

GUIDELINES FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE  
ONSLOW COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Prepared for:

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE

Prepared Under the Terms of:

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT  
SAVANNAH

Contract:

W912HN-06-P-0250

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Final  
September 2008

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document has been prepared to assist in the management and treatment of individual buildings and historic districts at Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune that have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as of the year 2008. It is intended to be used in conjunction with policies and procedures contained in MCB Camp Lejeune's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, and the evaluations contained in *Historical Architectural Evaluations, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina* (Bowers, Dixon, and Jacobe 2008).

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 requires the Marine Corps to consider the effects of its actions on historic properties, which are defined as those listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register. Section 110 of the NHPA requires that the Marine Corps ensure that all historic properties within its jurisdiction or control are managed and maintained in ways that consider the preservation of the properties' historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values, in compliance with Section 106. The objectives of these guidelines are to streamline the Section 106 review process involved in the management of historic properties, and to outline measures by which MCB Camp Lejeune may avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties within the constraints and requirements of MCB Camp Lejeune's mission and those of its resident activities. To this end, these guidelines will constitute an addendum to the programmatic agreement being developed for MCB Camp Lejeune's historic buildings, structures, and districts.

This document is organized in three parts. Part 1 lists the historic districts and individually significant buildings covered by the guidelines, summarizes the most pertinent laws and regulations, and discusses the Department of the Navy's Treatment of Built Environment Categories. Part 2 contains an inclusive list of maintenance and repair activities involving historic properties that will not require consultation between MCB Camp Lejeune and the State Historic Preservation Office. However, the Base's Environmental Management Department may have additional concerns to address if the proposed actions involve lead and asbestos abatement issues. Part 3 contains guidelines for the eight historic districts and nine individual resources eligible for the National Register. Each set of guidelines has four sections: a description of the historic property's significance, an itemization of the Treatment of Built Environment category or categories applicable to the property, a list of Treatment Goals, and Design Standards. The treatment categorization serves as an indicator of the degree to which the proponent or sponsor will have to justify the proposed action or consider alternatives to the proposed action that would avoid adverse effects to the historic property.

Within the framework of the treatment categories, MCB Camp Lejeune intends to treat contributing buildings in historic districts differently from the individually eligible historic buildings. As opposed to maintaining original materials on the exterior of individual buildings and structures within the historic districts, MCB Camp Lejeune will maintain their historic exterior appearance. For example, white vinyl siding and aluminum will be used on buildings within the historic districts in lieu of painting. In addition, unless the original wooden doors remain on buildings within historic districts, the Base will install new metal or fiberglass doors with horizontal panels that maintain the building's historic exterior appearance. The Base will not maintain stockpiles of materials salvaged from historic buildings.

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## PART 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE GUIDELINES

These guidelines have been prepared to guide the management and treatment of individual buildings and historic districts at Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune that have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as of the year 2008. The purpose of the guidelines is to streamline the review process involved in the management of these historic properties mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. To this end, these guidelines will also constitute an addendum to the Programmatic Agreement being developed for MCB Camp Lejeune's historic buildings, structures, and districts. They should be employed in conjunction with the policies and procedures contained in MCB Camp Lejeune's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), and the historical evaluations contained in *Historical Architectural Evaluations, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina* (Bowers, Dixon, and Jacobe 2008). The primary users of these guidelines are base personnel directly responsible for management and maintenance of buildings, structures, and grounds, and also those Base staff responsible for coordination and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and Orders governing historic properties. Although the Environmental Management Department may still have concerns to address if actions involve lead and asbestos abatement, daily maintenance and repair activities will not require State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) review.

These guidelines are applicable to the following historic districts and individual buildings at MCB Camp Lejeune.

- Assault Amphibian Base Historic District
- Camp Geiger Historic District
- Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District
- Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A Historic District
- Naval Hospital/Surgeon's Row Historic District
- Parachute Training Historic District
- Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District
- USO Building, Jacksonville, North Carolina
  
- Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District, including individual buildings:
  - Building 1, Post Headquarters
  - Building 2, Division Headquarters
  - Building 15, Infirmary
  - Building 16, Protestant Chapel
  - Building 17, Catholic Chapel
  - Building 19, Base Theater
  - Building 235, Bus Station

The report entitled *Historical Architectural Evaluations, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina* (Bowers, Dixon, and Jacobe 2008) contains information about these properties and their historical significance. Copies of this report are on file at the Base Environmental Management Department, the Base Facilities Department, and the Base Library.

## **Applicable Laws, Regulations, and Guidelines**

**The National Register of Historic Places**, established in Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, is the nation’s list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A **historic property** is a district, site, building, structure, or object that is listed in the National Register, or that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register.

**Section 106** of the NHPA requires all Federal agencies, including the Marine Corps, officially to take into account the effects of their actions on historic properties. Federal regulations in **36 CFR Part 800**, entitled “Protection of Historic Properties,” set out the requirements and procedures for complying with Section 106. These regulations include criteria for determining whether an agency’s action will affect a historic property and, if so, whether the effect will be adverse or not adverse.

**Section 110** of the NHPA requires the head of each Federal agency, including the Marine Corps, to assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties that are owned or controlled by that agency. The agency head must ensure that all historic properties within the agency’s jurisdiction or control are managed and maintained in ways that consider the preservation of the properties’ historical, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values, in compliance with Section 106.

**Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 4710.1** establishes policy, procedures, and responsibilities for management of historic properties within DoD control. **Marine Corps Order 11000.19** (May 14, 1986) implements this Directive within the Marine Corps. **Marine Corps Order P5090.2** (September 26, 1991) conforms with DoD Directive 4710.1 and addresses the responsibilities of Marine Corps installations to develop and implement an archaeological and historic resource protection plan. **Camp Lejeune Base Order 11000.19** (March 24, 1988) implements Marine Corps Order 11000.19.

The **Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation Projects** are contained in the Department of the Interior’s Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines (*Federal Register* 48:44716 [1983]). The Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation Projects cover acquisition, protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.

### **Prioritizing Treatment of Historic Buildings**

The eligibility of a district, site, building, structure, or object for listing in the National Register is determined solely on the basis of its historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance, without reference to management considerations of any kind. However, management of historic properties, including decisions as to how such properties are to be treated, requires a process for prioritizing such decisions.

To this end, the Department of the Navy has established four categories for prioritizing treatment of buildings and structures within its cognizance (see Appendix A). These categories take into account a property’s relative historical significance, its contemporary value to the community, its potential for continuing or adaptive use, and its level of integrity (i.e., the extent to which a historic property retains the characteristics that make it significant).

*Category 1 — Long-Term Preservation.* Elements of the historic built environment assigned to Category 1 are those that are the most worthy of long-term preservation and investment. Category 1 resources are assigned the highest priority for maintenance and repair in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and for continuing or adaptive use in carrying out the installation's or activity's mission.

*Category 2 — Consideration for Long-Term Preservation.* Category 2 buildings and structures possess sufficient significance, continuing or adaptive use potential, or other value to merit consideration for long-term preservation. Category 2 buildings and structures should be preserved over the long run if doing so does not seriously impede the installation's or activity's mission or cost an unduly large amount of funds.

*Category 3 — Consideration in Planning and Decision Making.* Category 3 buildings and structures possess sufficient significance or continuing or adaptive use potential to merit consideration in planning and decision making. However, they are accorded a lower priority because their integrity is compromised, preservation would require investment disproportionate to their significance, or they constitute only minor aspects of a larger entity (such as a historic district) and their removal would not materially compromise the significance of the entity of which they are a part.

*Category 4 — Other Aspects of Built Environment.* Category 4 is assigned to buildings and structures that (1) are determined not eligible for listing in the National Register; (2) are significant for reasons relating to events less than 45 years in the past, unless of exceptional importance; (3) are determined to be noncontributing elements within a property listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register; or (4) are World War II temporary buildings subject to the terms of a DoD Programmatic Agreement for World War II temporary buildings. A Category 4 building or structure need not be maintained for historic preservation purposes; however, replacement or *exterior* alteration of a Category 4 building or structure that is located within a National Register historic district or adjacent to a historic district or individually significant building may require review to ensure that such replacement or exterior alteration does not diminish the significance or character of the historic district or individual building.

Seven individual buildings and five districts at Camp Lejeune have a Category 1 rating; however, the Category 1 rating for the five historic districts does not apply to the individual buildings within those districts. Consistent with their Category 2 and 3 designations, buildings within historic districts will be treated differently from individual buildings rated Category 1. As opposed to maintaining original materials on the exterior of individual buildings and structures within the historic districts, MCB Camp Lejeune will maintain their historic exterior appearance. For example, white vinyl siding and aluminum will be used on buildings within the historic districts in lieu of painting. In addition, unless the original wooden doors remain on buildings within historic districts, the Base will install new metal or fiberglass doors with horizontal panels that maintain the building's historic exterior appearance. The Base will not maintain stockpiles of materials salvaged from historic buildings.

In addition to the nine individual buildings and five districts counted as Category 1 resources, three of the districts and 139 individual buildings are Category 2 resources. Another 40 individual buildings are Category 3 resources. The following table summarizes the Treatment Category for the National Register-eligible historic districts and individual buildings at MCB Camp Lejeune.

