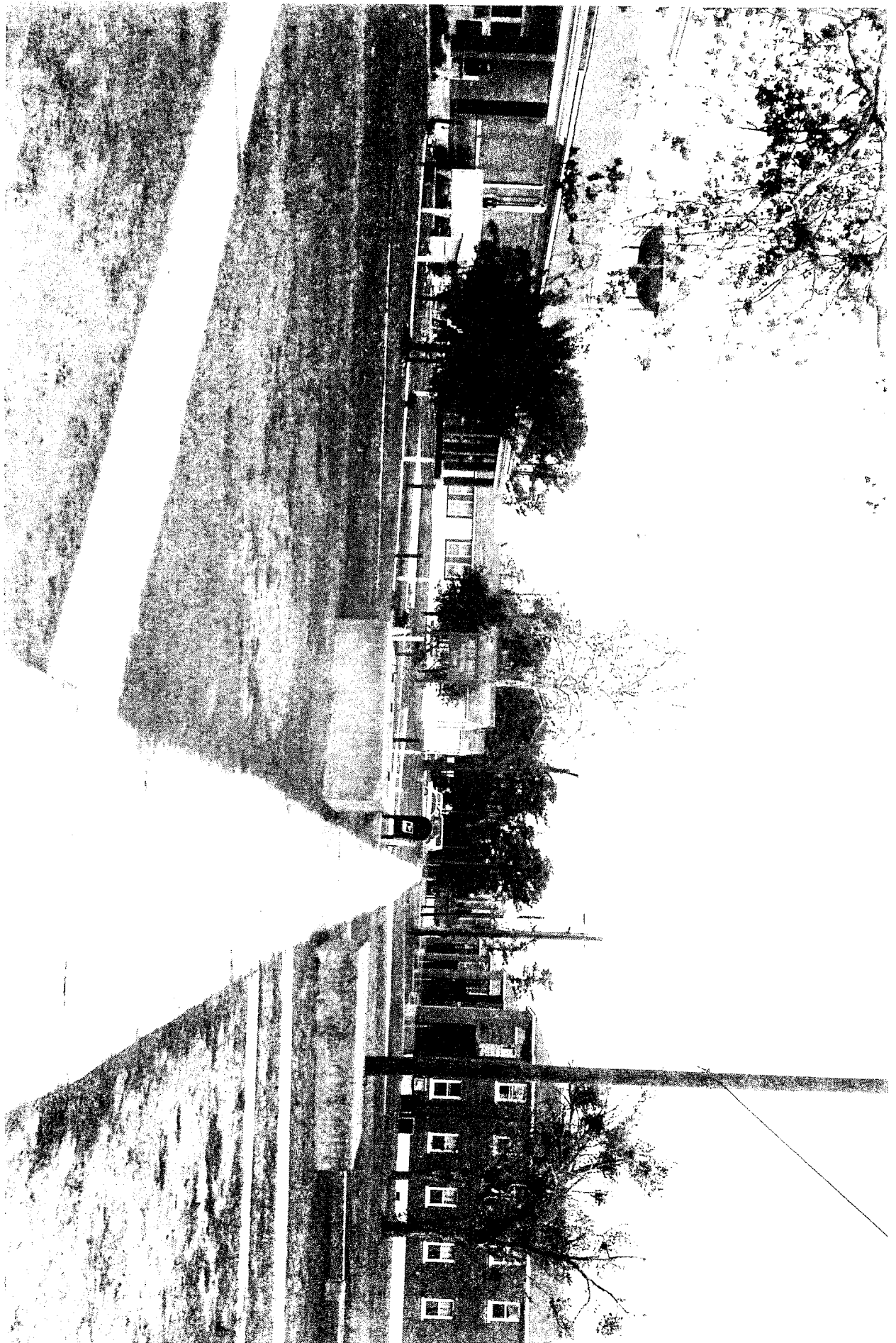


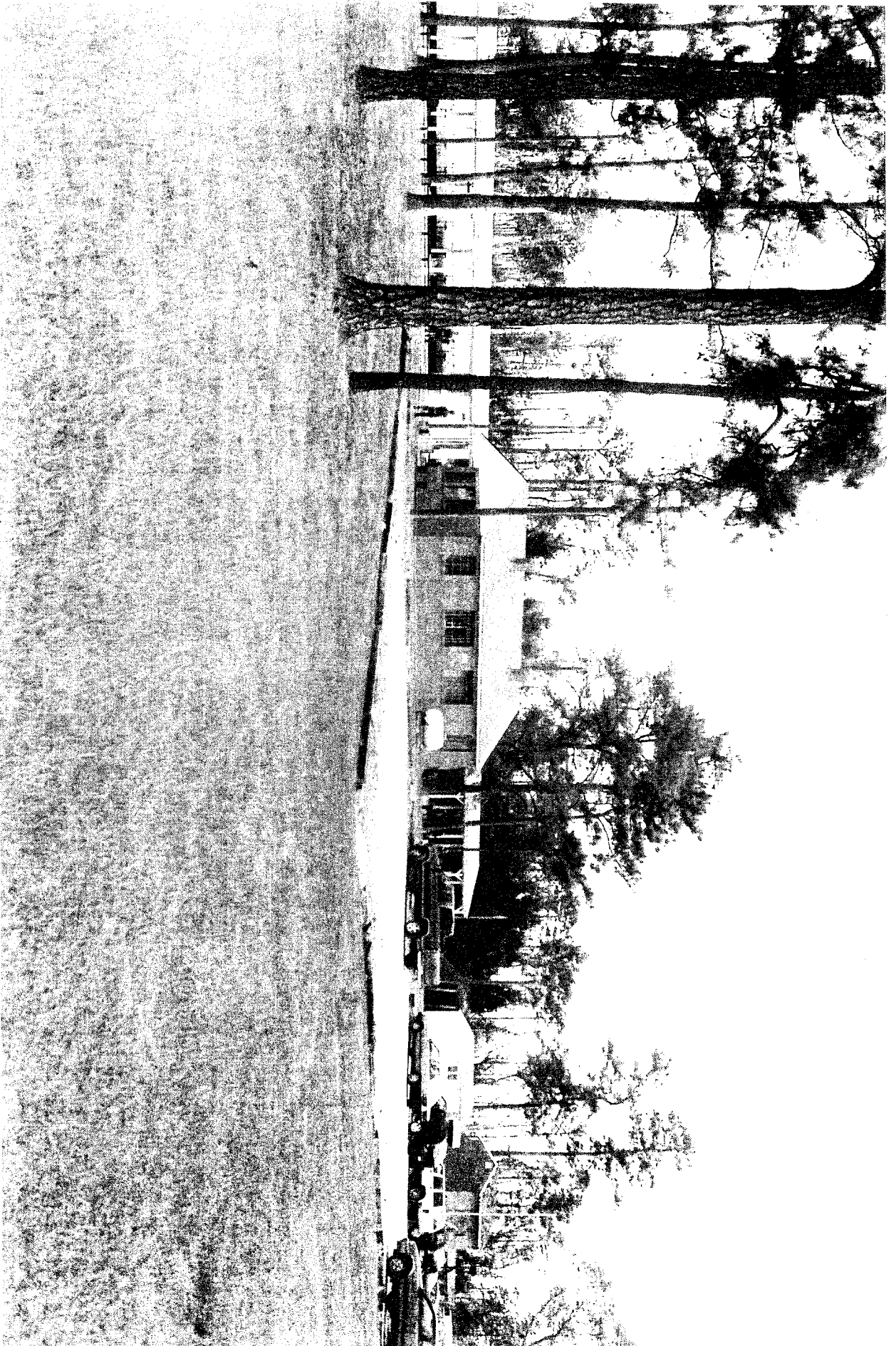
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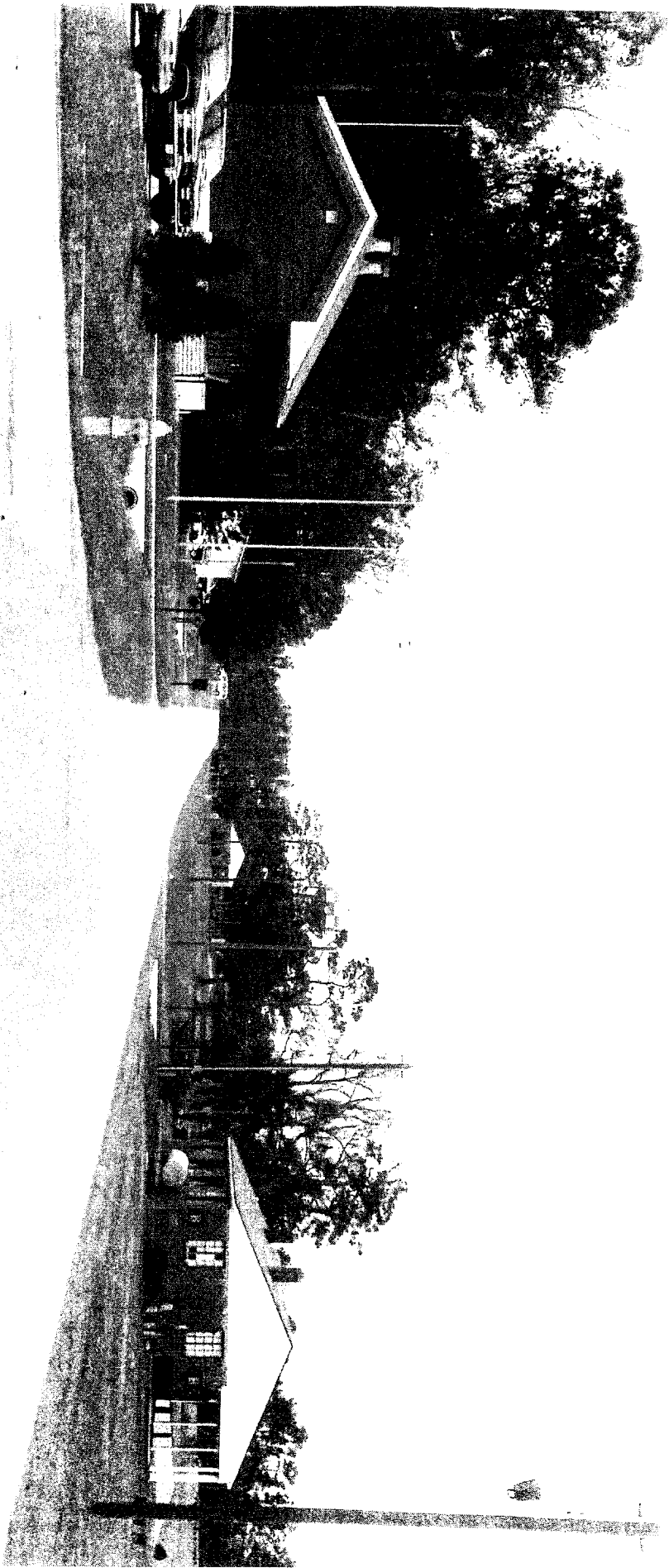
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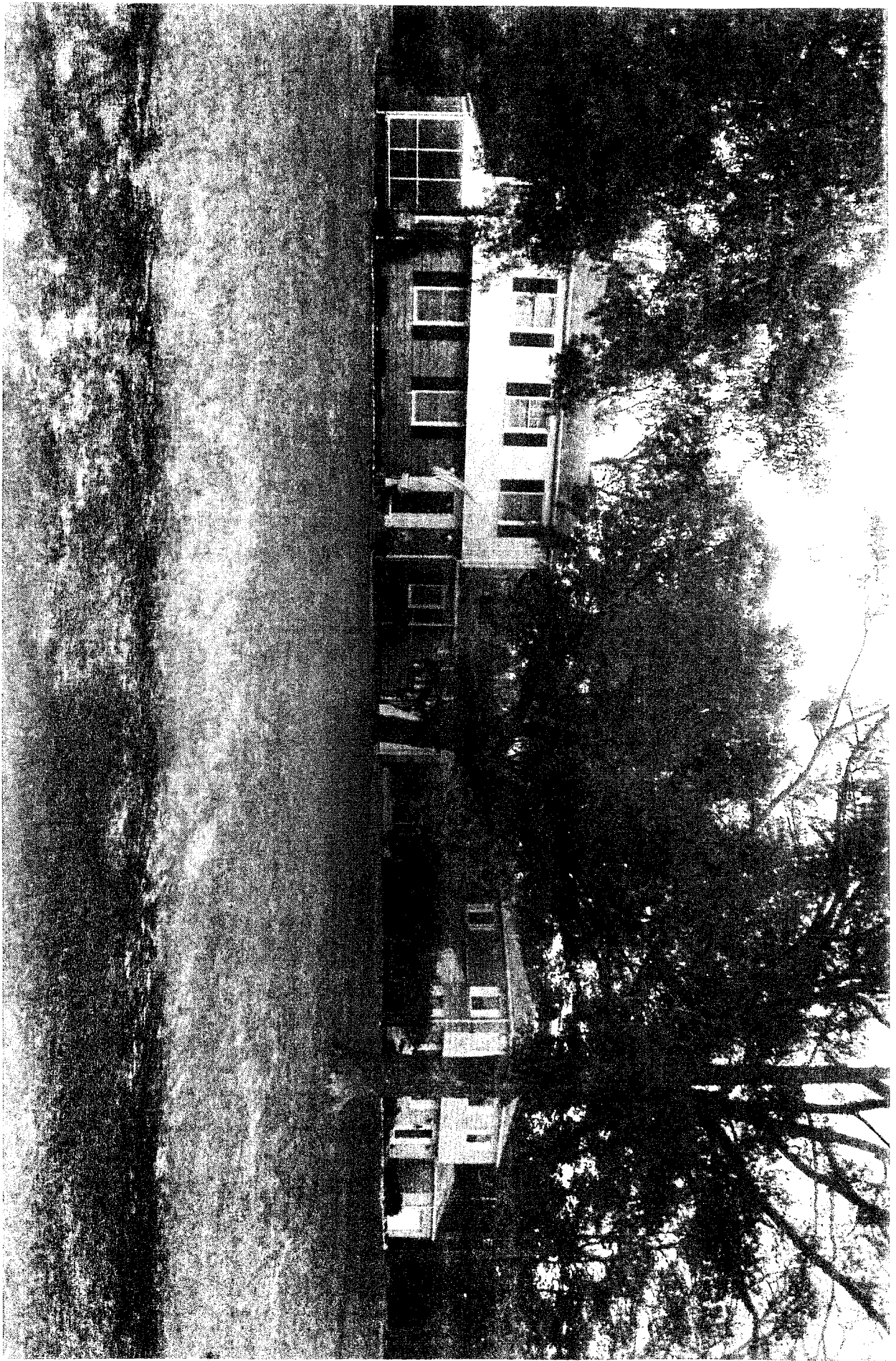


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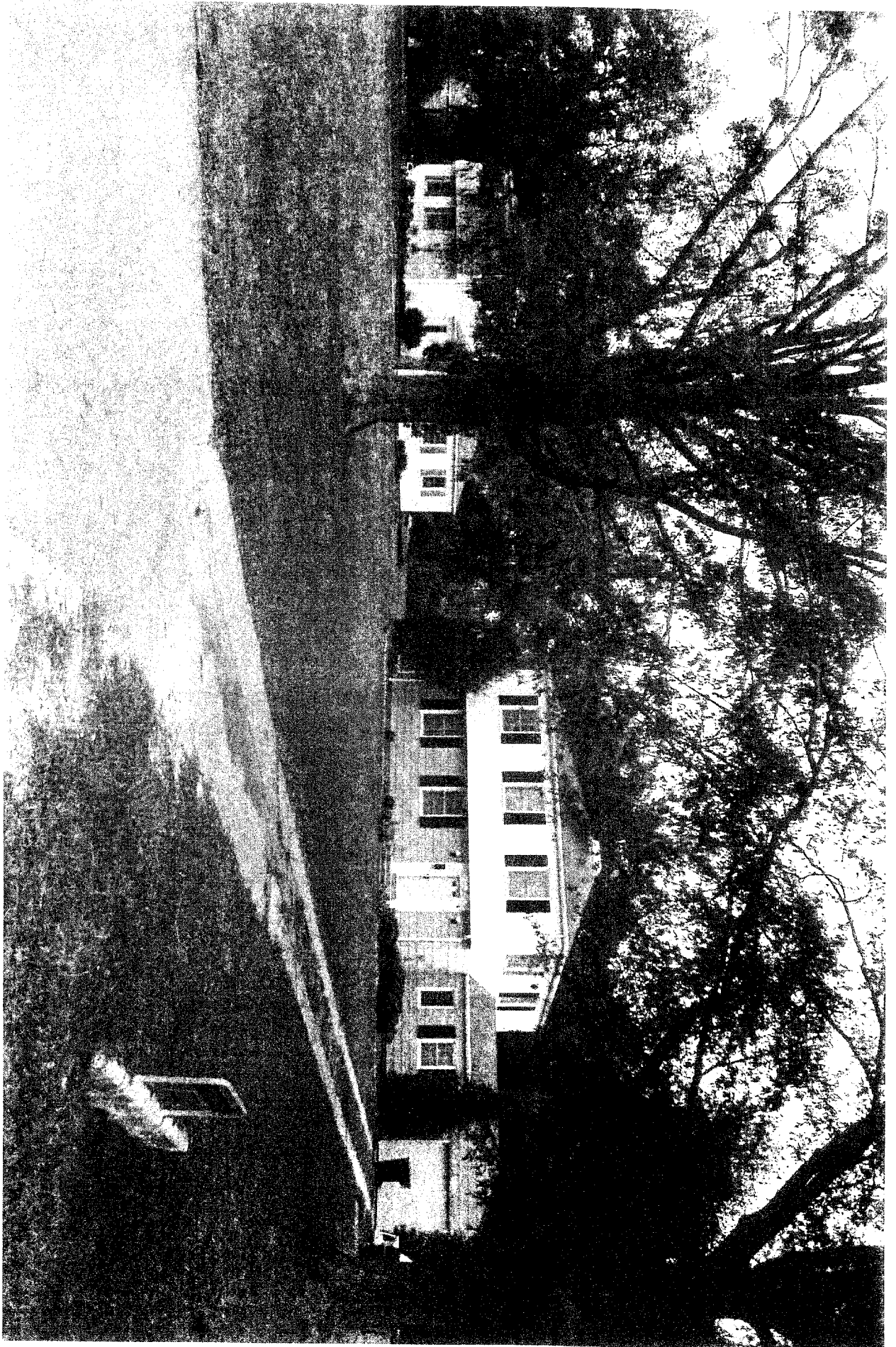