**SUMMARY TABLE  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES  
NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICTS AND INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS**

	<b>CATEGORY 1</b>	<b>CATEGORY 2</b>	<b>CATEGORY 3</b>
<b>Assault Amphibian Base Historic District</b>		X	
Individual Buildings	0	2	0
<b>Camp Geiger Historic District</b>		X	
Individual Building	0	1	0
<b>Command Services/ Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District</b>	X		
Individual Buildings	7	19	19
<b>Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District</b>	X		
Individual Buildings	0	47	6
<b>Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A Historic District</b>	X		
Individual Buildings	0	35	4
<b>Naval Hospital Surgeon's Row Historic District</b>	X		
Individual Buildings	1	6	0
<b>Parachute Training Historic District</b>		X	
Individual Buildings	0	3	0
<b>Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District</b>	X		
Individual Buildings	0	26	11
<b>USO Building, Jacksonville</b>	1	0	0
<b>DISTRICT TOTALS</b>	5	3	0
<b>INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS TOTALS</b>	9	139	40

## **PART 2: ACTIONS EXEMPT FROM REVIEW**

The following maintenance and repair actions are considered to have no adverse effect on historic properties, and therefore require no consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) prior to implementation. The actions listed here are all-inclusive.

### **Exterior Painting**

- Repainting of previously painted exterior surfaces *unless* destructive surface preparation treatments, such as water blasting, sandblasting, and chemical cleaning, are used.

### **Lead Paint Abatement**

- Exterior lead paint abatement by washing, scraping, and repainting of lead painted surfaces, installation of new window jambs, jamb liners, or metal panning in the window wells.

### **General Exterior Repairs**

- Repair or partial replacement of original exterior elements (porches, cornices, exterior siding, door and window surrounds, balustrades, stairs, or other features) when such repair or replacement maintains the historic exterior appearance of districts. Repairs in districts shall include the use of white vinyl siding on buildings in lieu of painting.
- Repair or replacement of previously replaced (non-original) exterior elements.

### **Roof Repair**

- Roof repair or replacement of historic roofing with material that closely matches the existing material, color, and form.
- Replacement of cement asbestos shingles with asphalt-based shingles.
- Repair, replacement, or installation of gutters and down spouts.

### **Windows and Doors**

- Caulking, weather-stripping, reglazing, repairing, and repainting of existing windows and storm windows of individually eligible buildings.
- Installation of new window jambs or jamb liners
- Installation of storm windows that match the shape and size of existing openings and that have meeting rails that coincide with those of the historic windows.
- Repair or replacement of historic windows and doors that maintains the historic exterior appearance of districts. Replacement windows shall consist of six-over-six white vinyl-clad materials.



**Interior Surfaces (floors, walls, ceilings)**

- Repainting, refinishing, replacing sheetrock, replacing failing asbestos plaster with plaster sheetrock, laying carpet or sheet flooring, repairing cracks in concrete, replacing suspended ceiling tile, interior lead paint abatement.

**Mechanical Systems**

- Repair, replacement, and installation of electrical work, plumbing pipes and fixtures, heating systems, fire and smoke detectors, ventilation systems, and operating systems where such work does not affect the exterior of the building.

**Insulation**

- Installation of insulation in ceilings, attics, and basement spaces, provided it is installed with appropriate vapor barriers.
- Installation of insulation within wall cavities, provided it is installed with appropriate vapor barriers and that decorative interior plaster, wood work, or exterior siding is not altered.

**Building Site**

- Repair or replacement of existing roads, driveways, sidewalks, and curbs, provided that work is done in-kind to closely match existing materials and form, and that there are only minimal changes in dimension or configuration of these circulation features.
- Repair or replacement of fencing when work is done to resemble existing material and form.

### **PART 3: GUIDELINES FOR THE HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND BUILDINGS**

The basic purpose of these guidelines is to outline measures by which MCB Camp Lejeune may avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties within the constraints and requirements of the Base's mission and those of its resident activities. Each set of guidelines has four sections: a statement of why the historic property is significant, an itemization of the Treatment of Built Environment category or categories that are applicable to the property, a list of Treatment Goals, and Design Standards. *The Treatment of Built Environment categorization serves as an indicator of the degree to which the proponent or sponsor will have to justify the proposed action or consider alternatives to the proposed action that would avoid adverse effects to the historic property.*

The Criteria of Adverse Effect, located in 36 CFR Part 800, Section 5 (a), are presented in part as follows:

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association. . . . Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- Physical destruction or demolition of or damage to all or part of the property;
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- Removal of the property from its historic location;
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration ;
- Transfer, lease or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

**MANAGEMENT PLAN  
ASSAULT AMPHIBIAN BASE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

**Significance of the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District**

Completed in August 1942, the Assault Amphibian Base at Courthouse Bay provided enlisted personnel with training in amphibious landings. Amphibious landing capabilities developed in the period between the World Wars as a major mission for the Marine Corps, and provided the Marines with the tactical basis for their primary wartime mission, the seizure of advance bases for naval operations and the occupation and defense of advance bases. As planning progressed for construction of Camp Lejeune, amphibious training became a major role for the base. Major buildings erected for the base included Buildings A-1 (Carpenter Shop) and A-2 (Machine Shop). These two buildings were not specifically utilized for the instruction of personnel in amphibious landings, but they served as maintenance and repair shops for the base’s fleet of amphibious landing craft and tractors, used for the Assault Amphibian Base to provide critical training to Marines directly applicable to their execution of the island-hopping war in the Pacific theater. Because of its direct association with the primary mission of Camp Lejeune during World War II, the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a “Training Facility” within the historic context “Marine Mobilization and Training.”

**Treatment of Built Environment Categories**

The Assault Amphibian Base Historic District *as a whole* is a Category 2 resource because the district and its contributing resources 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 properties should be subject to long-term preservation as long as their 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 two buildings contributing to the historic district by building number, and provides the Treatment of Built Environment Category for each building.

**ASSAULT AMPHIBIAN BASE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES  
FOR CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
A-1	Carpenter Shop	Heating Plant	2
A-2	Machine Shop	Storage	2

The following table enumerates the contributing Category 2 buildings composing the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District listed by building number.

**ASSAULT AMPHIBIAN BASE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 2 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
A-1	Carpenter Shop	Heating Plant	2
A-2	Machine Shop	Storage	2

**Treatment Goals for the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District**

- Maintain the historical integrity of the historic district.
- Continue to use the historic buildings in manners consistent with their historic character and that minimize 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 historic district.

**Design Standards for the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District**

1. Contributing Site Features

- Orientation and access of buildings to Courthouse Bay
- Setbacks from shoreline
- Open spaces created by the shoreline setback
- Buildings parallel to one another with Courthouse Road between them
- Spacing between the buildings and Courthouse Road
- Bulkhead and dock along shoreline

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the buildings’ original spatial arrangement in relation to one another, the shoreline, and the surrounding open spaces and Courthouse Road.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic district.

2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- Central two-story section flanked by one-story wings
- Overall rectangular plan
- Flat roofs
- Symmetrical elevations

- Principal vehicle and pedestrian entrance bays located on end elevations perpendicular to shoreline

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain elements that unify the historic district: common rooflines and shapes, scale, and external symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the external symmetry of the two contributing buildings, especially along the end elevations containing entrances.
- New construction anywhere within the historic district should incorporate the treatments outlined in these Design Standards for the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District.
- Maintain the primary building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations of the two contributing buildings.

3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway pattern of Courthouse Road (parallel to buildings extending to shoreline) and access roads to north elevations of buildings (perpendicular to Courthouse Road)

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of roadways and alignments.

4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

Landscaping elements do not contribute to the National Register eligibility of the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District.

5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Utilitarian, industrial building forms
- Symmetrical elevations composed of structural concrete bents
- Flat roofs
- Central two-story craneway with one-story side aisles
- Stuccoed exterior walls painted white

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain building heights, roof shapes, roof lines, and exterior symmetries.
- Repair rather than replace wherever possible.
- Replacement elements should visually resemble the original elements.
- Maintain traditional wall materials and protect original wall fabric from damage or deterioration.
- Repair and replace concrete walling with material compatible with the original in color, size, texture, and surface pattern.
- Replacement materials should be compatible with originals in terms of visual qualities.

## 6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Placement within bays defined by structural concrete bents
- Banks of metal-framed industrial sash with fixed and pivoting awning windows
- Clerestory filled with fixed and pivoting industrial sash
- Five-panel wood and three-panel with four upper lights wood doors
- Vertically rolling garage doors in central craneways

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional spacing, size, and shapes of openings.
- Maintain traditional locations of entrances.
- When blocking openings, retain exterior door/window elements where possible. Where not possible, recess the infill to maintain consistent wall relief, in a material compatible with existing exterior walls.
- Retain and repair historical windows wherever possible.
- New windows or doors should maintain traditional size, relief, type and arrangement of lights, and color.

## 7. Contributing Characteristics of Building Interiors

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

### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

**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 1<sup>st</sup> 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**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
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**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
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.

**MANAGEMENT PLAN**  
**BUILDINGS 1, 15, 16, 17, 19, 235, AND 236 COMMAND SERVICES**  
**COMMAND SERVICES/REGIMENTAL AREA NO. 3 HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
**MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

**Significance of the Command Services, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District**

Command Services describes the activities and functions required for the administration, operation, and maintenance of a military installation. Host commands in charge of the overall operation of the base provide tenant commands with administration, supply, social services, and housing, enabling the tenants to carry out their missions. Reflecting the military command hierarchy, Command Services buildings typically consisted of larger structures compared with their regimental and battalion counterparts, and incorporated architectural embellishments to proclaim further their leadership roles.

Hadnot Point became the administrative hub of Camp Lejeune in late 1942 when the Post Command moved into the Base Headquarters, Building 1. Indicative of its importance in the base hierarchy, the Base Headquarters was sited at the physical center of the base and built using an appropriate architectural scale and massing to reinforce its position within the military hierarchy. The neighboring Infirmary also displays elaborate architectural embellishment and a prominent location as the Naval Medical Corps' principal Hadnot Point regimental area structure. The Protestant Chapel, the Catholic Chapel, the Base Theater, and the Bus Station, providing more support-oriented social services, reflect their base-wide importance through massing, architectural finish, and location. Despite their individuality, the six buildings' significance most strongly relates to their historical associated functions as part of Command Services at Camp Lejeune. Collectively, the six buildings significantly represent and document the physical manifestation of the Marine Corps' command hierarchy and the range of services required to administer, operate, and supply social services to a large-scale military base. As a result, the Command Services Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register as a "Service/Support Facility" within the historic context "Command Services."

**Treatment of Built Environment Categories**

The Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District *as a whole* is a Category 1 resource worthy of long-term preservation and investment because it possesses a very high degree of integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, setting, feeling, and association, and because it (a) possesses central importance in defining and maintaining the historic and architectural character of a significant aspect of MCB Camp Lejeune; (b) has outstanding architectural characteristics; (c) has unusual importance for the interpretation of military organization; (d) represents a major investment of resources that should not be wasted if such waste can be avoided; (e) has considerable potential for continuing or adaptive reuse by the Marine Corps; and (f) is highly valued by MCB Camp Lejeune and the Marine community.

The following table lists the buildings contributing to the historic district by building number, and provides the Treatment of Built Environment Category for each building.

**COMMAND SERVICES  
COMMAND SERVICES/REGIMENTAL AREA NO. 3 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES  
FOR CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
1	Base Headquarters	Administration	1
15	Infirmery	Medical Clinic	1
16	Chapel	Chapel	1
17	Chapel	Chapel	1
19	Base Theater	Theater	1
235	Bus Station	Bus Station	1
236	Training Pool	Training Pool	2

The following two tables enumerate the contributing buildings composing Category 1 and Category 2 buildings, respectively, listed by building number.

**COMMAND SERVICES  
COMMAND SERVICES/REGIMENTAL AREA NO. 3 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 1 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NO.**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
1	Base Headquarters	Administration	1
15	Infirmery	Medical Clinic	1
16	Chapel	Chapel	1
17	Chapel	Chapel	1
19	Base Theater	Theater	1
235	Bus Station	Bus Station	1

**COMMAND SERVICES  
COMMAND SERVICES/REGIMENTAL AREA NO. 3 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 2 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NO.**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
236	Training Pool	Training Pool	2

The Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District’s significance derives most strongly from the interrelated historical service and support functions of its individual contributing resources. The six contributing buildings constituting the district stand as the principal elements on their lots, and feature a variety of building forms, design, materials, and architectural embellishment that denote their function and position within the military hierarchy. The resources’ visual continuity is not a factor in their historic significance because the buildings are geographically separate and the intervening space lacks significance. As the district’s significance relates more to the combined individual significance of its constituent parts, design standards and treatment guidelines should focus on the preservation of the historical associations of the district’s individual components rather than the external visual characteristics of the entire district. Thus, this management plan outlines individual design standards and treatment guidelines for each of the six buildings contributing to the Command Services Historic District.

**Treatment Goals for Contributing Historic Properties, Command Services, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District**

- Maintain the historical integrity of the historic properties.
- Continue to use the historic buildings in manners consistent with their historic character and that minimize major alterations.
- Utilize modern materials in ways that maintain a building’s historic exterior appearance.
- Avoid intrusions onto the historic properties.

## BUILDING 1, BASE HEADQUARTERS

### Design Standards for Building 1

#### 1. Contributing Site Features

- Orientation parallel to Holcomb Boulevard
- Setbacks from Holcomb Boulevard, Main Service Road, Post Lane
- Open spaces created by the setbacks
- Semicircular formal drive from Holcomb Boulevard to the Headquarters southeast elevation

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the building's original spatial arrangement with respect to the surrounding open spaces and to Holcomb Boulevard, Main Service Road, and Post Lane.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic property.

#### 2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- Two-story U-shaped plan with one-story central rear wing
- Overall E-shaped plan
- Hipped roofs
- Symmetrical elevations
- Formal entrance centrally located on southeast elevation facing the semicircular drive and Holcomb Boulevard
- Ornamented secondary entrances on southwest and northeast elevations

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain the building's roof lines and shapes, scale, and external symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the external symmetry of the building, especially along its southeast elevation.
- Maintain the formal and secondary building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations of the building.

#### 3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway pattern of Holcomb Boulevard, Main Service Road, and Post Lane
- Semicircular drive leading from Holcomb Boulevard to formal southeast elevation
- Sidewalks parallel and perpendicular to Holcomb Boulevard, Main Service Road, Post Lane, and the semicircular drive

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of roadway and sidewalk alignments.

#### 4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Lawns surrounding the building
- Landscaped area surrounding flagpole placed in center of half-moon island formed by Holcomb Boulevard and semicircular drive

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain existing lawns and landscaping to greatest extent possible.

#### 5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Colonial Georgian Revival style
- Symmetrical fenestration
- Raised concrete foundation
- Hipped roof
- Five-to-one common bond brick exterior
- Cast stone “USMC” medallions on southeast elevation
- Cast stone belt course
- Octagonal cupola
- Molded cornice

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain building’s height, roof shapes and lines, and exterior symmetries.
- Replacement elements should visually resemble the original elements.
- Protect original wall fabric from damage or deterioration.
- Replacement materials should be compatible with original in terms of visual qualities.

#### 6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Central three-bay-wide recessed entry with two cast stone square columns and broad stoop composing the southeast elevation’s formal entrance
- Six-light transom over the formal entrance
- Fluted-panel cast stone spandrels between windows
- Cast stone lintels and sills when spandrels are absent
- Secondary entrances with cast stone surrounds and stoops
- Horizontal panel doors with upper lights
- Multiple-light sliding sash window units

##### *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.

- Replacement windows or doors should maintain traditional size, relief, type and arrangement of lights, and color.

## 7. Contributing Characteristics of Building Interior

Much of the Headquarters' original interior fabric either has been removed or is located within areas not typically subject to public viewing. Contributing characteristics of the Headquarters' interior located in public areas of the first- and second-story lobbies include:

- Molded wood door and windows surrounds
- Paneled wainscoting
- Fluted pilasters and entablatures surrounding entrances to adjacent hallways
- Terrazzo floor
- Cove ceiling

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain the original fabric of the first- and second-story public lobbies.
- Alter interior spaces in ways that avoid changes to the building's exterior.

## **BUILDING 15, INFIRMARY**

### **Design Standards for Building 15**

#### 1. Contributing Site Features

- Orientation parallel to Holcomb Boulevard
- Setbacks from Holcomb Boulevard, Post Lane, and Lucy Brewer Avenue
- Open spaces created by the setbacks
- Semicircular formal drive from Holcomb Boulevard to the southeast elevation

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the building's original spatial arrangement with respect to the surrounding open spaces and Holcomb Boulevard, Post Lane, and Lucy Brewer Avenue.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic property.

#### 2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- Two-story U-shaped plan
- Hipped roof
- Symmetrical fenestration
- Formal entrance centrally located on the southeast elevation facing the semicircular drive and Holcomb Boulevard
- Ornamented secondary entrances on the southwest and southeast elevations



### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain the building's roof lines and shape, scale, and external symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the external symmetry of the building, especially along its southeast elevation.
- Maintain the formal and secondary building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations of the building.

### 3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway pattern of Holcomb Boulevard, Post Lane, and Lucy Brewer Avenue
- Semicircular drive leading from Holcomb Boulevard to formal southeast elevation
- Sidewalks parallel and perpendicular to Holcomb Boulevard, Post Lane, Lucy Brewer Avenue, and the semicircular drive

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of roadway and sidewalk alignments.

### 4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Lawns surrounding the building
- Grass island with flagpole between Holcomb Boulevard and semicircular drive

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain existing lawns to greatest extent possible.

### 5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Neocolonial and Colonial Georgian Revival style
- Raised concrete foundation
- Symmetrical fenestration
- Hipped roofs
- Five-to-one common bond brick exterior
- Brick corbeled quoins and dentils
- Two-story, three-bay-wide portico protecting southeast elevation's formal entrance
- Octagonal cupola
- Round arch vent dormers
- Molded wood cornice

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain building's height, roof shapes and roof lines, and exterior symmetries.
- Replacement elements should visually resemble the original elements.