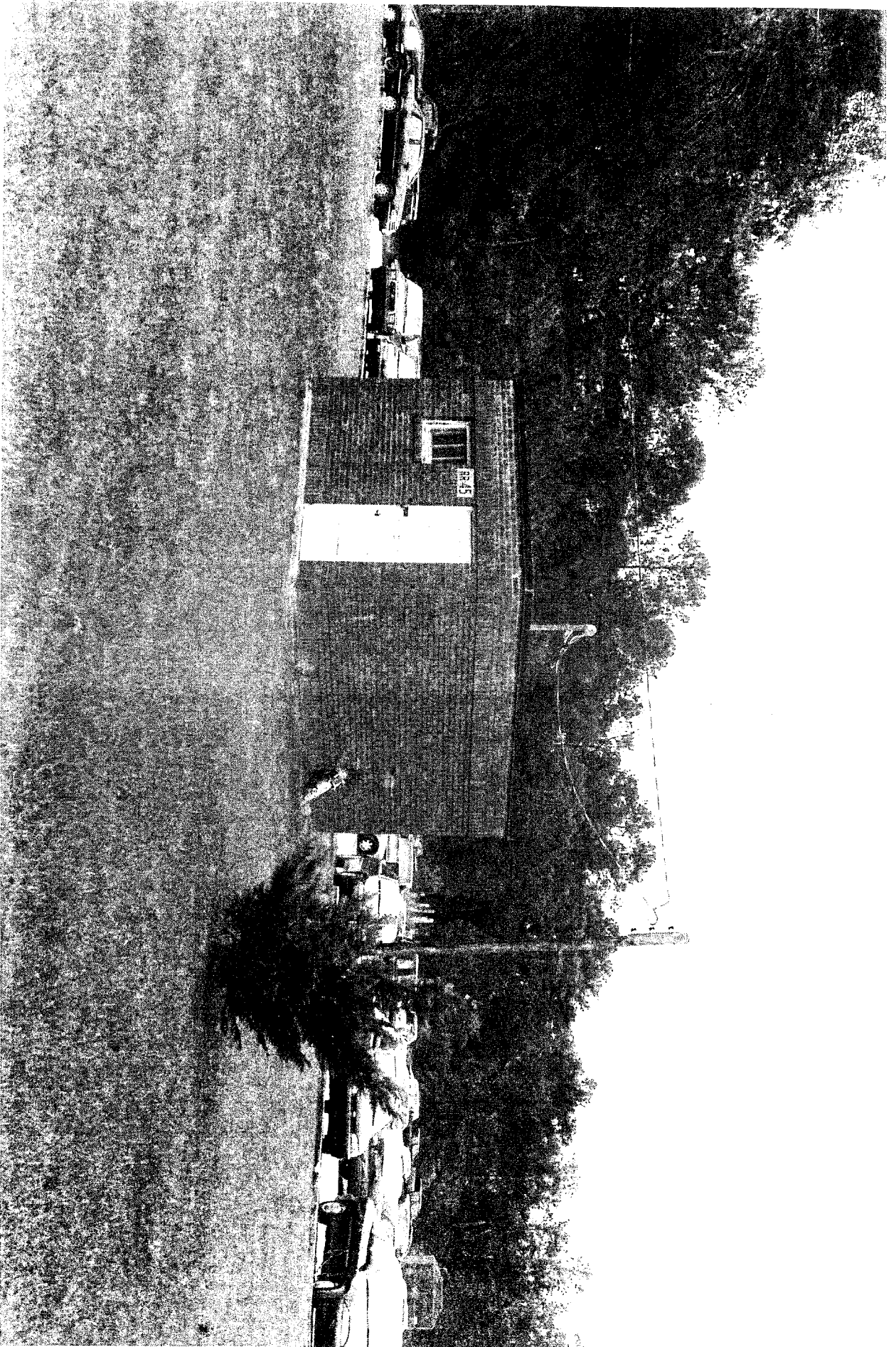
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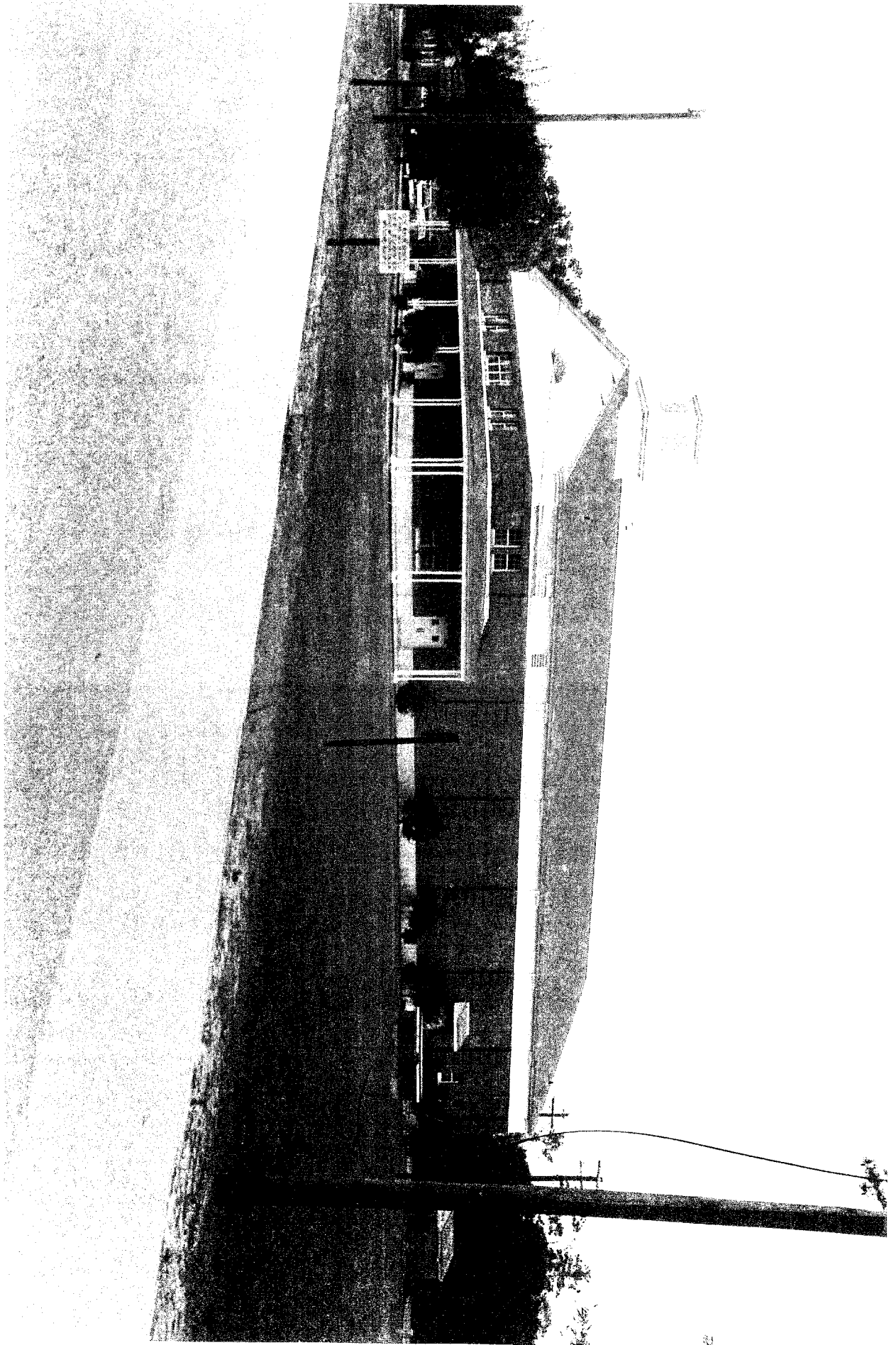






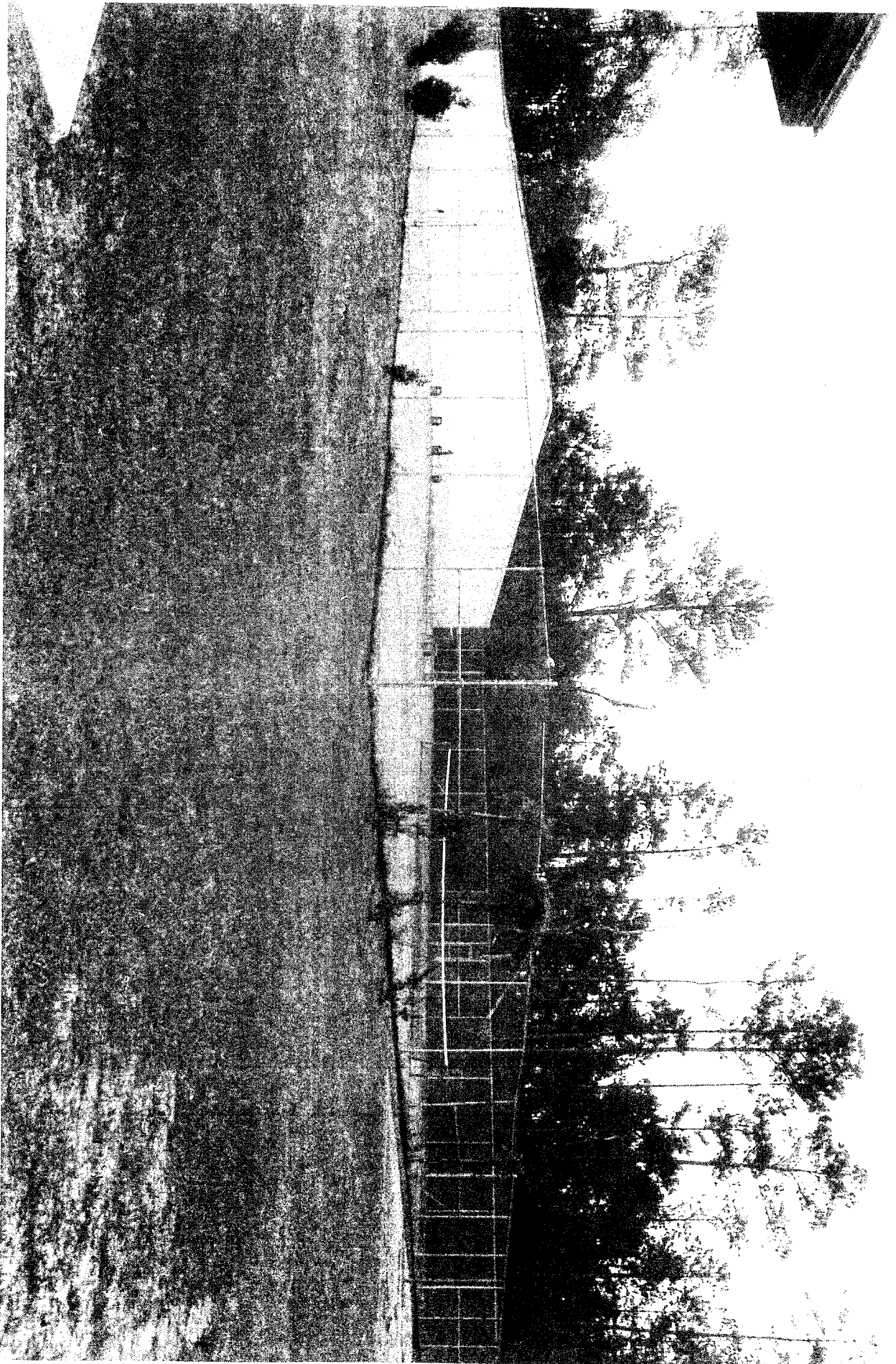






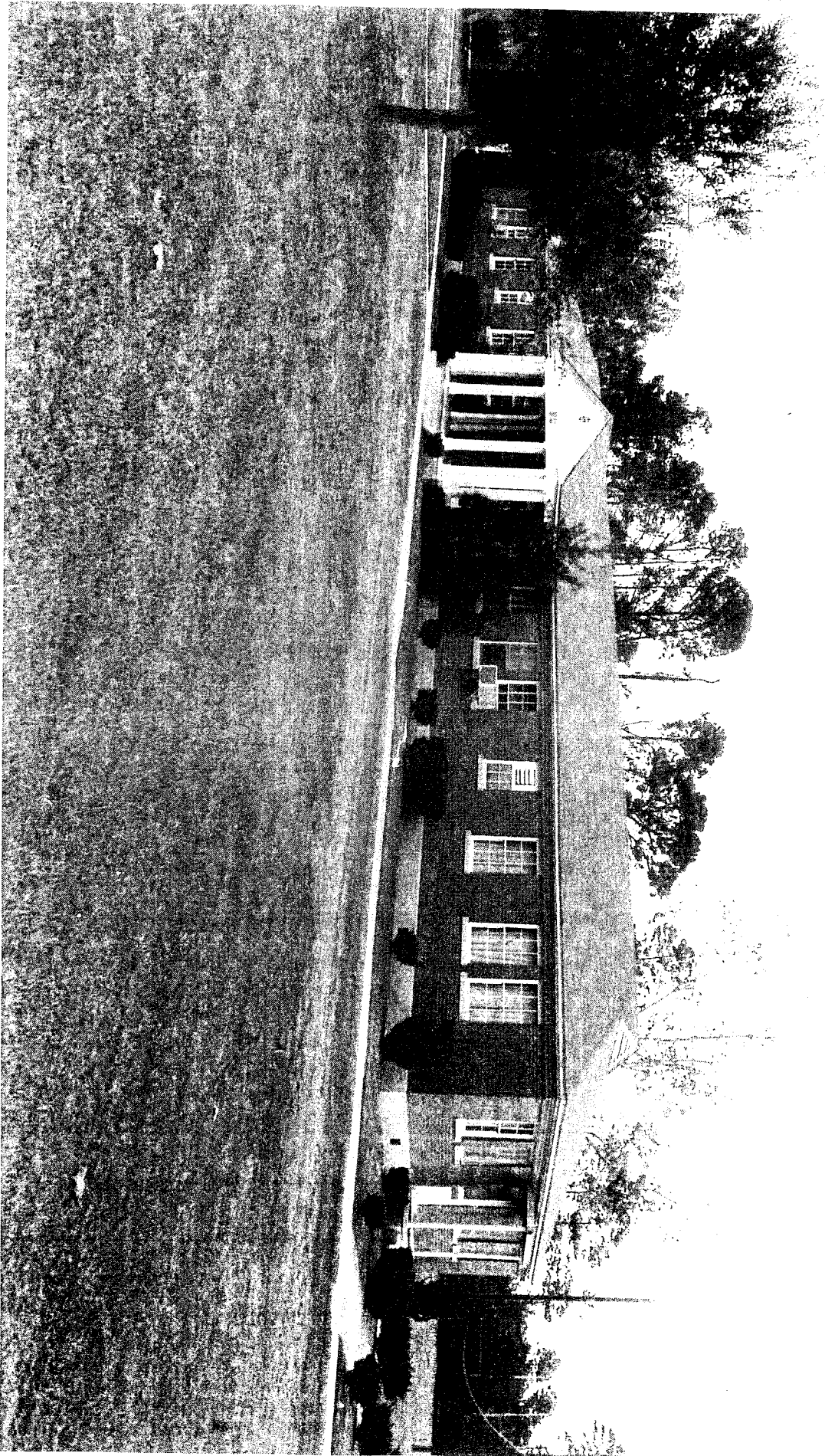






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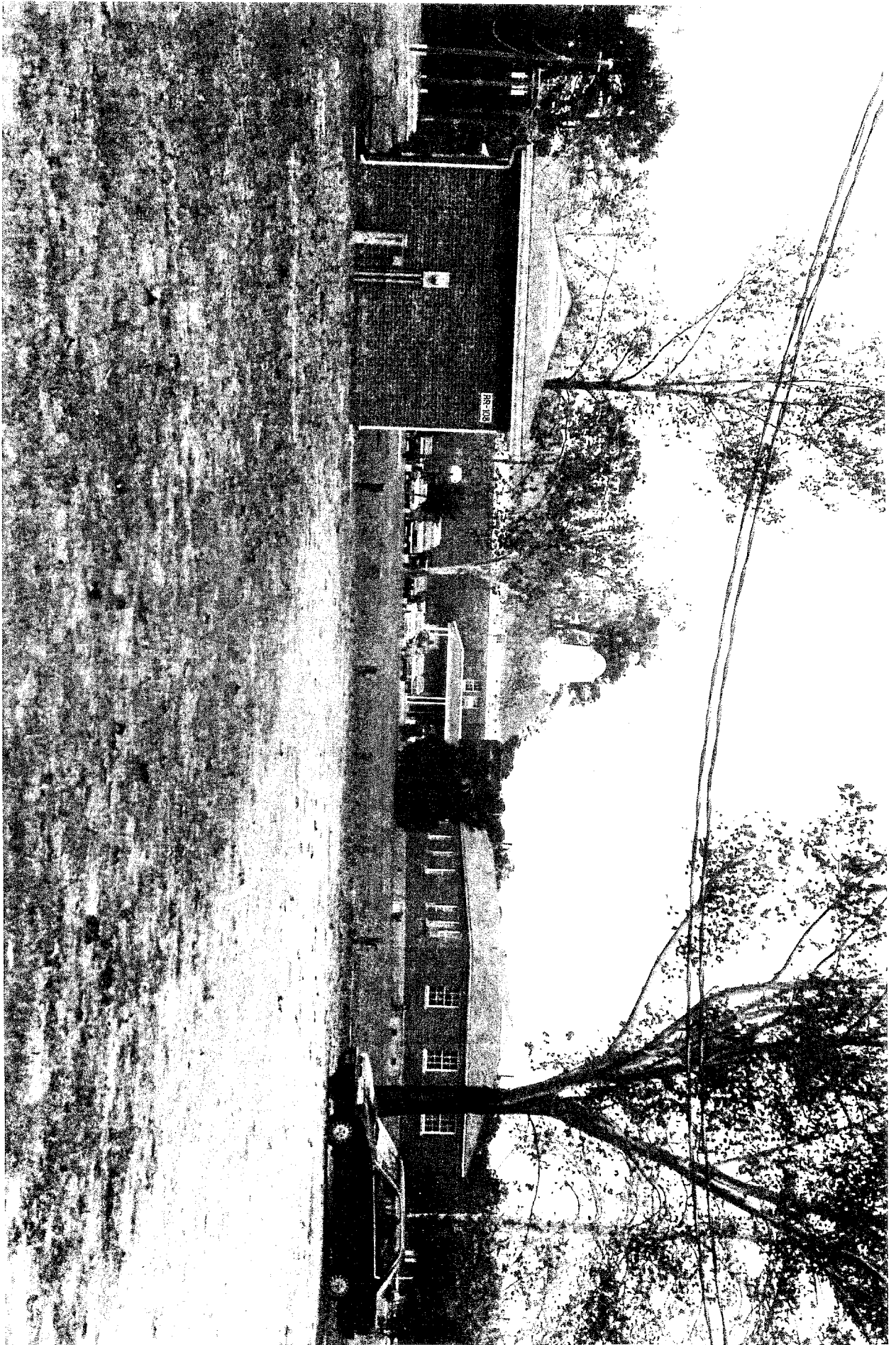