- Protect original wall fabric from damage or deterioration.
- Replace walling with material compatible with the original in color, size, texture, and surface pattern.
- Replacement materials should be compatible with original in terms of visual qualities.

#### 6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Southeast elevation's central portico composed of four large wooden tuscan columns atop stone plinths supporting a broad entablature with dentiled cornice, gabled pediment, and four engaged columns
- Southeast elevation's entrance featuring fixed diamond-light transom and cast stone broken pediment and surround
- Southeast elevation entrance's cast stone, pink terrazzo, and concrete stoop
- Round arch keystone surrounds on secondary entrances
- Wrought iron handrails with flower petal motifs on formal and secondary entrances
- Cast stone keystone lintels and sills in window openings
- Wooden four-over-four and six-over-six sliding sash window units

##### *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.
- Replacement windows or doors should maintain traditional size, relief, type and arrangement of lights, and color.

#### 7. Contributing Characteristics of Interiors

Much of the Infirmary's original interior fabric either has been removed or is located within areas not typically subject to public viewing. Contributing characteristics of the Infirmary's interior located in public areas of the first-story lobby include:

- Terrazzo floor
- Tile wainscoting
- Tile door and elevator surrounds

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain the original fabric of the first-story lobby.
- Alter interior spaces in ways that avoid changes to the building's exterior.

## **BUILDING 16, PROTESTANT CHAPEL**

### **Design Standards for Building 16**

#### 1. Contributing Site Features

- Orientation facing Main Service Road
- Setback from Main Service Road
- Open space created by the setback

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the building's original spatial arrangement with respect to the surrounding open space and Main Service Road.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic property.

2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- Gable front orientation
- One story
- Overall rectangular plan
- Gable roof
- Symmetrical fenestration
- Side elevations featuring brick buttresses
- Formal entrance centrally located on the southwest elevation facing Main Service Road
- Secondary entrances located in the southwest bays of the side elevations

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain the building's roof lines and shapes, scale, and external symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the building's external symmetry, especially along its southwest and side elevations.
- Maintain the formal and secondary building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations of the building.

3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway pattern of Main Service Road
- Sidewalk patterns parallel and perpendicular to the Chapel

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of roadway and sidewalk alignments.

4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Lawns and scattered trees surrounding the Chapel

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain existing lawns and trees to greatest extent possible.

## 5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Gothic Revival and Colonial Georgian Revival styles
- Raised concrete foundation
- Square belfry
- Side elevations defined by brick buttresses with concrete capped shoulders
- Gable roof
- Stretcher bond brick exterior
- Molded wood cornice
- Pedimented southwest gable peak with circular window
- Partial returns both gable ends

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain building's height, roof shapes and lines, and exterior symmetries.
- Replacement elements should visually resemble the original elements.
- Protect original wall fabric from damage or deterioration.
- Replace walling with material compatible with the original in color, size, texture, and surface pattern.
- Replacement materials should be compatible with original in terms of visual qualities.

## 6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Formal southwest entrance features ornate broken pediment surround, and segmental arch stained glass transom
- Secondary entrances on side elevations feature corbeled surround and large rectangular stained glass transom
- Side elevation window openings feature cast stone sills and round-arch keystone lintels
- Tripartite Palladian-type window with corbeled surround and cast stone ornament in northeast gable peak
- Wooden multiple-light sliding sash window units in smaller openings

### *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.
- Replacement windows or doors should maintain traditional size, relief, type and arrangement of lights, and color.

## 7. Contributing Characteristics of Interiors

- Stained glass windows with brick surrounds

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain the stained glass windows.
- Alter interior spaces in ways that avoid changes to the building's exterior.

**BUILDING 17, CATHOLIC CHAPEL**

**Design Standards for Building 17**

1. Contributing Site Features

- Orientation facing Main Service Road
- Setback from Main Service Road
- Open spaces created by the setback

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the building's original spatial arrangement with respect to the surrounding open spaces and Main Service Road.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic property.

2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- Gable front orientation
- One story
- Overall rectangular plan
- Symmetrical fenestration
- Side elevations featuring brick buttresses
- Principal entrance located in three-bay-wide and one-bay deep pavilion crowned by octagonal bell tower centrally placed along southwest elevation
- Secondary entrances in side elevations of pavilion

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain the building's roof lines and shapes, scale, and external symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the building's external symmetry, especially along its southwest and side elevations.
- Maintain the formal and secondary building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations of the building.

3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway pattern of Main Service Road
- Sidewalk patterns parallel and perpendicular to the Chapel and Main Service Road

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of roadway and sidewalk alignments.
4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Lawns and scattered trees surrounding the Chapel

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain existing lawns and trees to greatest extent possible.
5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors
- Gothic Revival and Colonial Georgian Revival styles
  - Raised concrete foundation
  - Symmetrical fenestration
  - Gable roof
  - Stretcher bond brick exterior
  - Entrance pavilion along southwest elevation
  - Partial returns on gable ends
  - Statue placed in niche in center of southwest gable peak with corbeled crucifix above
  - Molded wood cornice

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain building height, roof shapes and lines, and exterior symmetries.
  - Replacement elements should visually resemble the original elements.
  - Protect original wall fabric from damage or deterioration.
  - Replace walling with material compatible with the original in color, size, texture, and surface pattern.
  - Replacement materials should be compatible with original in terms of visual qualities.
6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings
- Segmental keystone arch surround with stained glass transom topping southwest elevation's formal entrance
  - Segmental arch stained glass transom above secondary entrances
  - Side elevation windows feature corbeled segmental arch opening
  - Large circular window with stained glass northeast elevation gable peak
  - Wooden multiple-light sliding sash window units in smaller openings

### *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.
- Replacement windows or doors should maintain traditional size, relief, type and arrangement of lights, and color.

#### 7. Contributing Characteristics of Interiors

- Stained glass windows with brick surrounds

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain the stained glass windows.
- Alter interior spaces in ways that avoid changes to the building's exterior.

### **BUILDING 19, BASE THEATER**

#### **Design Standards for Building 19**

##### 1. Contributing Site Features

- Orientation toward Main Service Road
- Setback from Main Service Road and "C" and "D" streets
- Open spaces created by the setback
- Semicircular drive from Main Service Road to the formal entrances in the eastern elevation

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the building's original spatial arrangement with respect the surrounding open spaces and Main Service Road and "C" and "D" streets.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic property.

##### 2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- Five-story monolithic section with three-story recessed entry and portico and four-story lobby on its east elevation, and three-story dressing room wings on its north and south elevations
- Irregular plan
- Flat roofs
- Curvilinear and angular wall massing
- Formal entrances located on east elevation inside portico and facing the semicircular drive and Main Service Road
- Brick piers on five-story section

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain the building's roof lines and shapes, and scale.

- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the building’s curvilinear and angular walling, and the east elevation’s symmetry.
- Maintain the formal building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations of the building.

### 3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway pattern of Main Service Road and “C” and “D” streets
- Semicircular drive leading from Main Service Road to the east elevation’s formal entrances
- Sidewalk patterns parallel and perpendicular to the roadways and building
- Curvilinear sidewalks along the north and south elevations

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of roadway and sidewalk alignments.

### 4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Lawns and scattered trees surrounding the Theater
- Grass and treed island formed by the semicircular drive and Main Service Road
- Light posts flanking both sides of the semicircular drive’s sidewalk

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain lawns and trees to greatest extent possible.
- Retain existing light posts to greatest extent possible.

### 5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Utilitarian building form
- Stretcher bond and five-to-one common bond brick exterior
- Symmetrical fenestration on the lobby vestibule and the three-story wings
- Three-story portico with four square columns supporting wide entablature
- Cast stone coping
- Cast stone medallions of “Comedy” and “Tragedy” installed in the east elevation

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain the building’s heights, roof shapes and lines, and exterior symmetries.
- Replacement elements should visually resemble the original elements.
- Protect original wall fabric from damage or deterioration.
- Replace walling with material compatible with the original in color, size, texture, and surface pattern.
- Replacement materials should be compatible with original in terms of visual qualities



## 6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Five symmetrically spaced paired entrance doors crowned by vertical banks of opaque windows underneath the east elevation's portico
- Three evenly spaced pairs of multiple-light sliding sash window units in the fourth story above the portico
- Multiple-light sliding sash window units occupying the remaining window openings

### *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.
- Replacement windows or doors should maintain traditional size, relief, type and arrangement of lights, and color.

## 7. Contributing Characteristics of Interiors

Although some elements of the Theater's original interior fabric remain, these elements do not survive in sufficient quality or quantity to contribute to the Theater's significance.

### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

## **BUILDING 235, BUS STATION**

### **Design Standards for Building 235**

#### 1. Contributing Site Features

- Orientation to "G" Street
- Setback from "G" Street
- Paved parking areas surrounding the Bus Station

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the building's original spatial arrangement with respect to surrounding parking areas and "G" Street.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic property.
- When new construction must occur within the historic property boundaries, utilize smaller massing on the periphery of the property.

## 2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- One story
- Square plan
- Flat roof
- Symmetrical fenestration
- Public pedestrian entrances located on the southeast, southwest, and northwest elevations

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain the building's roof lines and shapes, scale, and external symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the building's external symmetry.
- Maintain building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations of the building.

## 3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway access to and from "G" Street
- Diagonal bus parking bays adjacent to building

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of roadway access and bus parking.

## 4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Paved parking areas surrounding Bus Station

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain existing paved parking areas to greatest extent possible.

## 5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Utilitarian building form
- Low concrete foundation
- Stretcher bond brick exterior
- Corbeled brick quoins
- Cantilevered roofs supported by metal posts
- Molded wood cornice

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain building height, roof shapes and lines, and exterior symmetries.
- Replacement elements should visually resemble the original elements.

- Protect original wall fabric from damage or deterioration.
- Replace walling with material compatible with the original in color, size, texture, and surface pattern.
- Replacement materials should be compatible with original in terms of visual qualities.

#### 6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Six-over-nine and six-over-six wooden sliding sash window units
- Wooden doors with horizontal panels and nine upper lights topped by three-light transoms

##### *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.
- Replacement windows or doors should maintain traditional size, relief, type and arrangement of lights, and color.

#### 7. Contributing Characteristics of Interiors

- T-shaped, open-plan public waiting area matching historical floor plan

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain the open-plan public waiting area.
- Alter interior spaces in ways that avoid changes to the building's exterior.

## **BUILDING 236, TRAINING POOL**

### **Design Standards for the Building 236, Training Pool**

#### 1. Contributing Site Features

Site features do not contribute to the National Register eligibility of the Training Pool.

#### 2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- One story with basement construction
- Overall rectangular plan
- American Diagrid Corporation (Diagrid) concrete-framed, dome-like hipped-mansard roof
- Symmetrical elevations
- Principal entrances located on end elevations
- Stretcher bond brick exteriors

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain elements that identify the buildings as training pools, including rooflines and shapes, scale, and external symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the external symmetry of the pool buildings, especially along the elevations containing the principal entrances.
- Maintain the principal building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency between the buildings with respect to exterior alterations.

### 3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

Circulation patterns do not contribute to the National Register eligibility of the Training Pools.

### 4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Grass lawns surrounding the training pools

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain existing grass lawns to greatest extent possible.

### 5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Utilitarian building form
- Raised concrete foundation
- Symmetrical elevations composed of corbeled piers defining seven bays on their side elevations and three bays on their end elevations
- Diagrid concrete-framed, dome-like hipped-mansard roofs with large rectangular skylights
- Cantilevered porch decks along end elevations providing access to the principal entrances
- Brick spandrel walling topped by cast stone lintels and banks of windows
- Continuous concrete beam wall lintel/plate

### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

### 6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Banks of windows between corbeled piers
- Metal-framed fixed sash and metal pivoting awning windows
- Two doorways penetrating the northeast elevations
- Centrally located paired doors penetrating the remaining three elevations

### *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 Interiors

- The 110x60-foot swimming pool
- A one-story structure containing locker rooms, offices, and head set inside the pool building interior adjacent to the principal entrances
- Three concrete diving platforms cantilevered off the one-story locker room and head structure
- Concrete ribs and purlins composing the Diagrid roof framing

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the swimming pool.
- Retain the one-story structure and the three concrete diving platforms.
- Maintain the Diagrid roof framing system.
- Alter other aspects of the training pools' interior spaces in ways that avoid modifications to the building's exteriors.

**MANAGEMENT PLAN  
REGIMENTAL AREA NO. 3  
COMMAND SERVICES/REGIMENTAL AREA NO. 3 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

**Significance of the Regimental Area No. 3, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District**

Regimental Area No. 3 reflects the basic division and regimental unit organizational structure used for housing and training of personnel throughout Camp Lejeune during World War II. The regimental unit consisted of three battalions, each composed of four barracks, a mess hall, an administration building, warehouses, and classrooms. The regimental unit also included administration and support units, including a headquarters, infirmary, post exchange, theater, and service club. The Division Headquarters (Building 2) formed the apex of the hierarchy. Five regimental units were laid out parallel to one another between Main Service Road and the New River at Hadnot Point, the training, administration, and support services center of Camp Lejeune. These units permitted the Marines to train thousands of personnel efficiently during World War II. Regimental Area No. 3 is the central of the five regimental areas, and flanks both sides of the Base's principal and broad, formal thoroughfare, Holcomb Boulevard. Holcomb and Regimental Area No. 3 are further defined by the Division Headquarters (Building 2), standing prominently at the west end of Holcomb overlooking the New River, and the vehicle rotary forming the intersection of Holcomb and Main Service Road.

Built between 1942 and 1945 in order to house and train personnel in preparation for duty with Marine and Naval units seeing action during World War II, Regimental Area No. 3 within the Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District is directly associated with the primary mission of Camp Lejeune, providing Marines with the skills and instruction necessary for conducting war, and is therefore eligible for the National Register as a "Training Unit" under the context "Marine Mobilization and Training." Regimental Area No. 3 also stands as a distinctive built environment reflecting and reinforcing the organization of military personnel into clearly defined and hierarchical groupings. Composed of three battalions, each with associated barracks, mess halls, storehouses, warehouses, school buildings, and regimental administration and support structures, the Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District exemplifies the hierarchical organizational structure of the regimental group and is therefore eligible for the National Register as a distinctive built environment reflecting and reinforcing military organization and hierarchy under the context "Marine Mobilization and Training."

**Treatment of Built Environment Categories**

The Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District *as a whole* is a Category 1 resource worthy of long-term preservation and investment because it possesses a very high degree of integrity of association, location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling, and because it (a) possesses central importance in defining and maintaining the historic and architectural character of a significant aspect of MCB Camp Lejeune; (b) has outstanding architectural and landscape architectural characteristics; (c) has unusual importance for the interpretation of military organization and tradition; (d) represents a major investment of resources that should not be wasted if such waste can be avoided; and (e) has considerable potential for continuing or adaptive reuse by the Marine Corps.

The following table lists the buildings contributing to the historic district by building number, and provides the Treatment of Built Environment Category for each building.

**REGIMENTAL AREA NO. 3  
COMMAND SERVICES/REGIMENTAL AREA NO. 3 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES  
FOR CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
2	Division Headquarters	Administration	1
300	Regimental Theater	Gymnasium	2
302	Regimental Post Exchange	Administration	2
302A	Post Exchange Storehouse	Storehouse	3
307	Regimental Mess Hall	Storage/ Maintenance	2
308	Barracks	Administration	2
309	Barracks	Administration	2
311	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	3
312	Barracks	Administration	2
313	Barracks	Administration	2
315	Battalion Headquarters	Administration	2
316	Barracks	Administration	2
317	Battalion Headquarters	Administration	2
318	Barracks	Administration	2
319	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	3
320	Regimental Headquarters	Administration	2
321	Barracks	Administration	2
322	Regimental Service Club	Administration/ Simulation Center	2
322A	Service Club Storehouse	Storage	3
323	Barracks	Administration	2
324	Regimental Infirmary	Administration	2

<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
326	Barracks	Administration	2
327	Barracks	Administration	2
328 *	Battalion Warehouse	Armory	3
333	Battalion Warehouse	Administration	3
334	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	3
339	School Building	Administration	3
340	School Building	Storage	3
341	School Building	Maintenance	3
342	School Building	Storage	3
343	School Building	Instruction	3
344	School Building	Administration	3

\* demolished through consultation

The following three tables enumerate the contributing Category 1, Category 2, and Category 3 buildings, respectively, listed by building number.

**REGIMENTAL AREA NO. 3  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 1 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
2	Division Headquarters	Administration	1

**REGIMENTAL AREA NO. 3  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 2 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
300	Regimental Theater	Gymnasium	2
302	Regimental Post Exchange	Administration	2
307	Regimental Mess Hall	Storage/Maintenance	2
308	Barracks	Administration	2



<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
309	Barracks	Administration	2
312	Barracks	Administration	2
313	Barracks	Administration	2
315	Battalion Headquarters	Administration	2
316	Barracks	Administration	2
317	Battalion Headquarters	Administration	2
318	Barracks	Administration	2
320	Regimental Headquarters	Administration	2
321	Barracks	Administration	2
322	Regimental Service Club	Administration/ Simulation Center	2
323	Barracks	Administration	2
324	Regimental Infirmary	Administration	2
326	Barracks	Administration	2
327	Barracks	Administration	2

**REGIMENTAL AREA NO. 3  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 3 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
302A	Post Exchange Storehouse	Storehouse	3
311	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	3
319	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	3
322A	Service Club Storehouse	Storage	3
328*	Battalion Warehouse	Armory	3

<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
333	Battalion Warehouse	Administration	3
334	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	3
339	School Building	Administration	3
340	School Building	Storage	3
341	School Building	Maintenance	3
342	School Building	Storage	3
343	School Building	Instruction	3
344	School Building	Administration	3

\* demolished through consultation

### **Treatment Goals for the Regimental Area No. 3, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District**

- Maintain the historical integrity of the historic district.
- Continue to use the historic buildings in manners consistent with their historic character and that minimize 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 historic district.