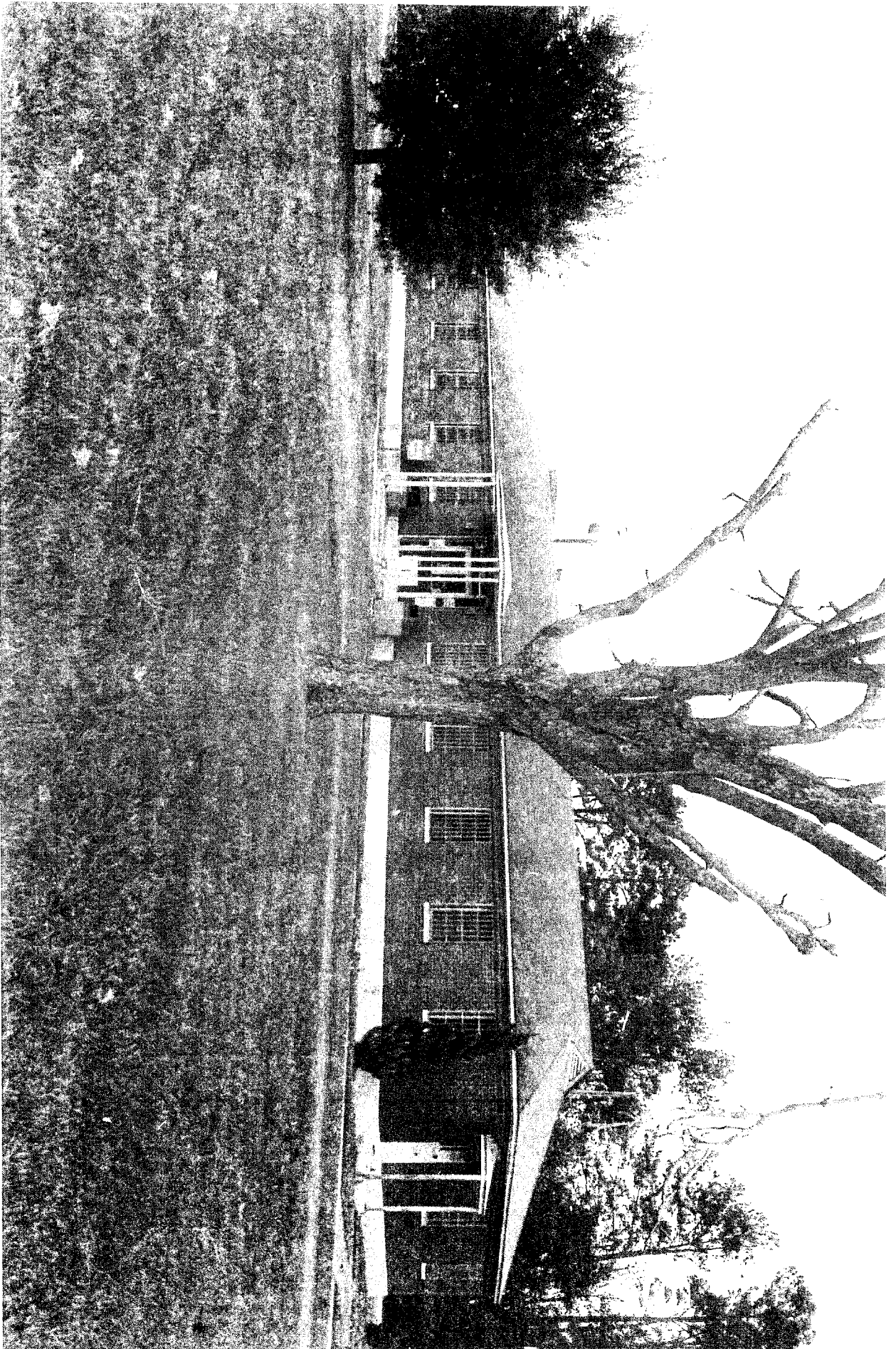


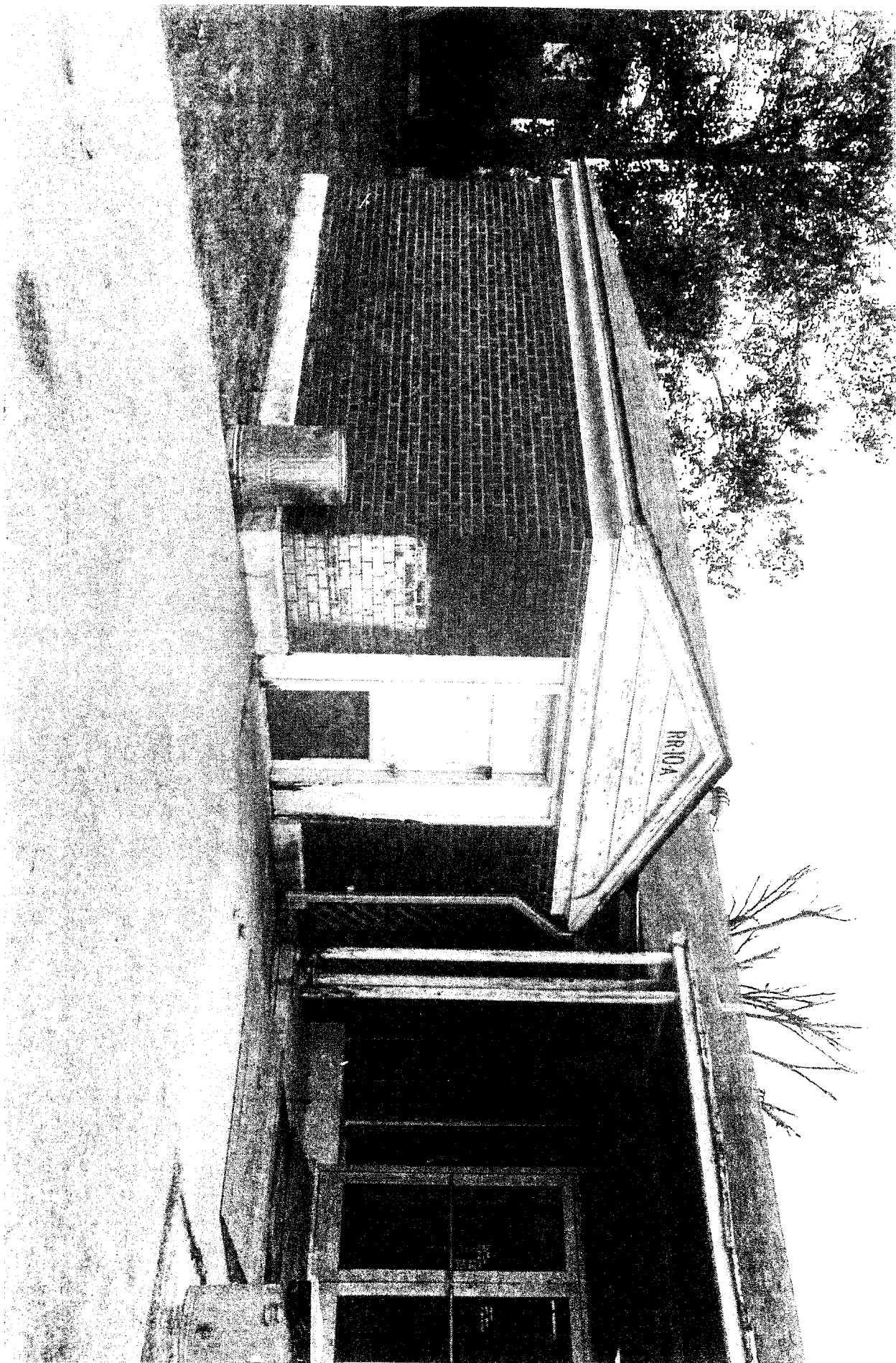




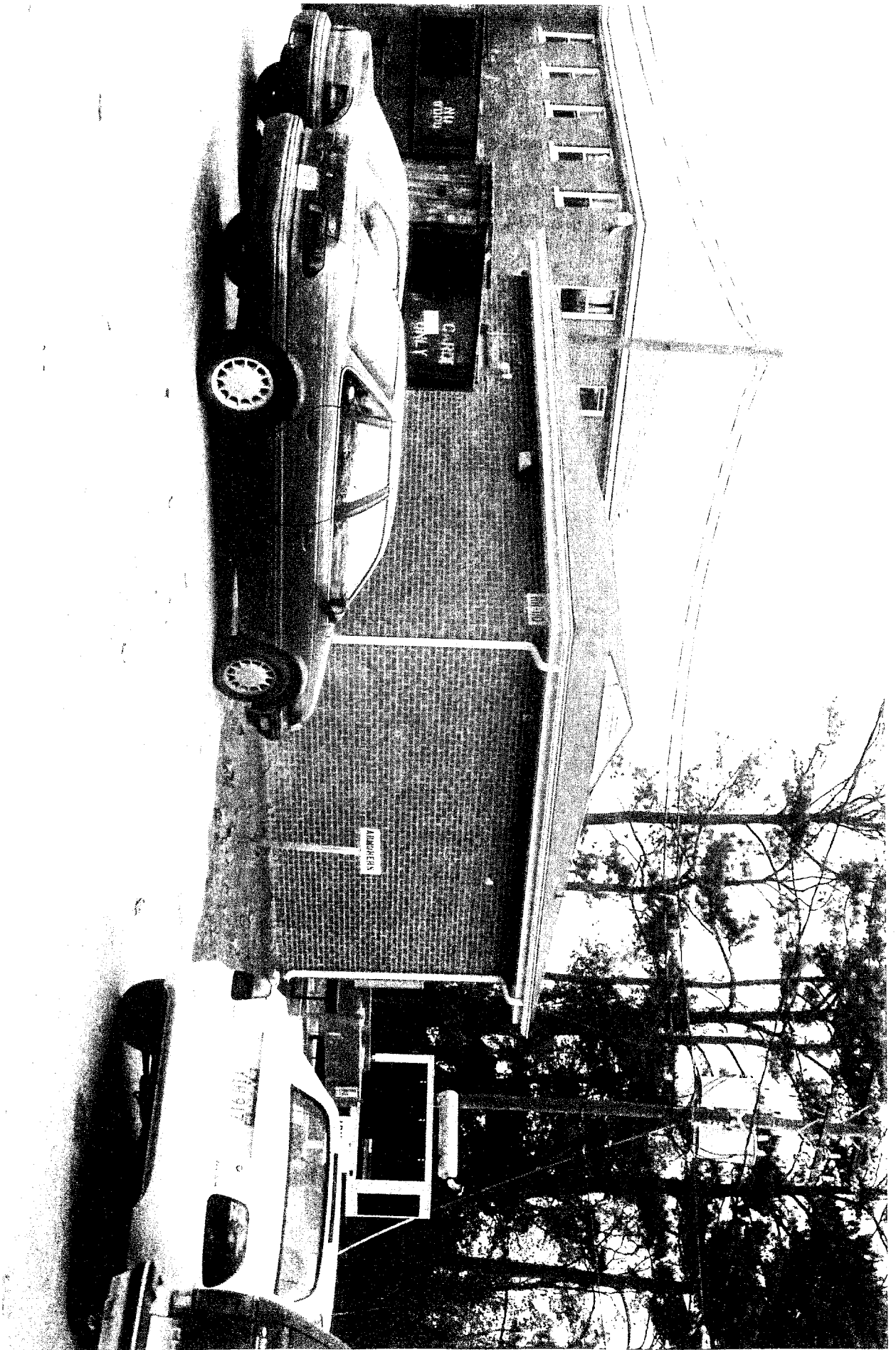


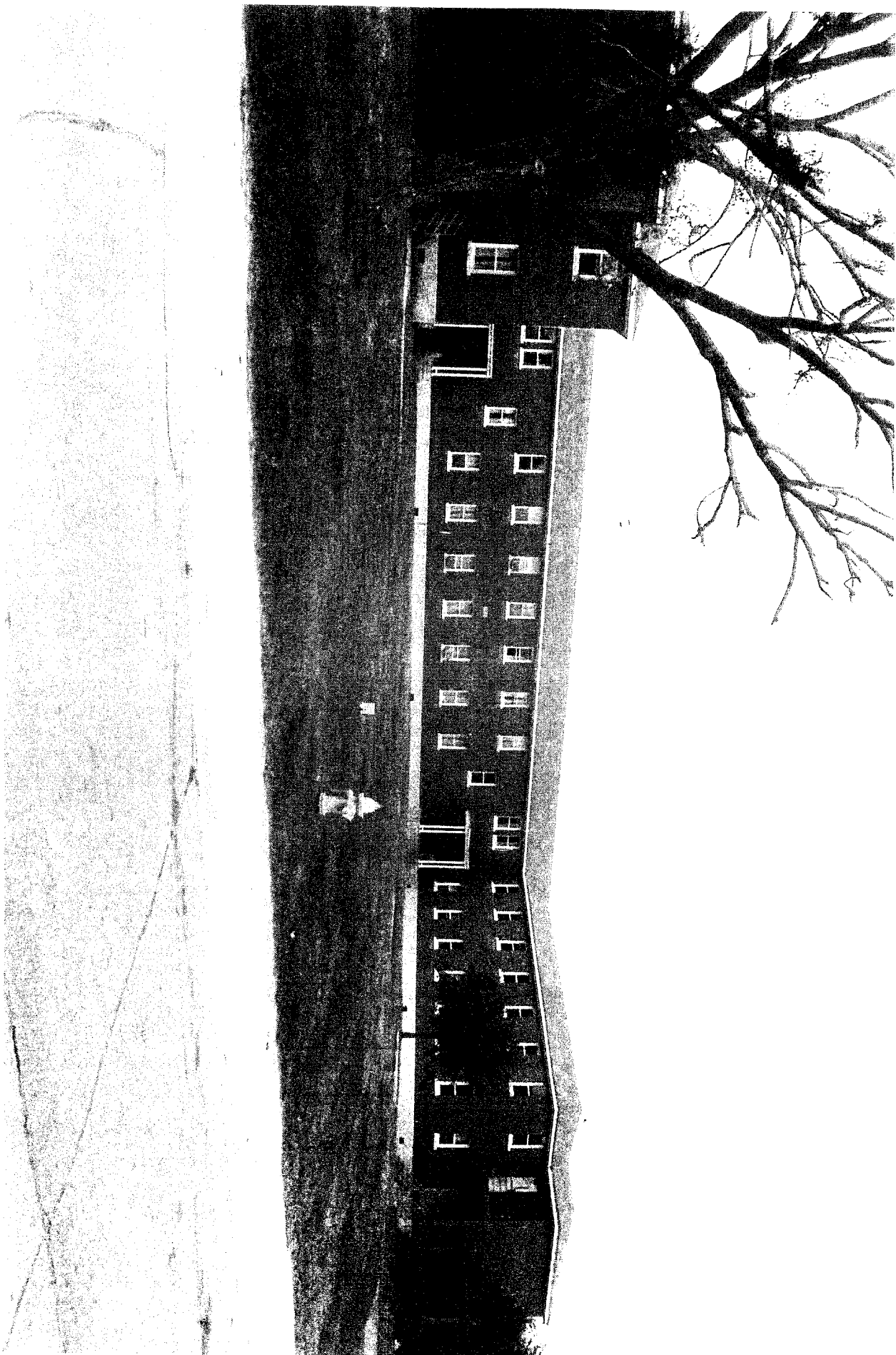




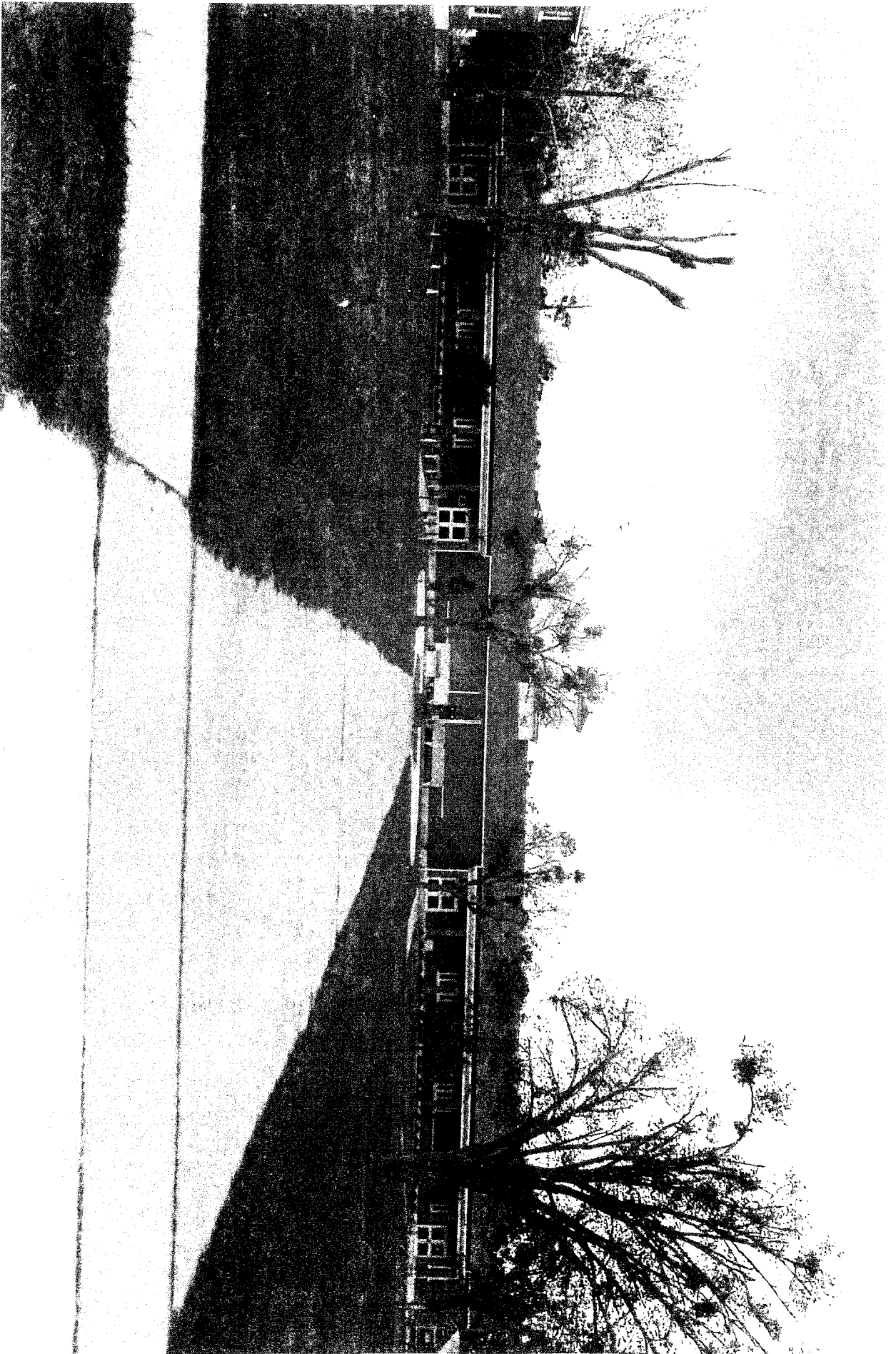












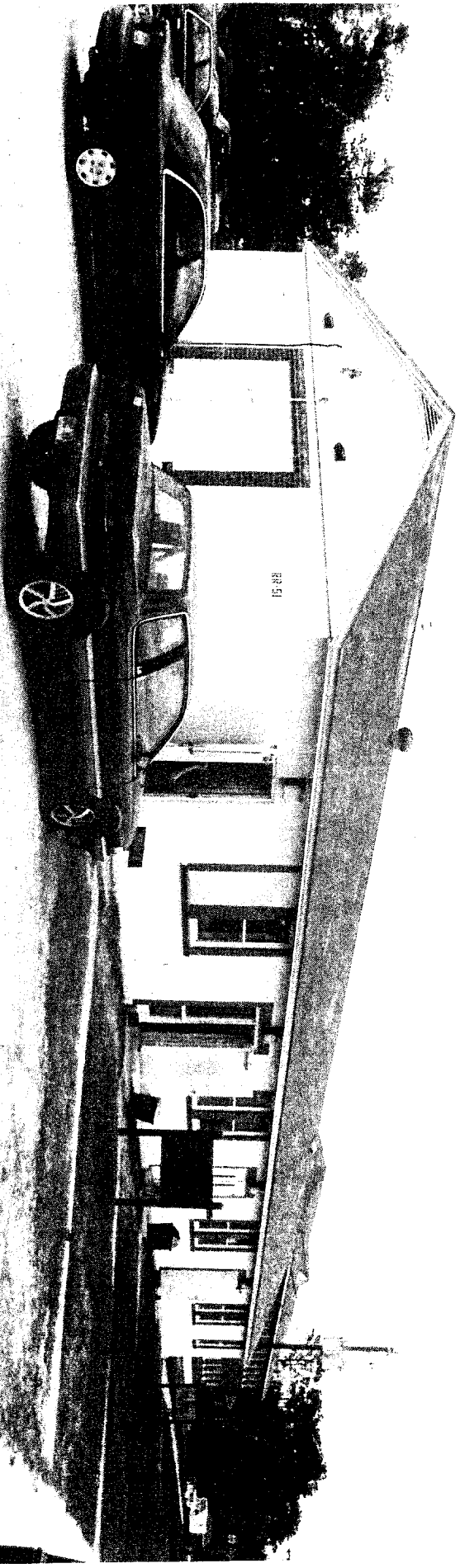




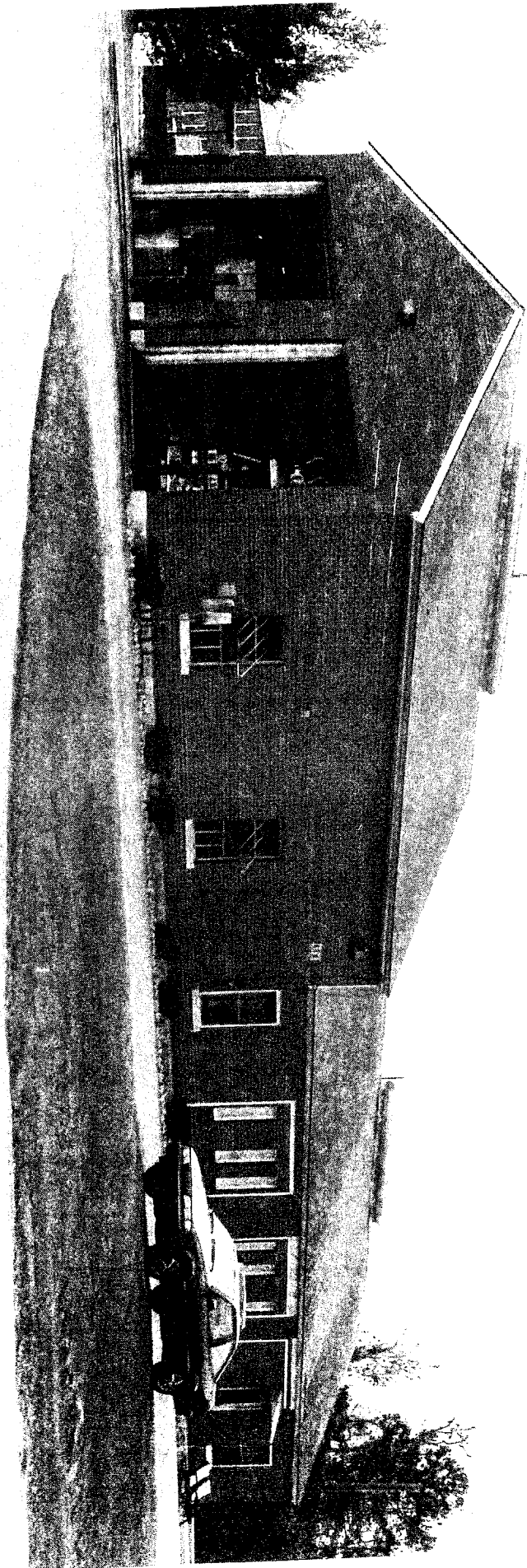