### **Design Standards for the Regimental Area No. 3**

#### **1. Contributing Site Features**

- Principal building orientation toward Holcomb Boulevard
- Deep uniform setbacks from Holcomb Boulevard
- Open spaces created by building setbacks, spacing along roads, and spacing among buildings
- Visual focus of Building 2 at west terminus of Holcomb Boulevard
- Buildings primarily parallel to one another
- Terraced, amphitheater open space with memorial monuments between Building 2 and the New River

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the buildings' original spatial arrangement with respect to one another, the surrounding open spaces, and Holcomb Boulevard.
- Retain the terraced, amphitheater semicircular open space with memorial monuments between Building 2 and the New River.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic district.

- When new construction must occur within the historic district boundaries, maintain the historic pattern of setback, orientation, and spacing.

## 2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- One to two stories high
- Pitched roofs (gable, hipped, gable-on-hip)
- Symmetrical elevations
- Symmetrical rectangular plans, wings and ells
- Brick exterior walling
- Formal entrances facing Holcomb Boulevard
- Multiple buildings from same design
- Larger barracks and regimental administration buildings oriented toward Holcomb Boulevard; ancillary and battalion administration buildings located to rear

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain elements that unify the historic district: common rooflines and shapes, scale, and external symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the external symmetry of the contributing buildings, especially along Holcomb Boulevard.
- New construction replacing a historic building should replicate the scale, footprint, and massing of the building it replaces.
- New construction anywhere within the historic district should incorporate the treatments outlined in these Design Standards for the Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District.
- Maintain the principal formal building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations of similarly designed buildings.

## 3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway patterns of Holcomb Boulevard, Main Service Road, and Seth Williams Road (also known as River Road)
- Motor vehicle rotary defining Holcomb Boulevard-Main Service Road intersection
- Formal driveway along northeast side of Building 2 leading from Holcomb Boulevard
- Sidewalks and paths reinforcing rectilinear theme by running parallel and perpendicular to Holcomb Boulevard

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of roadway, sidewalk, and path alignments.
- Locate new parking on periphery of the historic district or to the rear of the front rank of buildings facing Holcomb Boulevard.
- Retain the motor vehicle rotary at the Holcomb Boulevard-Main Service Road intersection.
- Maintain the formal driveway on the northeast side of Building 2 leading from Holcomb Boulevard.

#### 4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Grass lawns surrounding and separating the buildings
- Grass median island separating opposing lanes of Holcomb Boulevard
- Vegetation in center of motor vehicle rotary at Holcomb Boulevard-Main Service Road intersection
- Rows of trees along Holcomb Boulevard and adjacent to buildings' Holcomb Boulevard elevations
- Terraced amphitheater and monuments between Building 2 and the New River
- Flagpole and landscaping in circular median of formal driveway on northeast side of Building 2 leading from Holcomb Boulevard

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain existing grass lawns to greatest extent possible.
- Retain grass median island separating opposing lanes of Holcomb Boulevard.
- Maintain vegetation in center of motor vehicle rotary at Holcomb Boulevard-Main Service Road intersection.
- Maintain rows of trees along Holcomb Boulevard and beside Holcomb Boulevard buildings.
- Maintain the terraced amphitheater and monuments between Building 2 and the New River.
- Retain the flagpole and landscaping in the circular median of the formal driveway on the northeast side of Building 2.

#### 5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Simplified Colonial Revival style
- Raised concrete foundations
- Rectilinear floor plans
- Pitched roofs (gable, hipped, or gable-on-hip)
- Stretcher bond or common bond brick exterior, some with corbeled quoins; also stuccoed construction tile block with brick surrounds around fenestration openings
- Symmetrical fenestration
- Shed- and hipped-porch roofs supported by pipe posts
- Building 2: octagonal cupola and flat-roofed portico with embellished gable pediment, molded cornice, stone medallion, and partial returns protecting northeast elevation
- Building 300: flared-hipped roof cupola

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain building heights, roof shapes, roof lines, porches and exterior symmetries.
- Replacement elements should visually resemble the original elements.

- New vinyl siding and aluminum elements should maintain a building's historic exterior appearance and be compatible with original in terms of visual qualities.

#### 6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Symmetrical fenestration
- Cast stone lintels, sills, and surrounds
- Metal and wooden window units composed of multiple-light sliding sash
- Wooden doors with multiple horizontal panels, some with upper lights
- Sidelights and transoms on some entrance doors

##### *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, and retain cast stone lintels, sills, and/or surrounds to further delimit the former wall opening.
- New vinyl or metal windows or fiberglass or metal doors should maintain traditional appearance.

#### 7. Contributing Characteristics of Interiors

The qualities of association and design that make the Regimental Area No. 3, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District eligible for the National Register are expressed through external characteristics as discussed above.

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

**MANAGEMENT PLAN  
INDUSTRIAL AREA  
COMMAND SERVICES/REGIMENTAL AREA NO. 3 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

**Significance of the Industrial Area, Command Services/ Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District**

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune was established in 1941 on 111,000 acres of coastal woodland marsh in Onslow County, North Carolina. Planning for the Hadnot Point Divisions Training Area began in late April 1941. The Industrial and Supply Area at Hadnot Point was planned near the existing Snead’s Ferry Road. In this way the Industrial and Supply Area had access not only to the Atlantic Coastline Railroad that passed through Jacksonville but also the existing network of roads. It allowed for easier transport of coal, food stuffs, clothing, equipment and other necessary supplies.

The construction of the Industrial and Supply Area was completed by 1943. It was designed with a neat rectangular street grid. The compound was set off from Holcomb Boulevard by an open space one block wide extending from Ash to Gum Streets. The western most rank of buildings between West and Center roads included services such as the commissary, a cold storage facility, bakery, laundry, along with the Station’s main heating plant at the south end. In the second rank were six warehouses served by both rail and truck. The third rank held a variety of buildings including a camp maintenance shop, a block of lumber storage sheds, and the motor vehicle repair shops. The fourth and fifth ranks contained twenty-four equipment sheds and the Public Works Office. In 1943 the set of barracks for the African American Marine battalion that was assigned to the Industrial and Supply Area was constructed on the southeast side of Michael Road.

**Treatment of Built Environment Categories**

The Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District *as a whole* is a Category 1 resource worthy of long-term preservation and investment because it possesses a very high degree of integrity of association, location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling, and because it (a) possesses central importance in defining and maintaining the historic and architectural character of a significant aspect of MCB Camp Lejeune; (b) has outstanding architectural and landscape architectural characteristics; (c) has unusual importance for the interpretation of military organization and tradition; (d) represents a major investment of resources that should not be wasted if such waste can be avoided; and (e) has considerable potential for continuing or adaptive reuse by the Marine Corps.

The following table lists the buildings contributing to the historic district by building number, and provides the Treatment of Built Environment Category for each building.

**INDUSTRIAL AREA  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES  
FOR CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
1101	Warehouse	Warehouse	3

<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
1201	Warehouse	Warehouse	3
1301	Warehouse	Warehouse	3
1402	Warehouse	Warehouse	3
1501	Warehouse	Warehouse	3
1606	Warehouse	Warehouse	3
1700	Steam Plant	Steam Plant	3

The following three tables enumerate the contributing Category 3 buildings, respectively, listed by building number.

**INDUSTRIAL AREA  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 3 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
1101	Warehouse	Warehouse	3
1201	Warehouse	Warehouse	3
1301	Warehouse	Warehouse	3
1402	Warehouse	Warehouse	3
1501	Warehouse	Warehouse	3
1606	Warehouse	Warehouse	3
1700	Steam Plant	Steam Plant	3

**Treatment Goals for the Industrial Area, Command Services/ Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District**

- Maintain the historical integrity of the historic district.
- Continue to use the historic buildings in manners consistent with their historic character and that minimize 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 historic district.

## Design Standards for the Industrial Area

### 1. Contributing Site Features

- Orientation between Center and Gibb Road
- Buildings primarily parallel to one another
- Railway line running down Center Road

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the buildings' original spatial arrangement with respect to one another
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic district.
- When new construction must occur within the historic district boundaries maintain the historic pattern of orientation and spacing.

### 2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- One or five stories high
- Flat roofs with and without monitors
- Symmetrical elevations
- Rectangular plans
- Concrete block, poured concrete, and common-bond brick exterior walling
- Multiple buildings from same design

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain elements that unify the historic district: common rooflines and shapes, scale, and external symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the external symmetry.
- Maintain the principal formal building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations of similarly designed buildings.

### 3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway patterns of Center and Gibb Roads

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of roadway alignments.
- Locate new parking on periphery of the historic district.

### 4. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Stuccoed concrete block, poured concrete, and common bond brick construction
- Raised concrete and slab foundations
- Rectangular floor plans



- Flat roofs with and without monitors
- Pre-cast concrete wall plates on Building 1606
- Symmetrical fenestration

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain building heights, roof shapes, roof lines, and exterior symmetries.
- Replacement elements should visually resemble the original elements.

5. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Symmetrical fenestration
- Cast stone copings lintels and sills on Building 1700
- Metal and wooden window units composed of one-over-one sliding sash
- Metal industrial sash with integral awnings
- Wooden doors with multiple horizontal panels, some with upper lights
- Metal and fiberglass overhead rolling doors
- Paired metal sliding doors

*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, and retain cast stone lintels, sills, and/or surrounds to further delimit the former wall opening.
- New vinyl or metal windows or fiberglass or metal doors should maintain traditional appearance.

6. Contributing Characteristics of Interiors

The qualities of association and design that make the Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District eligible for the National Register are expressed through external characteristics as discussed above.

*Appropriate Treatments*

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

**MANAGEMENT PLAN**  
**MONTFORD POINT CAMP NO. 1 HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
**MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

**Significance of the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District**

The Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District helps document the training of all African-American Marines during World War II. Completed in mid-August 1942 following the specifications for battalion units, Montford Point Camp No. 1 functioned as the principal boot camp training facility for the Marines' first African-American recruits. The camp originally featured six enlisted washrooms, a mess hall, an administration building, a dispensary, a recreation building, a post exchange, two warehouses, and a heating plant, all of frame construction that surrounded 108 portable homosote huts. The institution of the draft created a large influx of recruits, and the Montford Point camp became the Recruit Depot for mustering African-American troops, which required substantial enlargement of the camp in terms of organization and physical plant. New buildings constructed of tile block with stucco veneers were built along the west side of Montford Landing Road by mid-1943, which included the Marines' typical regimental post buildings found throughout Camp Lejeune, including a larger administration building, an infirmary, a hostess house, a brig, a post theater, classroom buildings, and gun sheds. Late in 1943 a training pool was also erected at Montford Point in order to provide swimming training for African-American recruits.

Reflecting these significant themes providing African-American Marines with the skills and instruction necessary for conducting war, the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District is eligible for the National Register as a "Training Unit" within the historic context "The Black Marine Training Experience, Montford Point." Built between 1942 and 1943 in order to house and provide the Marines' first African-American enlistees with boot camp training, the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District meets National Register significance criteria for its association with Camp Lejeune's principal mission, the training of personnel, and for its association with the training of the first African-American Marines. As a result of Camp No. 1's establishment as the Montford Point Recruit Depot, a full range of regimental post administrative and support buildings was erected. Reflecting and reinforcing the hierarchical organizational structure of personnel into clearly defined military groups, the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District is also significant as a distinctive built environment reflecting and reinforcing military organization and hierarchy.

**Treatment of Built Environment Categories**

The Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District *as a whole* is a Category 1 resource worthy of long-term preservation and investment because it possesses a very high degree of integrity of association, location, design, setting, and feeling, and good integrity of materials and workmanship, and because it (a) possesses central importance in defining and maintaining the historic character of a significant aspect of MCB Camp Lejeune; (b) has unusual importance for the interpretation of history, military organization, and military tradition; (c) represents a major investment of resources that should not be wasted if such waste can be avoided; (d) has considerable potential for continuing or adaptive reuse by the Marine Corps; and (e) is highly valued by MCB Camp Lejeune and the Marine community.

The following table lists the buildings contributing to the historic district by building number, and provides the Treatment of Built Environment Category for each building.

**MONTFORD POINT CAMP NO. 1 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES  
FOR CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
M-100	Administration Building	Montford Point Marine Association Historical Reading Room	2
M-101	Mess Hall	Classroom	2
M-102	Dispensary	Storage	2
M-103	Boiler Plant	Grounds Maintenance	3
M-104	Recreation Building	Classroom	2
M-105	Post Exchange	Office/HQ	2
M-116	Chapel	Chapel	2
M-119	Gun Shed	Maintenance/Office	3
M-120	Gun Shed	HQ/Tool Shop	3
M-121	Gun Shed	Office/Warehouse	3
M-122	Gun Shed	Maintenance	3
M-123	School Building	Classroom	2
M-124	School Building	Classroom	2
M-125	School Building	Classroom	2
M-126	School Building	Classroom	2
M-127	School Building	Driver Training	2
M-128	Infirmery	Medical/Dental	2
M-129	Theater	Gymnasium	2
M-130	Hostess House	Administration	2
M-131	Administration Office	Administration	2
M-132	Brig	Administration	2

<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
M-133	Post Exchange Storehouse	Storage	3
M-139	Training Pool	Training Tank/Pool	2
M-401	Washroom	Washroom	2
M-402	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Enlisted Men's Washroom	2
M-403	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-405	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-406	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-407	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-408	Washroom	Washroom	2
M-409	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-411	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-412	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-413	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-414	Washroom	Washroom	2
M-415	Washroom	Washroom	2
M-416	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-418	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-419	Washroom	Washroom	2
M-420	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-422	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-424	Mess Hall	Recreation Center	2
M-602	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-603	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-604	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-607	Barracks	Barracks	2

<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
M-609	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-611	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-614	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-616	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-621	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-622	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-625	Steam Plant	Steam Plant	3

The following two tables enumerate the contributing buildings composing Category 2 and Category 3 buildings, respectively, listed by building number.

**MONTFORD POINT CAMP NO. 1 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 2 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
M-100	Administration Building	Montford Point Marine Association Historical Reading Room	2
M-101	Mess Hall	Classroom	2
M-102	Dispensary	Storage	2
M-104	Recreation Building	Classroom	2
M-105	Post Exchange	Office/HQ	2
M-116	Chapel	Chapel	2
M-123	School Building	Classroom	2
M-124	School Building	Classroom	2
M-125	School Building	Classroom	2
M-126	School Building	Classroom	2
M-127	School Building	Driver Training	2
M-128	Infirmery	Medical/Dental	2
M-129	Theater	Gymnasium	2
M-130	Hostess House	Administration	2

<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
M-131	Administration Office	Administration	2
M-132	Brig	Administration	2
M-139	Training Pool	Training Tank/Pool	2
M-401	Washroom	Washroom	2
M-402	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Enlisted Men's Washroom	2
M-403	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-405	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-406	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-407	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-408	Washroom	Washroom	2
M-409	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-411	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-412	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-413	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-414	Washroom	Washroom	2
M-415	Washroom	Washroom	2
M-416	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-418	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-419	Washroom	Washroom	2
M-420	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-422	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-424	Mess Hall	Recreation Center	2
M-602	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-603	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-604	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-607	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-609	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-611	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-614	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-616	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-621	Barracks	Barracks	2
M-622	Barracks	Barracks	2

**MONTFORD POINT CAMP NO. 1 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 3 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
M-103	Boiler Plant	Grounds Maintenance	3
M-119	Gun Shed	Maintenance/Office	3
M-120	Gun Shed	HQ/Tool Shop	3
M-121	Gun Shed	Office/Warehouse	3
M-133	Post Exchange Storehouse	Storage	3
M-625	Steam Plant	Steam Plant	3

**Treatment Goals for the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District**

- Maintain the historical integrity of the historic district.
- Continue to use the historic buildings in manners consistent with their historic character and that minimize 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 historic district.

**Design Standards for the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District**

1. Contributing Site Features

- Orientation of buildings along Montford Landing Road and Harlem Drive and the quadrangle formed by the former homosote hut camp
- Uniform setbacks
- Open spaces by former ballfields along the east side of Montford Landing Road south of Roanoke Road
- Open spaces created by building setbacks, spacing along the roadway, and among the buildings
- Buildings at right angles or parallel to one another

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the buildings' original spatial arrangement in relation to one another, the surrounding open spaces, and the road system.
- Retain the current seminatural open space occupying the grassy former ballfield area.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic district.

- When new construction must occur within the historic district boundaries, maintain the historic pattern of setback, orientation, and spacing.

## 2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- One to two stories high
- Pitched roofs (gable, gable-on-hip)
- Symmetrical rectangular plans, some with wings
- Exterior walls of german siding, stuccoed construction tile block, or brick
- Buildings either parallel or perpendicular to Montford Landing Road or Harlem Drive also oriented toward former homosote hut camp quadrangle
- Symmetrical elevations
- Recessed entrances on construction tile block buildings
- Multiple buildings from same design

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain elements that unify the historic district: common roof lines and shapes, scale, and external symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the external symmetry of the contributing buildings, especially along the principal elevations facing Montford Landing Road.
- New construction replacing a historic building should replicate the scale, footprint, and massing of the building it replaces.
- New construction anywhere within the historic district should incorporate the treatments outlined in these Design Standards for the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District.
- Maintain the principal building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations of similarly designed buildings.

## 3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway pattern of Montford Landing Road, Harlem Drive, Roanoke Road, Chowan Road, Neuse Road, Pamlico Road, and Catawba Road
- Sidewalks, paths follow rectilinear theme by running parallel/perpendicular to buildings, roads

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of roadway, sidewalk, and path alignments.
- Locate new parking on periphery of the historic district or to the rear of the buildings.
- Create smaller parking lots consistent with the scale of the district, rather than large undifferentiated gravel or paved expanses.

## 4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Lawns surrounding the buildings
- Large grassy expanse occupying former ballfield area
- Treed area to rear (west) of buildings along west side of Montford Landing Road



### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain existing landscape elements to greatest extent possible.

## 5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Simplified Colonial Revival style
- Monolithic concrete foundations or piers either low or at grade
- Pitched roofs, extended eaves, and exposed rafter feet on frame buildings, box cornices on construction tile block buildings
- Hipped, dome-like roof that crowns brick pool building
- Symmetrically spaced fenestration openings
- Rectilinear floor plans
- Ornament concentrated on entrances, entry hoods with brackets on frame buildings, recessed brick surrounds on construction tile
- Corbeled piers on brick building
- German siding or stucco 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 a building's historic exterior appearance and be compatible with original in terms of visual qualities.