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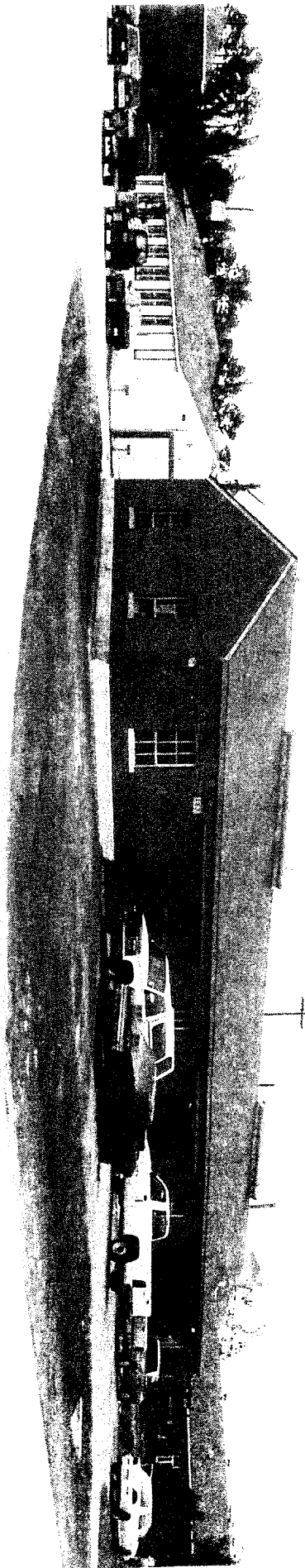




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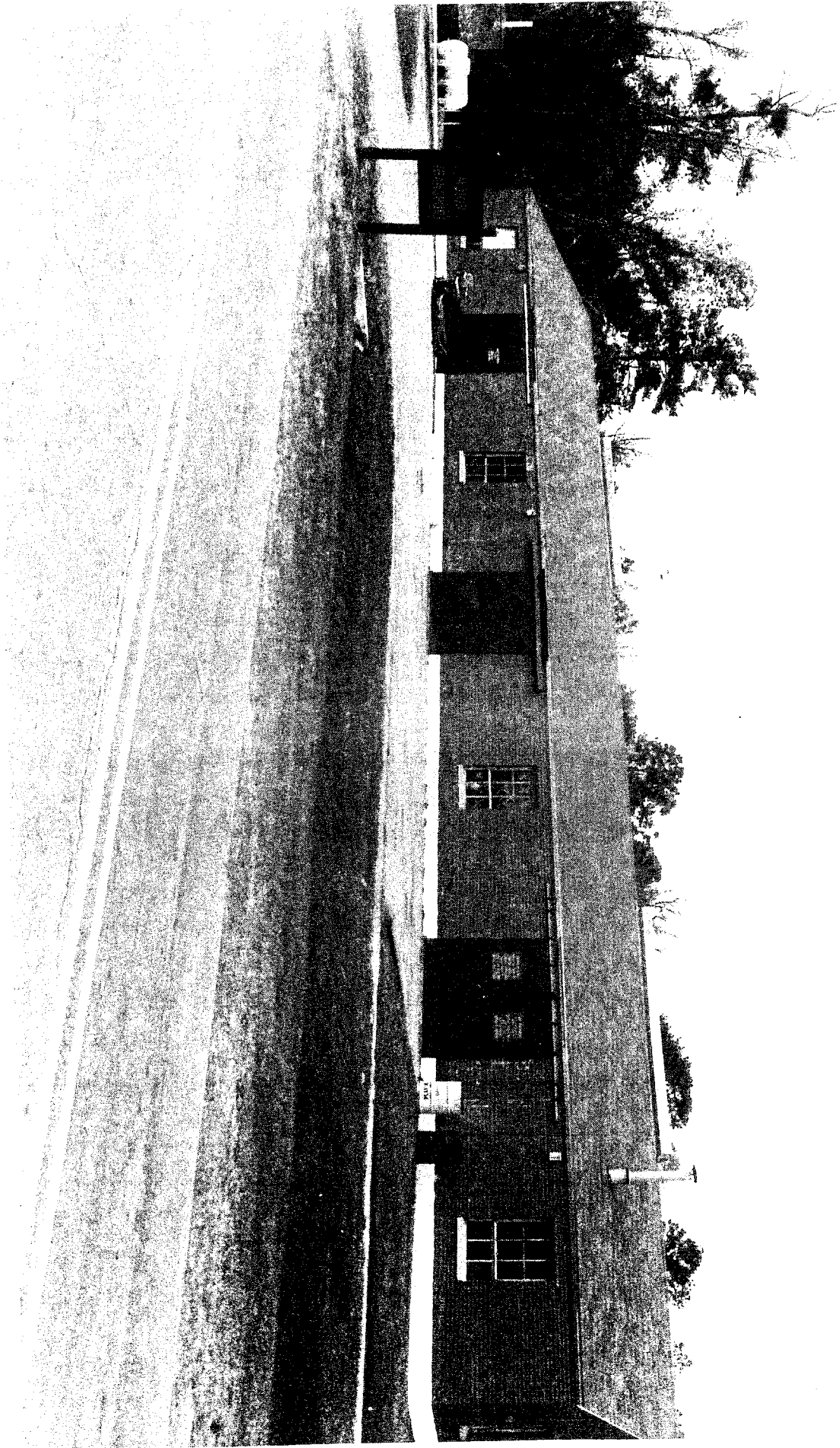


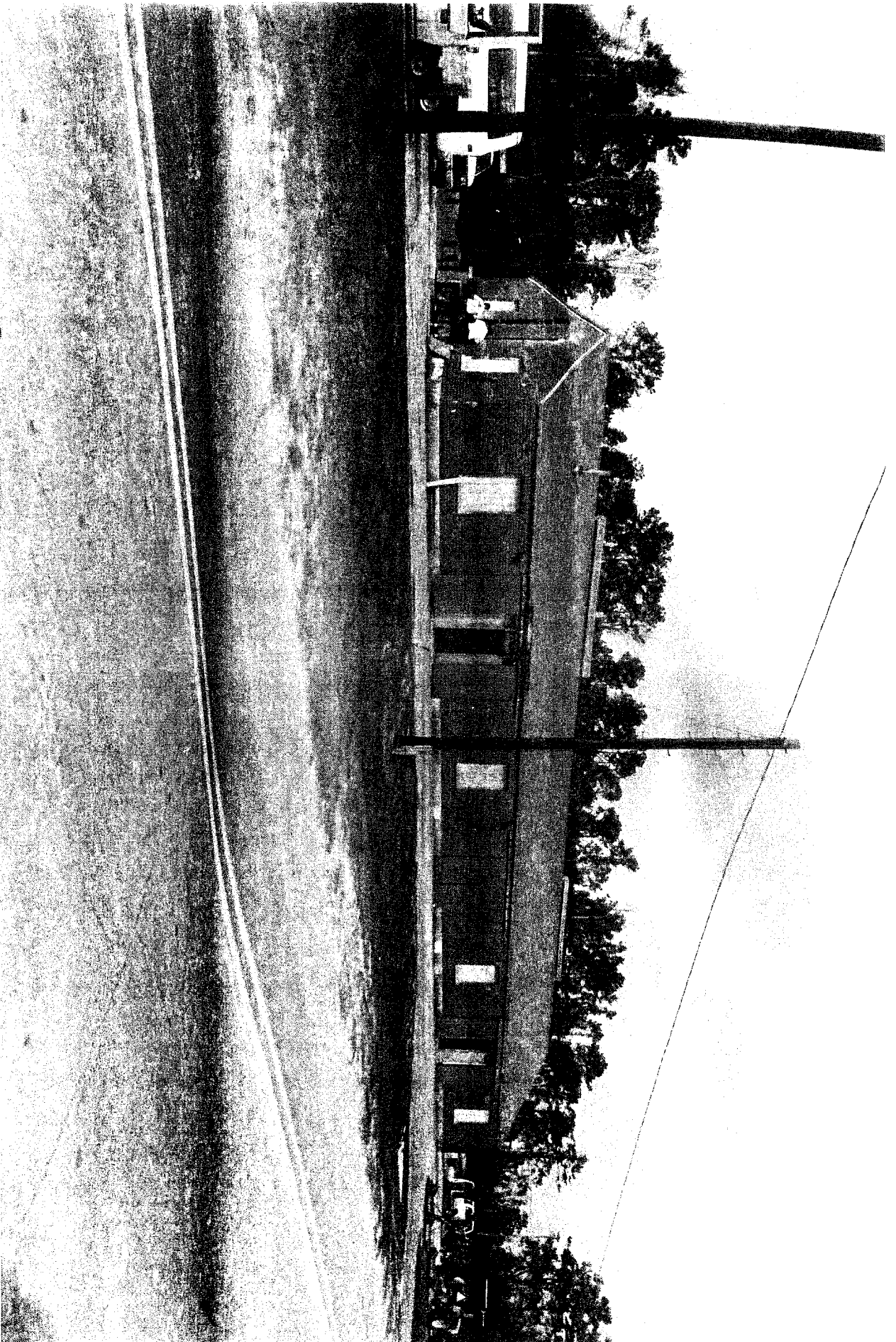
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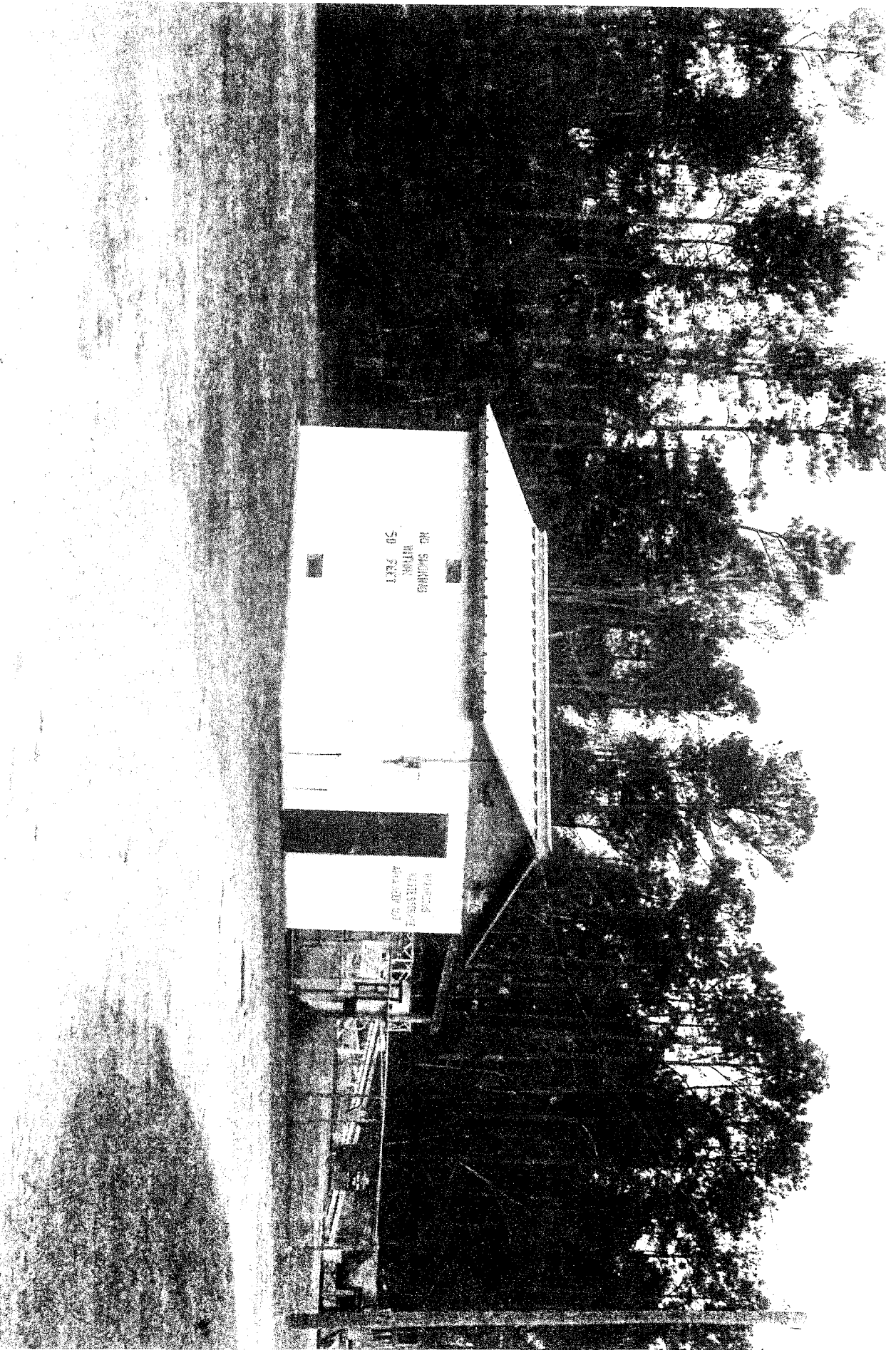




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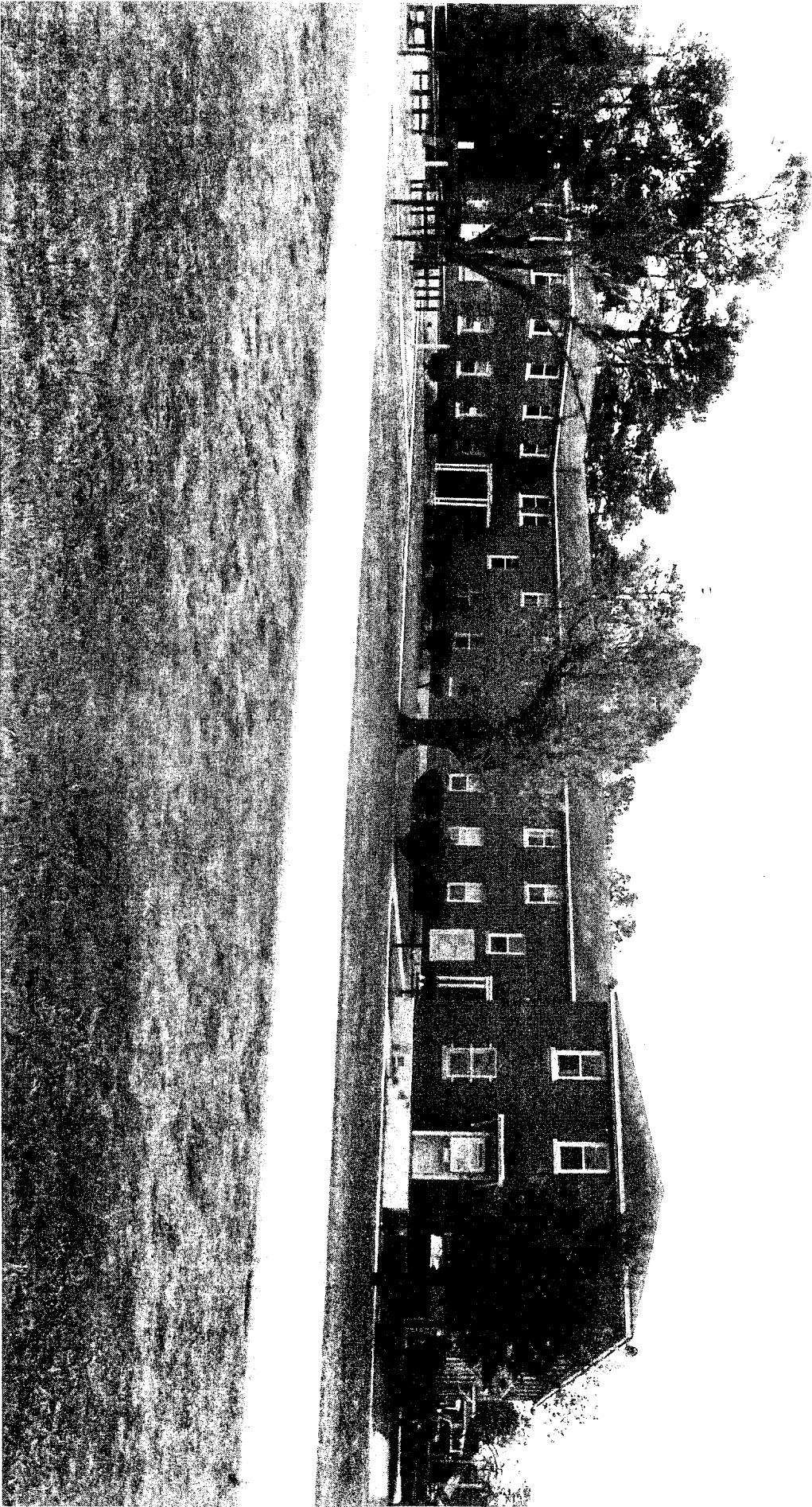


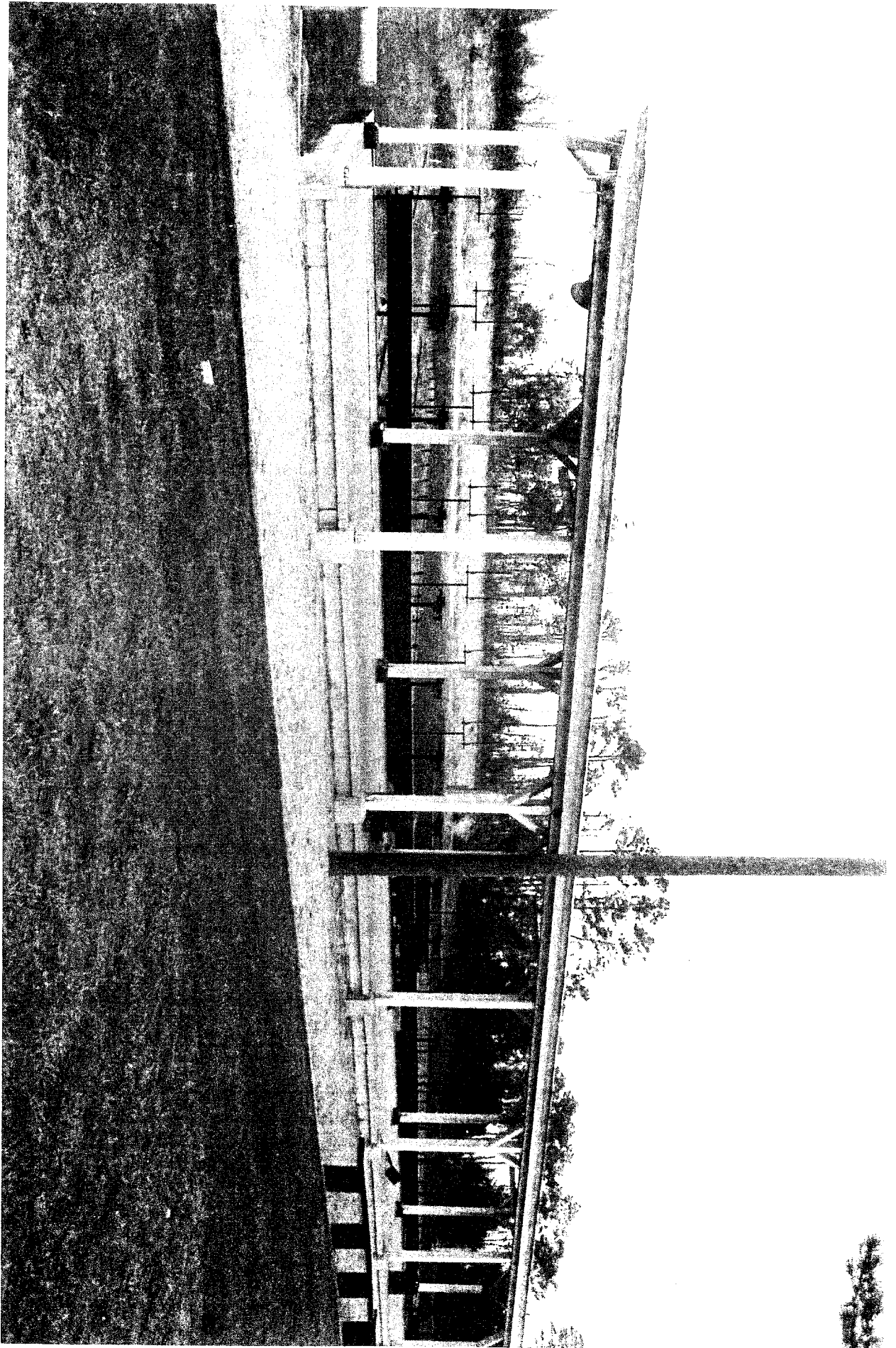




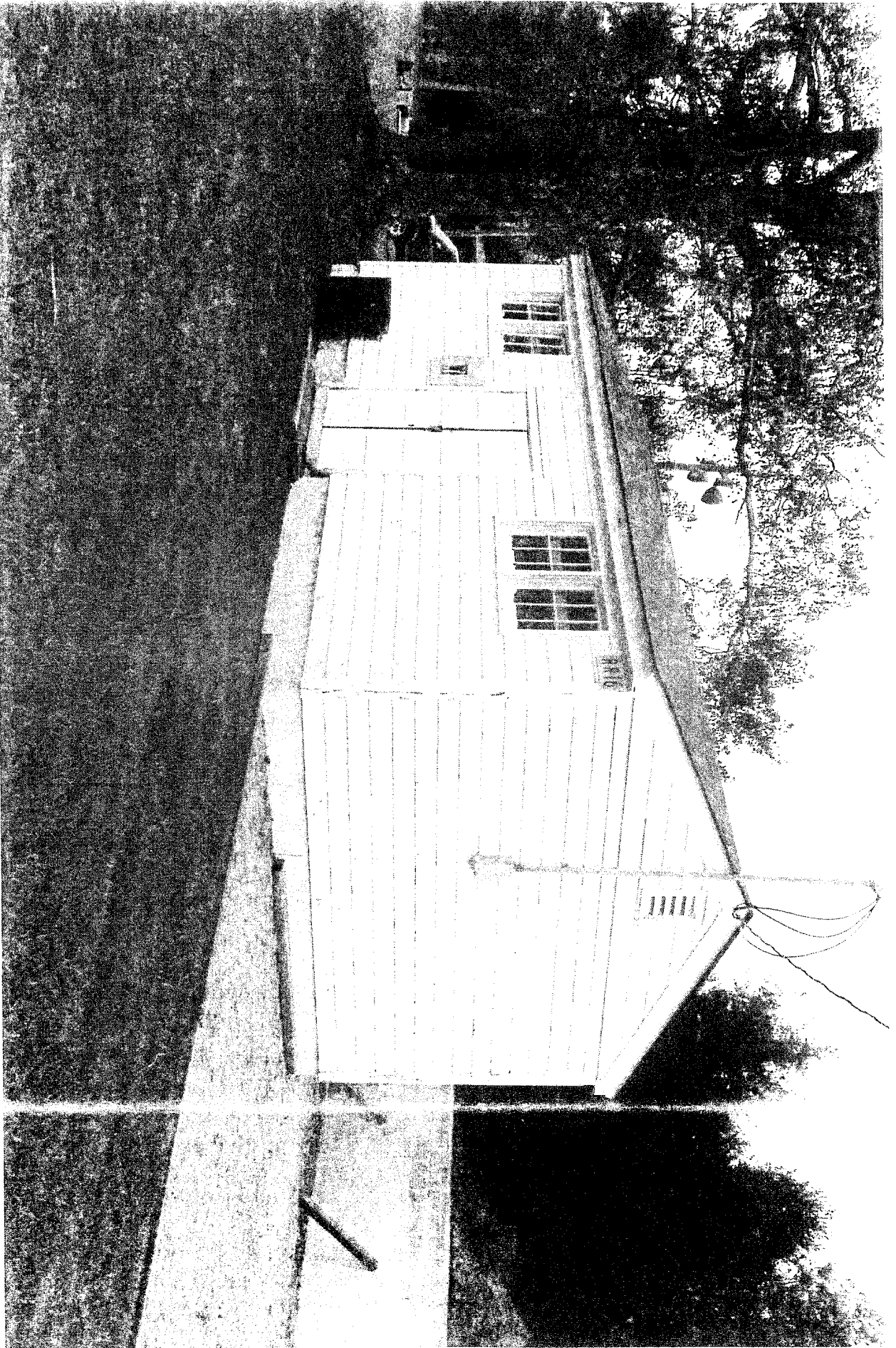


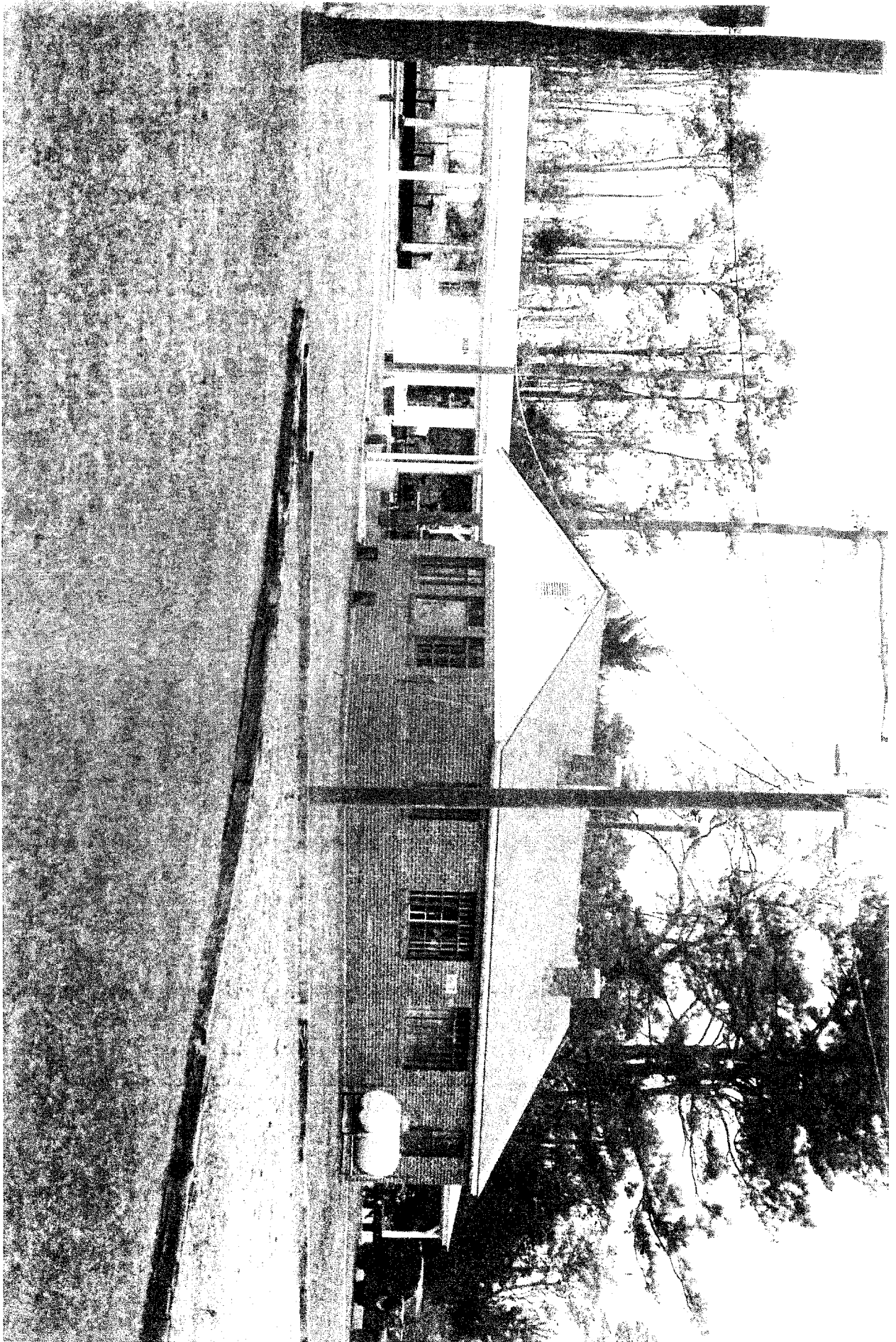
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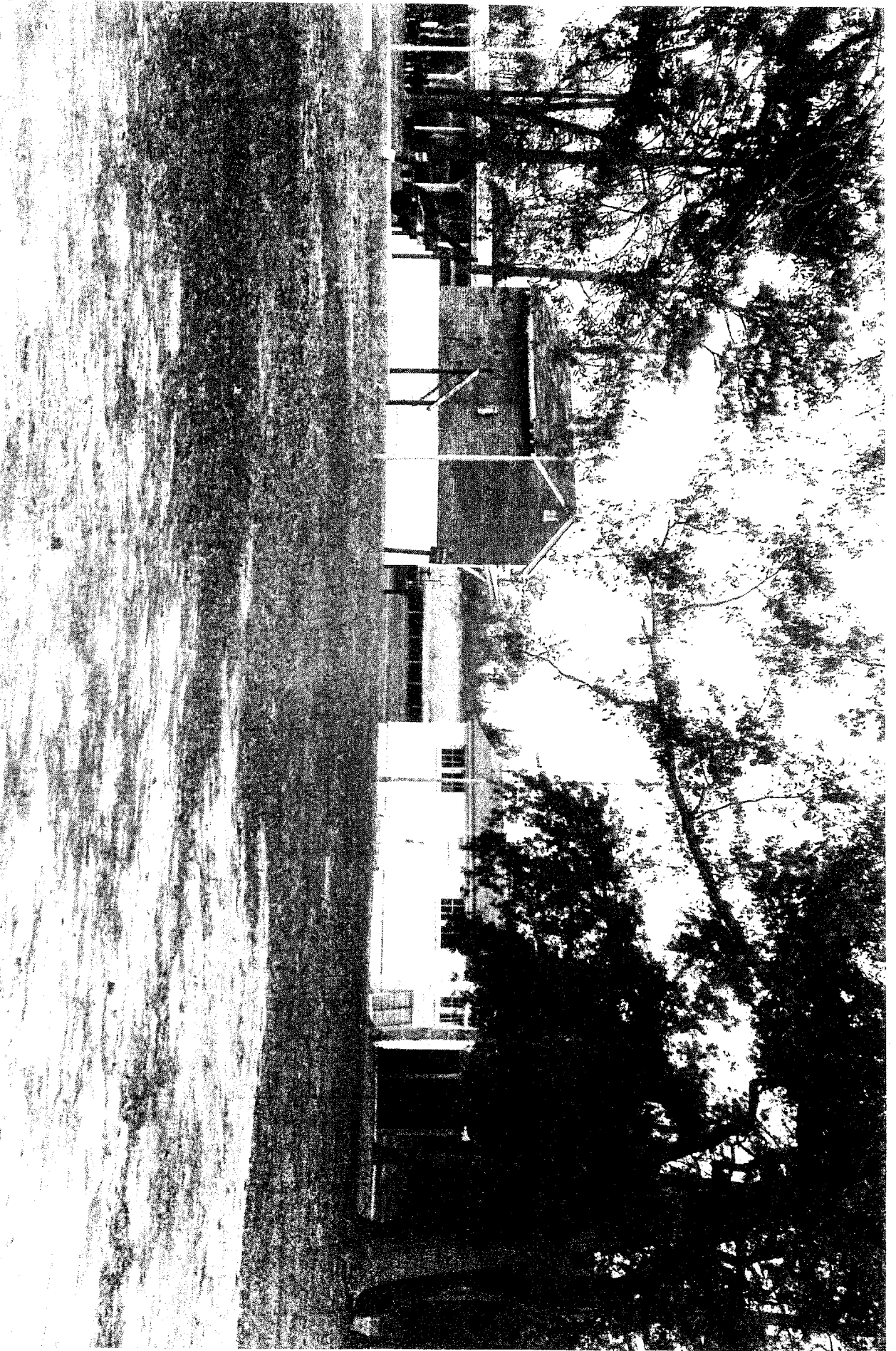






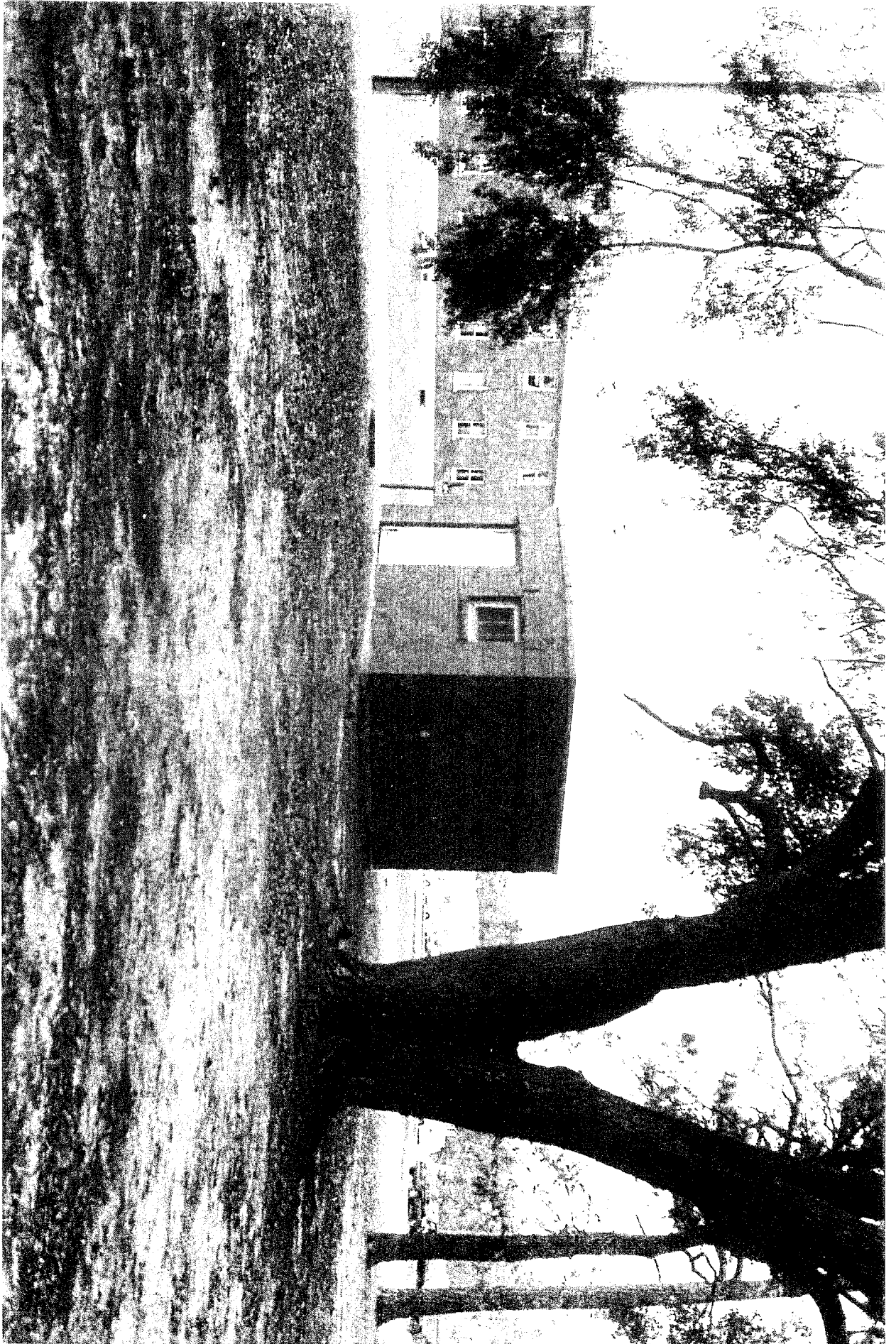




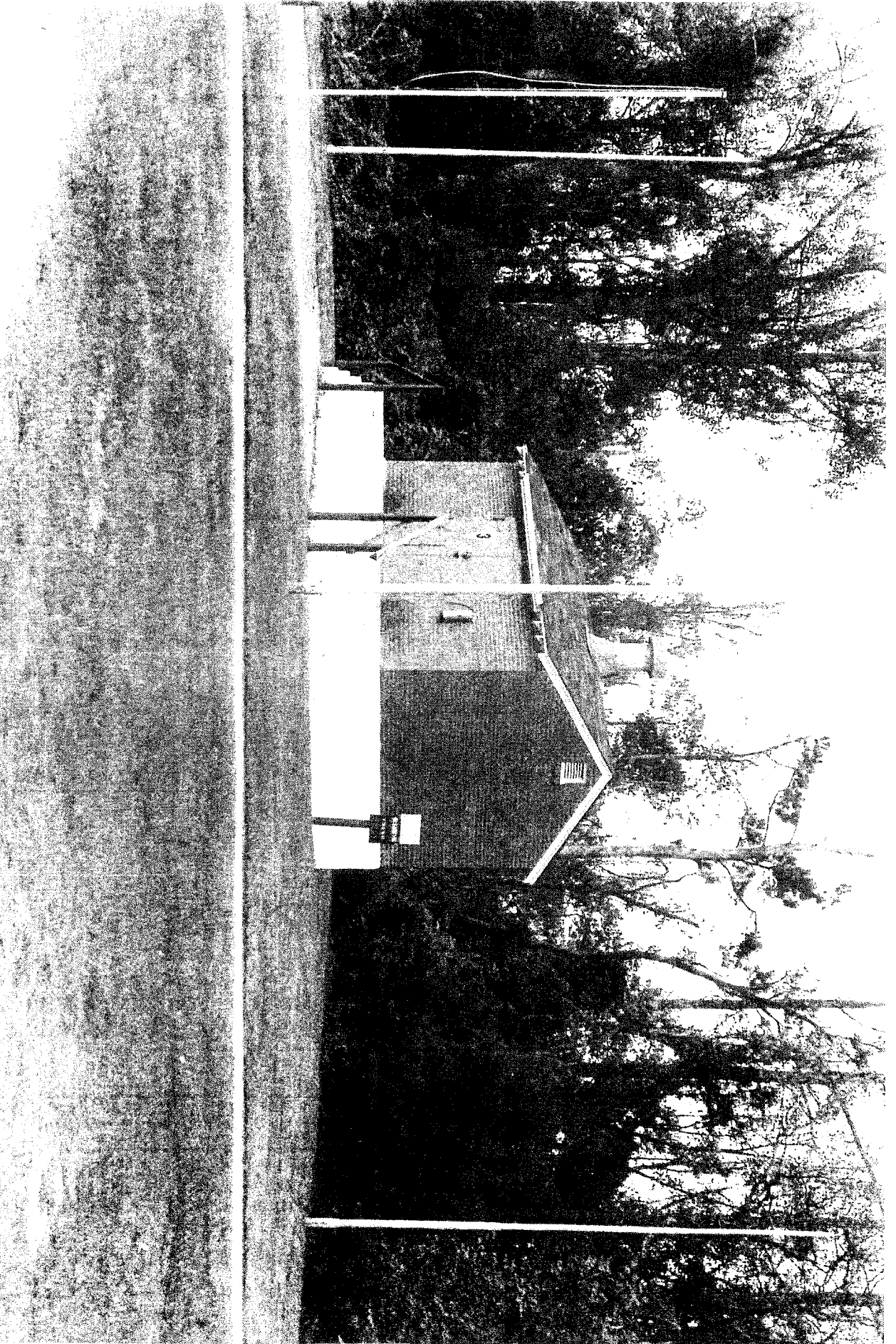


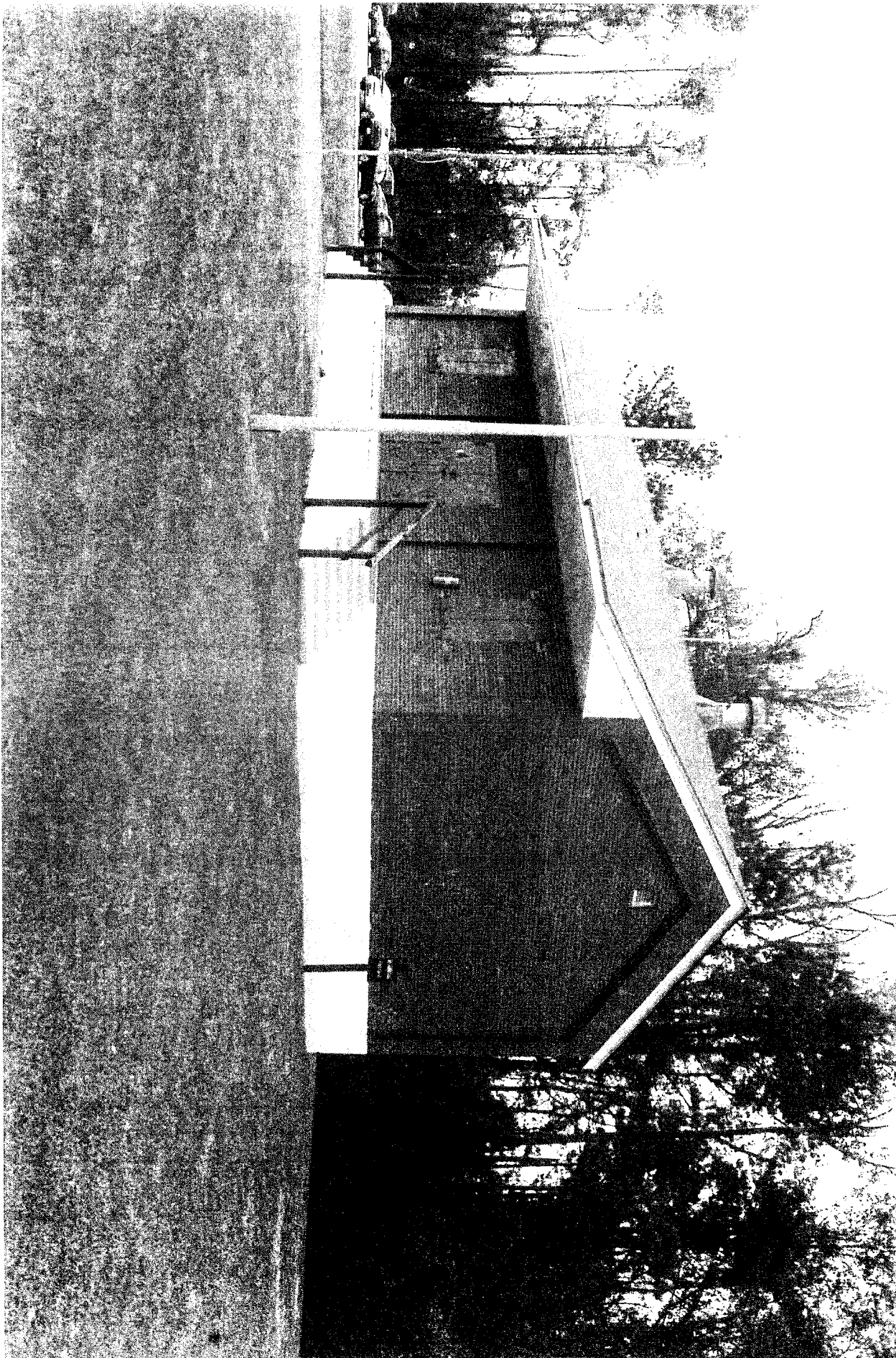


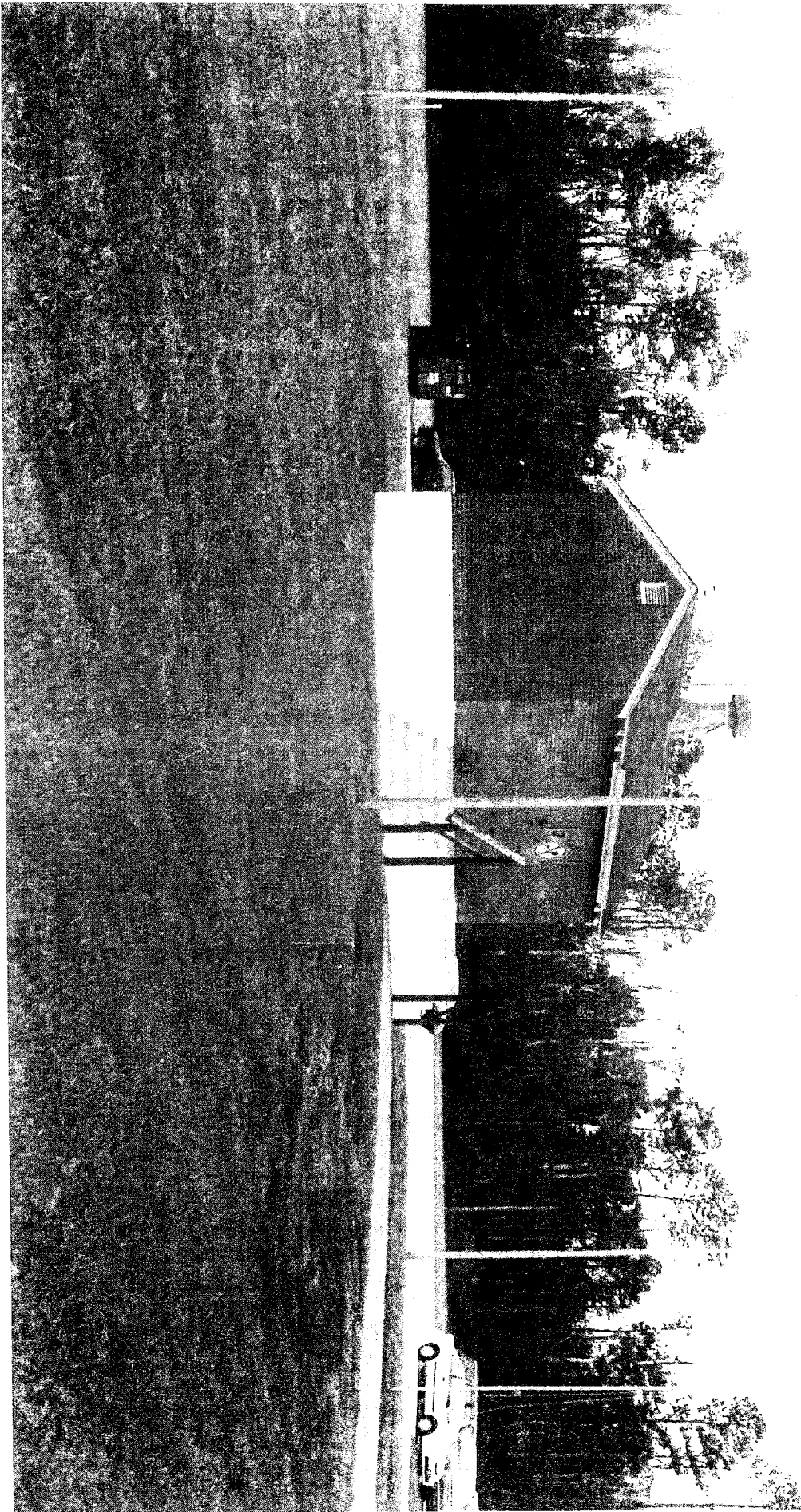






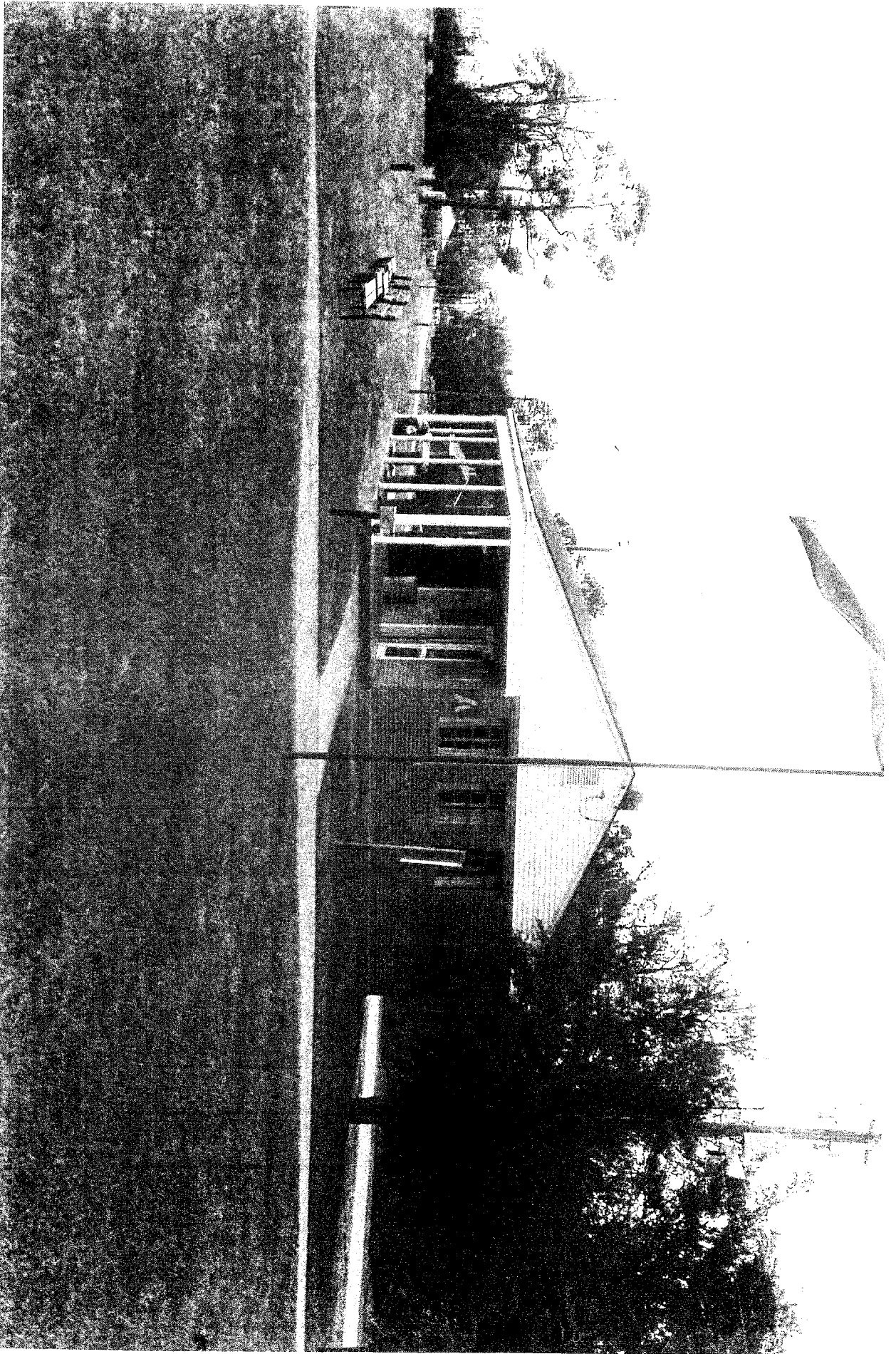


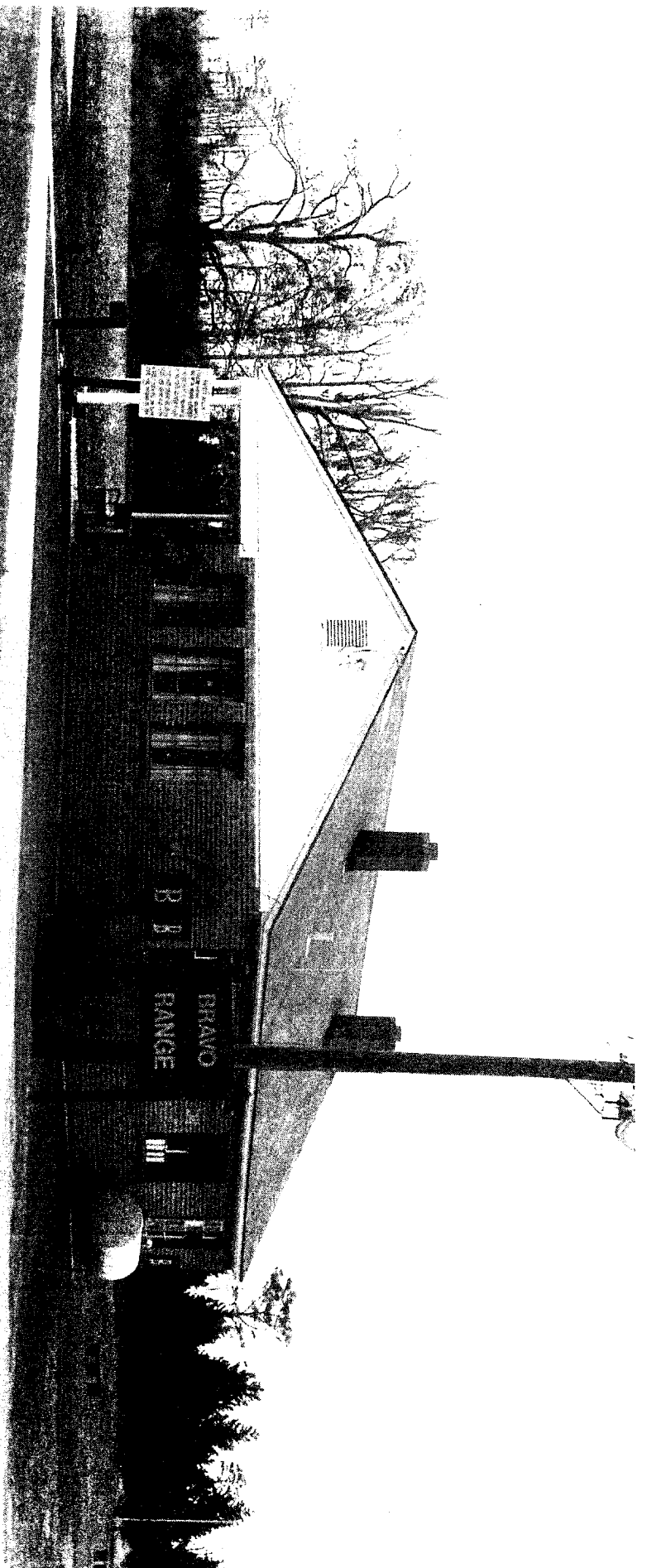




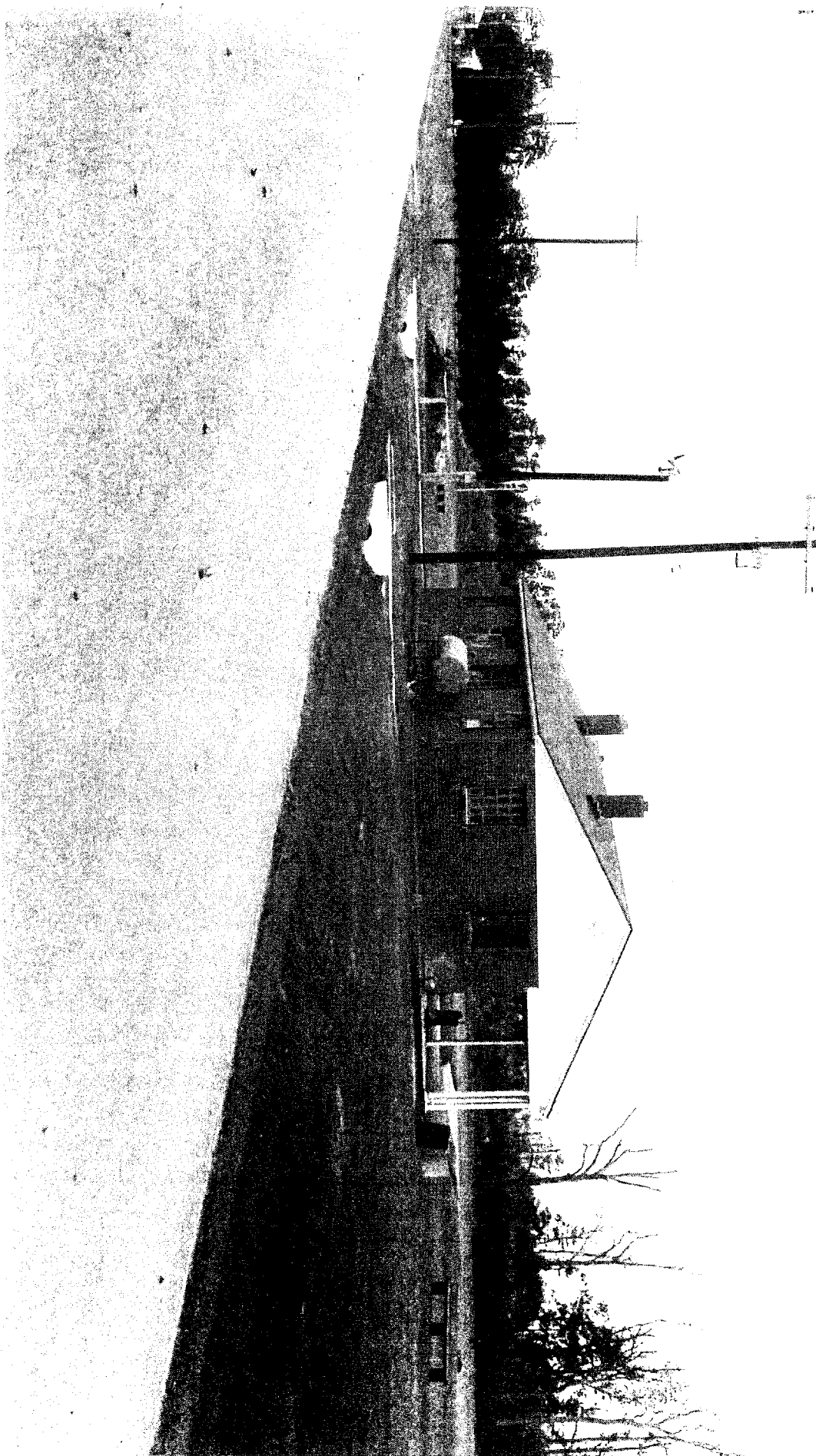
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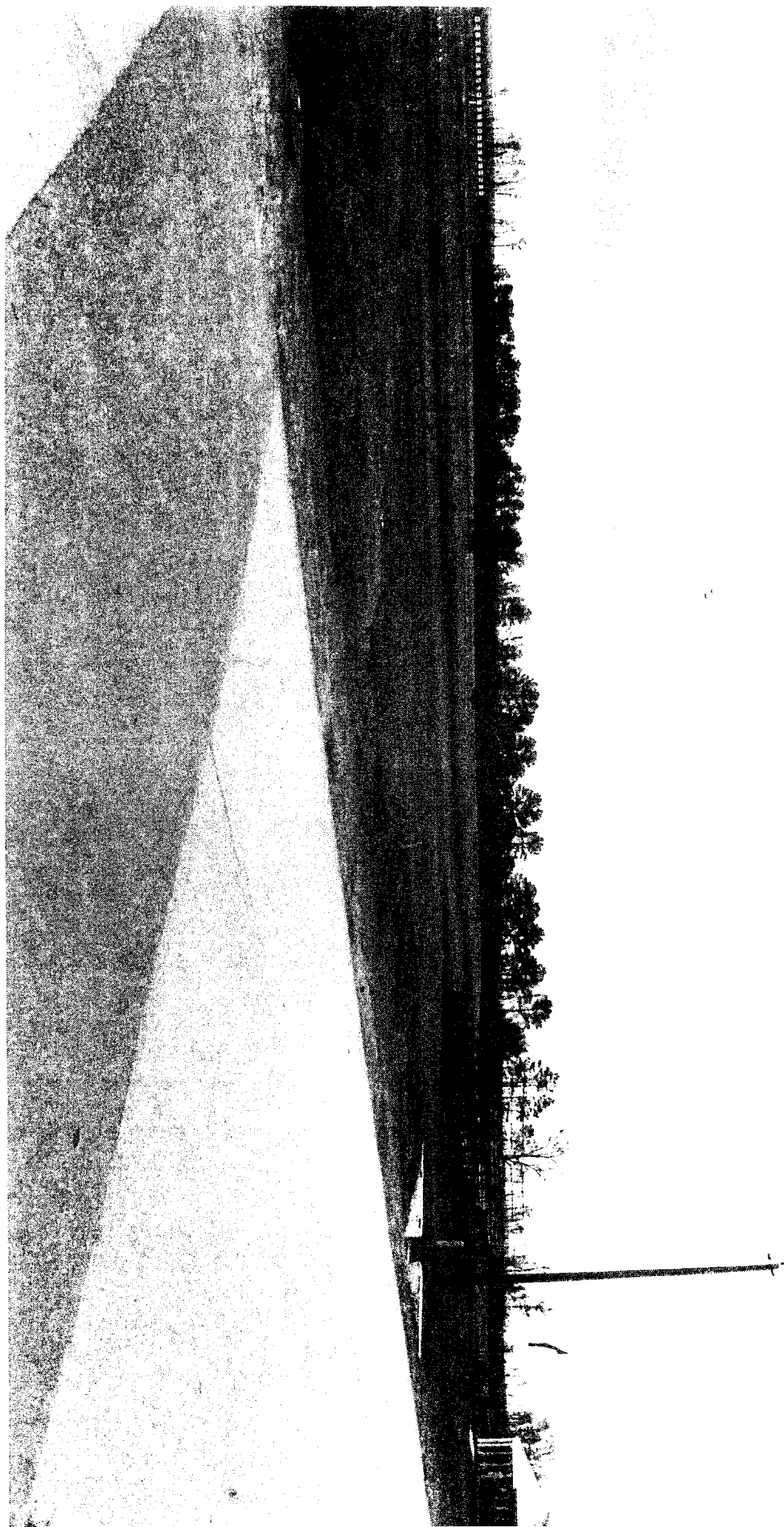


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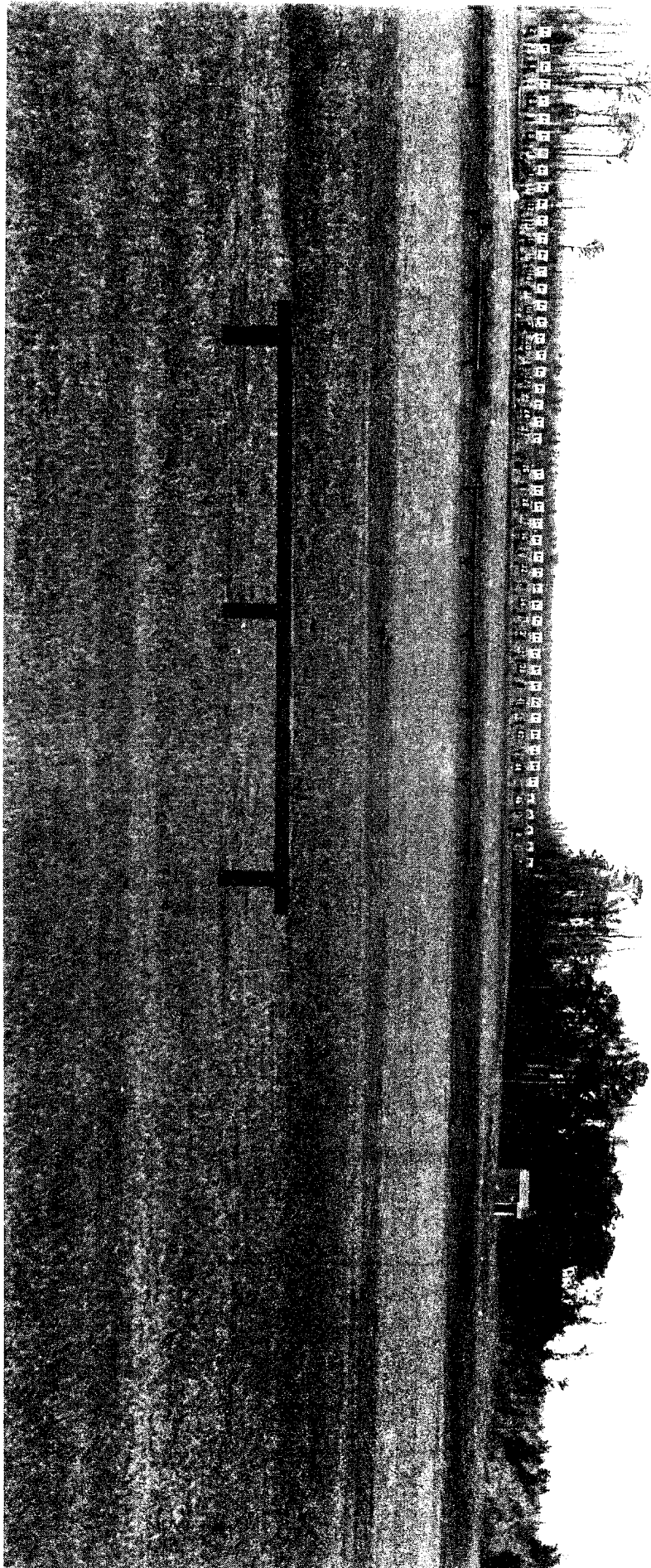


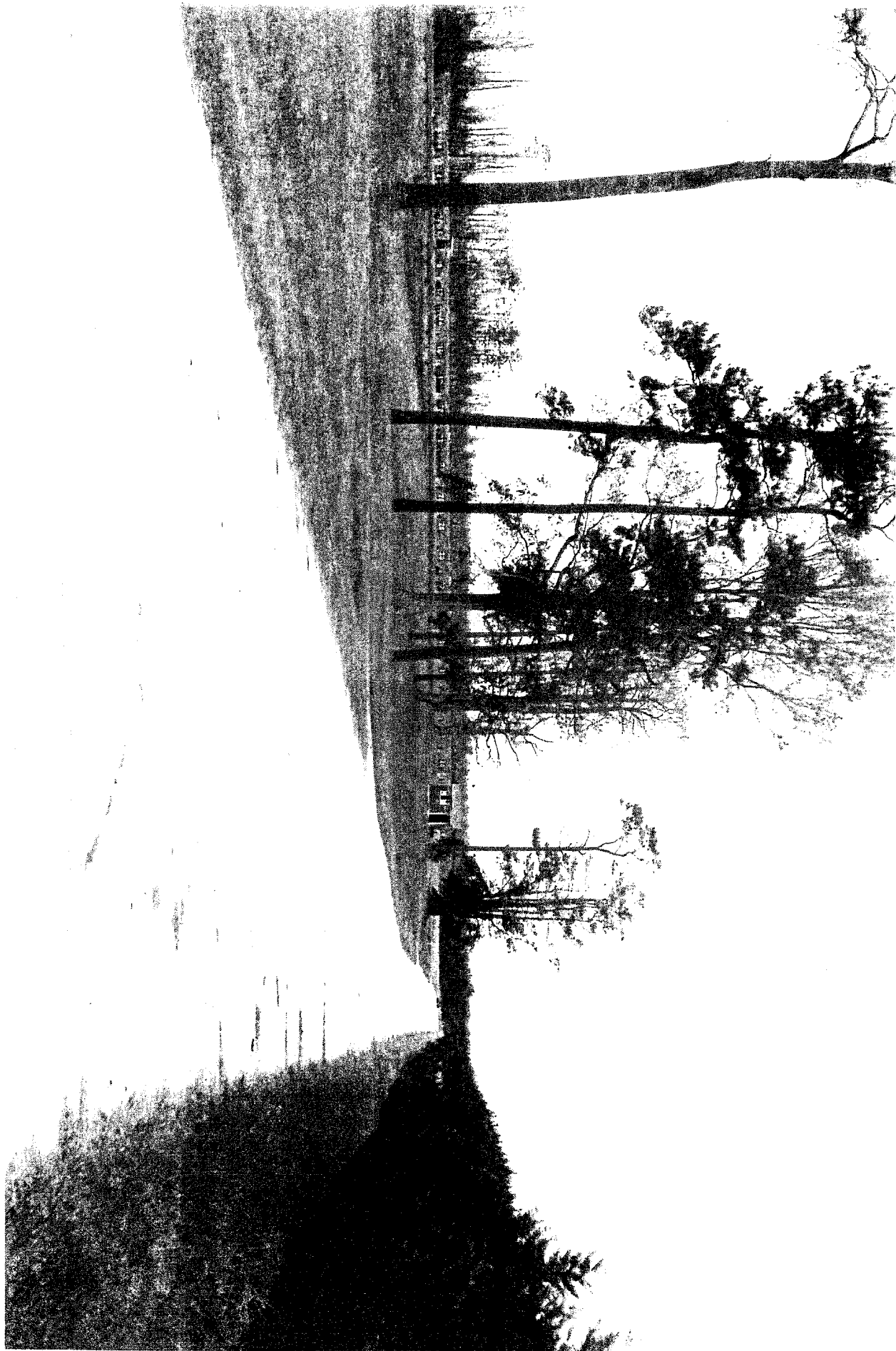


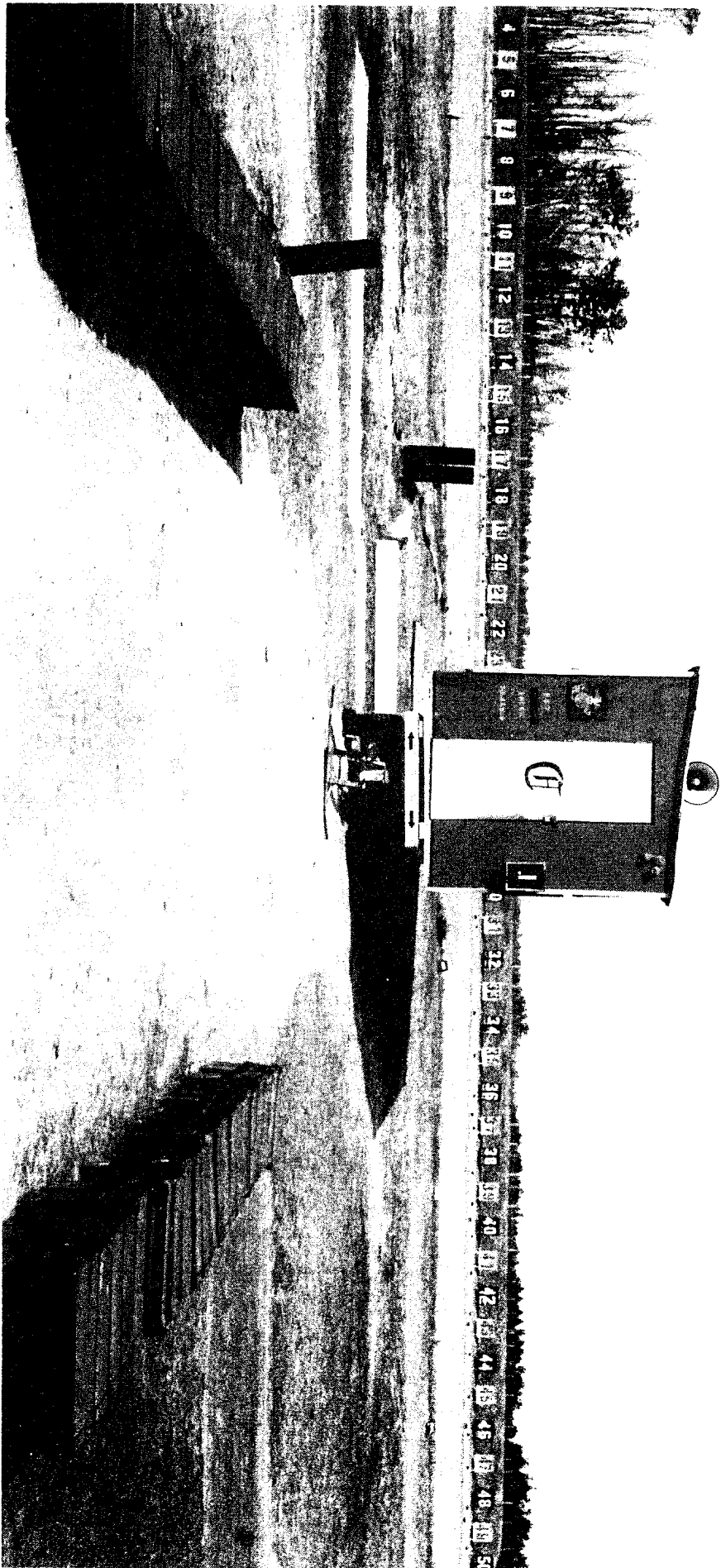
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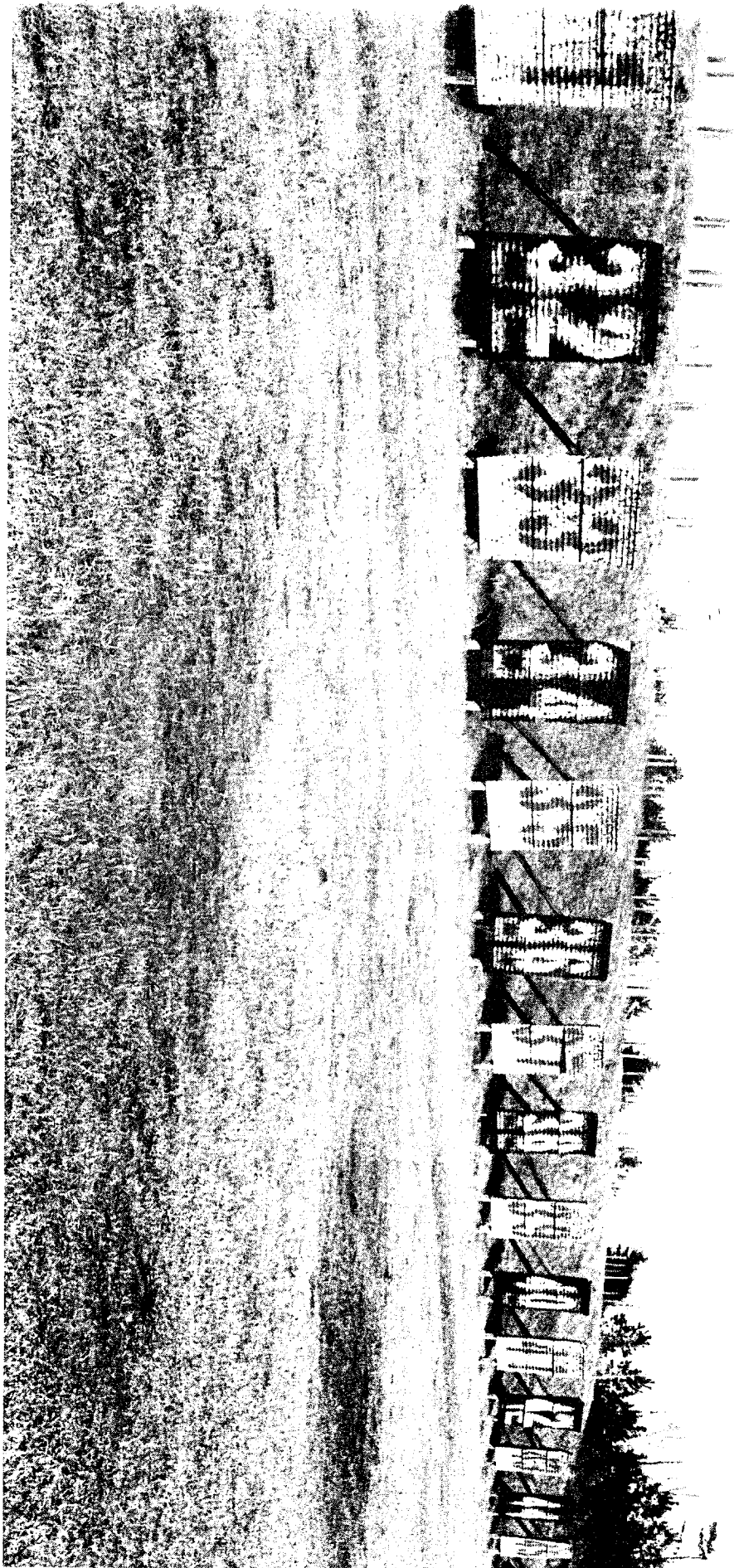
47







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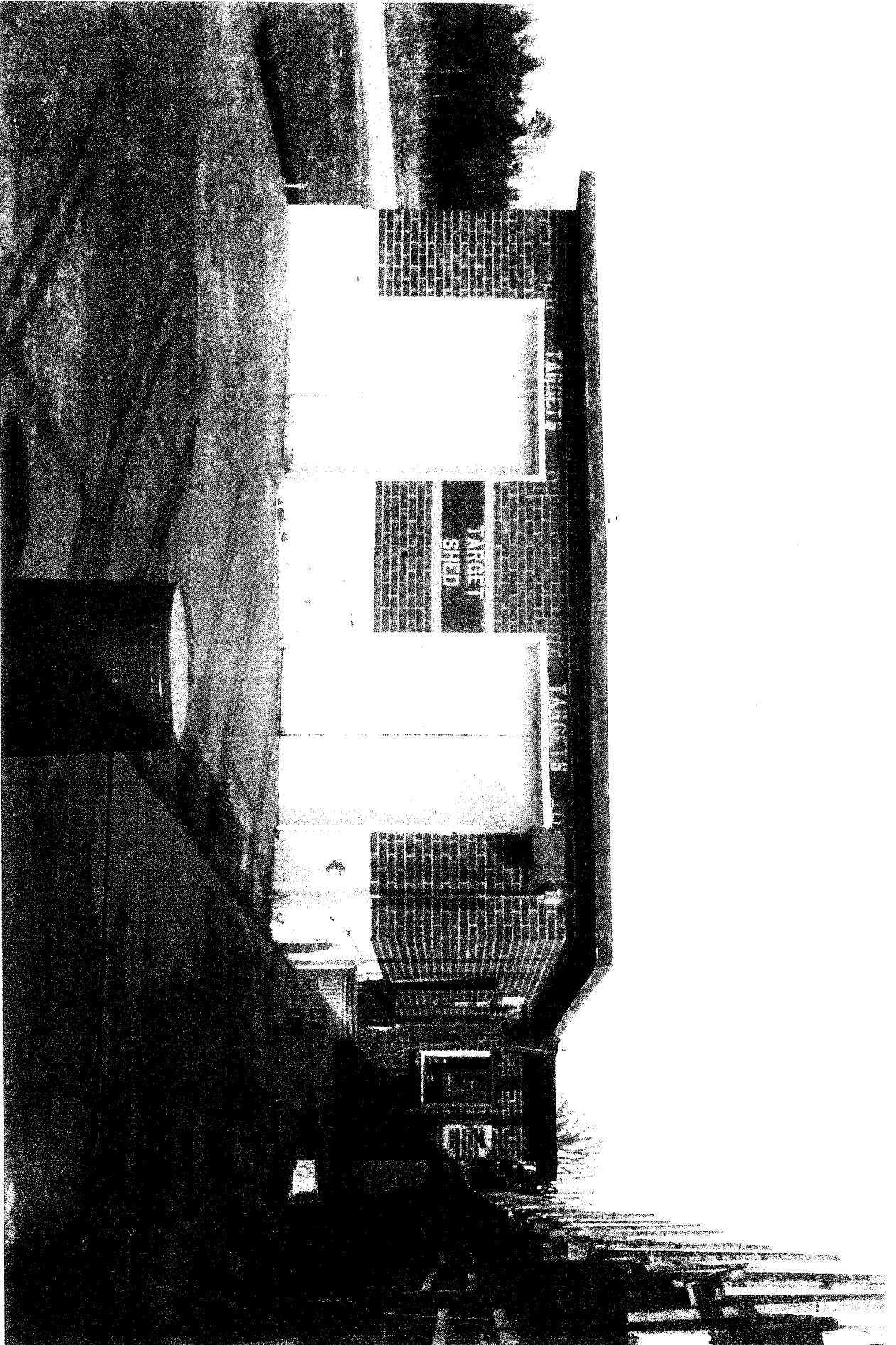






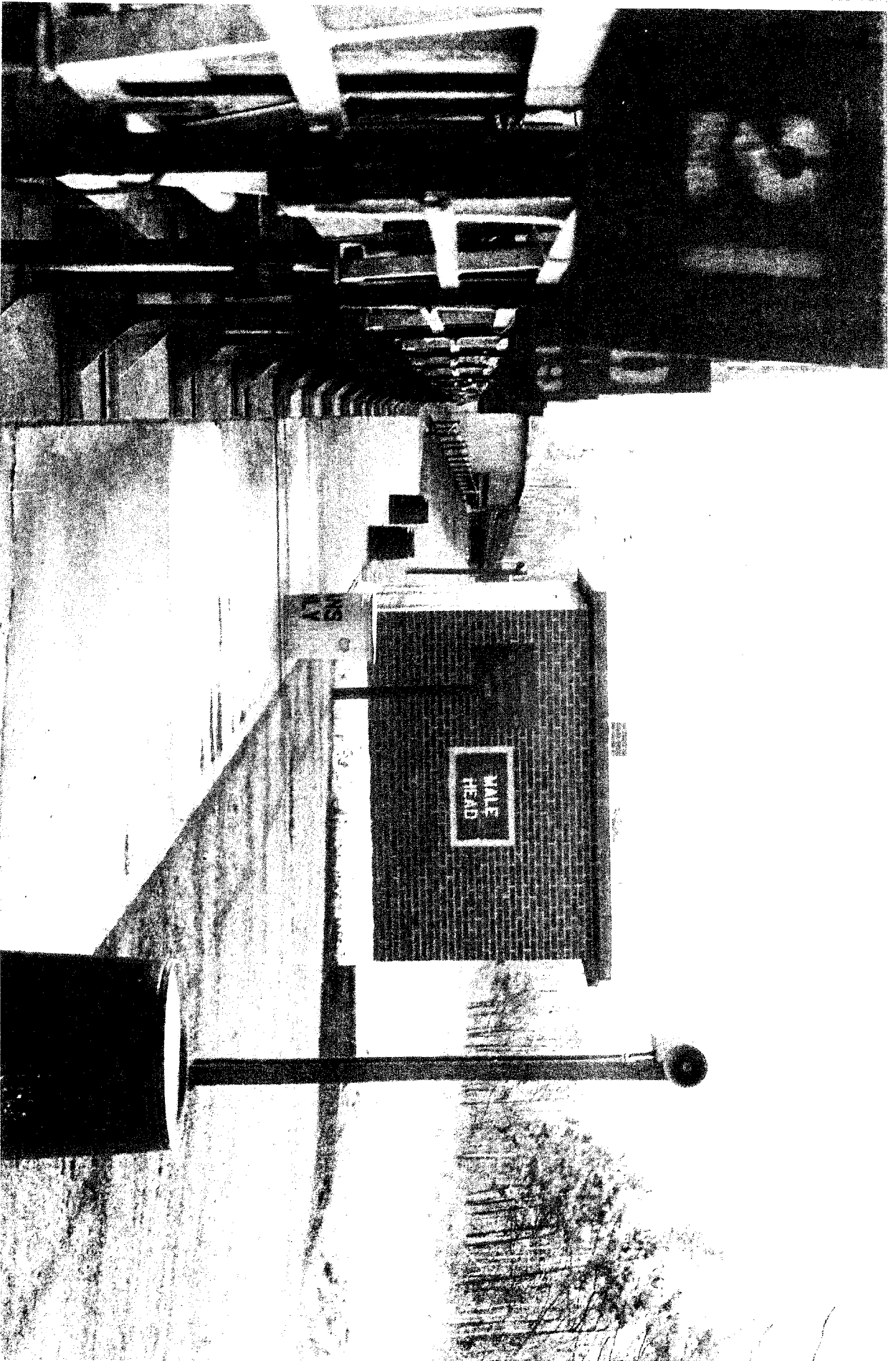


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