## 6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Symmetrical fenestration
- Wooden window units composed of multiple-light sliding sash
- Wooden doors with multiple horizontal panels and upper lights
- Side lights and transoms crowning entrances of construction tile block buildings
- Brick surrounds on fenestration of construction tile block buildings
- Recessed entrances on construction tile block buildings

### *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 Interiors

- Building 139: the 110x60-foot swimming pool

The qualities of association and design that make the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District eligible for the National Register are expressed through external characteristics as discussed above.

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the swimming pool.
- Alter interior spaces in ways that avoid changes to exteriors of contributing historic buildings.

**MANAGEMENT PLAN**  
**MONTFORD POINT CAMPS NOS. 2 AND 2A HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
**MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

**Significance of the Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A Historic District**

In response to the rapid mobilization demanded by World War II, the Marine Corps erected camps for advanced or secondary training in addition to recruit training. Considered temporary installations, camps typically featured less substantial, temporary structures, such as canvas tents, fiberboard huts, steel Quonsets, or one- or two-story wood-frame buildings. At the Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A, one of a series of camps erected at Montford Point to house and train new African-American recruits and post-boot camp trainees following a policy of strict segregation, the Marine Corps utilized semipermanent, clay tile block construction. The camps followed the composition of the battalion training unit, similar to the regimental units at Hadnot Point, which in its most elemental form consisted of barracks and an associated mess hall. At Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A, the barracks consisted of individual platoon buildings. Marines undergoing training at Camp No. 2 as part of the Messman's Branch occupied platoon barracks along Company Street West; ammunition and depot company trainees were housed in the barracks located along Company Street East. White officers and special enlisted personnel were accommodated in the adjacent Camp No. 2A. The camps also possessed battalion administrative and support facilities, including a headquarters, a post exchange, warehouses, an officers' mess, an enlisted mess, and segregated washroom facilities. Physically separate from the main Hadnot Point area, Montford Point was chosen by Marine officials for the training and housing of African-American recruits in order to maintain more easily the strict segregation of white and African-American Marines required at that time and to limit potential for racial disturbances.

Documenting these significant historical themes related to the "Training Unit" within the historic context "The Black Marine Training Experience, Montford Point," the Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Built between 1942 and 1943 in order to house and train the Marine Corps' first African-American enlistees for the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Composite Defense Battalions, as well as 63 combat-support companies, the Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A relate directly to the Marine Corps' primary mission during World War II, providing Marines with the skills and instruction necessary for conducting war. The Camps are also directly associated with the recruitment and training of the first African-Americans to enter the Marine Corps. In addition, the Camps reflect the hierarchical organizational structure of the battalion-group training unit composed of barracks, mess halls, warehouses, and associated administration and support structures. Established in response to the Marines' policy of providing identical but separate facilities for white and black recruits, the Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A Historic District is also eligible for the National Register as a distinctive built environment reflecting and reinforcing military organization and hierarchy.

**Treatment of Built Environment Categories**

The Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A Historic District *as a whole* is a Category 1 resource worthy of long-term preservation and investment because it possesses a very high degree of integrity of association, location, design, setting, and feeling, and good integrity of materials and workmanship, and because it (a) possesses central importance in defining and maintaining the historic character of a significant aspect of MCB Camp Lejeune; (b) has unusual importance for the

interpretation of history, military organization, and military tradition; (c) represents a major investment of resources that should not be wasted if such waste can be avoided; (d) has considerable potential for continuing or adaptive reuse by the Marine Corps; and (e) is highly valued by MCB Camp Lejeune and the Marine community.

The following table lists the buildings contributing to the historic district by building number, and provides the Treatment of Built Environment Category for each building.

**MONTFORD POINT CAMPS NOS. 2 AND 2A HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES  
FOR CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES  
LISTED BY BUILDING NO.**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
M-200	Administration	Administration	2
M-201	Mess Hall and Demonstration Building for Officers	Instruction	2
M-202	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Instruction	2
M-203	Warehouse	Instruction	3
M-205	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Detached Head	2
M-206	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Detached Head	2
M-207	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Detached Head	2
M-208	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Detached Head	2
M-209	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Detached Head	2
M-210	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Detached Head	2
M-211	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-212	Platoon Barracks	Storage	2

<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
M-213	Platoon Barracks	Storage	2
M-214	Platoon Barracks	Storage	2
M-215	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-216	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-217	Platoon Barracks	Applied Instruction Building	2
M-218	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-219	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-220	Platoon Barracks	Supply	2
M-221	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-222	Platoon Barracks	Administration	2
M-223	Platoon Barracks	Administration	2
M-224	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-225	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-226	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-227	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-228	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-229	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-230	Heating Plant	Heating Plant	3
M-231	Bachelor Officer Quarters	Bachelor Officer Quarters	3
M-232	Platoon Barracks	Bachelor Officer Quarters/Staff Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters	2

<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
M-233	Platoon Barracks	Bachelor Officer Quarters/Staff Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters	2
M-234	Platoon Barracks	Bachelor Officer Quarters/Staff Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters	2
M-235	Platoon Barracks	Bachelor Officer Quarters/Staff Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters	2
M-236	Platoon Barracks	Bachelor Officer Quarters/Staff Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters	2
M-237	Heating Plant	Steam Heat Building	3
M-238	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Storage	2
M-239	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Storage	2
M-240*	Mess Hall and Post Exchange	Staff Non-Commissioned Officers' Club	3

\*demolished through consultation

The following two tables enumerate the contributing buildings composing Category 2 and Category 3 buildings, respectively, listed by building number.

**MONTFORD POINT CAMPS NOS. 2 AND 2A HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 2 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
M-200	Administration	Administration	2

<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
M-201	Mess Hall and Demonstration Building for Officers	Instruction	2
M-202	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Instruction	2
M-205	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Detached Head	2
M-206	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Detached Head	2
M-207	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Detached Head	2
M-208	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Detached Head	2
M-209	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Detached Head	2
M-210	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Detached Head	2
M-211	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-212	Platoon Barracks	Storage	2
M-213	Platoon Barracks	Storage	2
M-214	Platoon Barracks	Storage	2
M-215	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-216	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-217	Platoon Barracks	Applied Instruction Building	2
M-218	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-219	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-220	Platoon Barracks	Supply	2
M-221	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2

<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
M-222	Platoon Barracks	Administration	2
M-223	Platoon Barracks	Administration	2
M-224	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-225	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-226	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-227	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-228	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-229	Platoon Barracks	Instruction	2
M-232	Platoon Barracks	Bachelor Officer Quarters/Staff Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters	2
M-233	Platoon Barracks	Bachelor Officer Quarters/Staff Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters	2
M-234	Platoon Barracks	Bachelor Officer Quarters/Staff Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters	2
M-235	Platoon Barracks	Bachelor Officer Quarters/Staff Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters	2
M-236	Platoon Barracks	Bachelor Officer Quarters/Staff Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters	2
M-238	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Storage	2
M-239	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Storage	2



**MONTFORD POINT CAMPS NOS. 2 AND 2A HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 3 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
M-203	Warehouse	Instruction	3
M-230	Heating Plant	Heating Plant	3
M-231	Bachelor Officer Quarters	Bachelor Officer Quarters	3
M-237	Heating Plant	Steam Heat Building	3
M-240*	Mess Hall and Post Exchange	Staff Non-Commissioned Officers' Club	3

\* demolished through consultation

**Treatment Goals for the Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A Historic District**

- Maintain the historical integrity of the historic district.
- Continue to use the historic buildings in manners consistent with their historic character and that minimize 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 historic district.

**Design Standards for the Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A Historic District**

1. Contributing Site Features

- Orientation of buildings along Coolidge Road, Taft Road, Harding Road, Hayes Street, Company Street West, and Company Street East
- Uniform setbacks
- Open spaces created by building setbacks, spacing along roads, spacing among the buildings

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the buildings' original spatial arrangement with respect to one another, the shoreline, the surrounding open spaces, and the road system.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic district.
- When new construction must occur within the historic district boundaries, maintain the historic pattern of setback, orientation, and spacing.

## 2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- Principally one-story plans
- Rectangular plans
- Pitched roofs (gable or hipped)
- Stuccoed construction tile block construction
- Multiple buildings of same design repeated in rows
- Former platoon barracks (Buildings M-211 through M-229) oriented parallel to one another and perpendicular to adjacent roads

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain elements that unify the historic district: common rooflines and shapes, scale, and repetitive placement of platoon barracks and washrooms.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the repetitive pattern of the platoon barracks and washrooms.
- New construction replacing a historic building should replicate the scale, footprint, and massing of the building it replaces.
- New construction anywhere within the historic district should incorporate the treatments outlined in these Design Standards for the Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A Historic District.
- Maintain the primary building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations of similarly designed buildings.

## 3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway pattern of Coolidge Road, Harding Road, Taft Road, Hayes Street, Company Street West, and Company Street East
- Sidewalks reinforce rectilinear theme by running parallel or perpendicular to buildings

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of roadway and sidewalk alignments.

## 4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Grass lawns surrounding and separating buildings
- Treed area north of Building 240 visually and physically separating Camp 2's rows of platoon barracks from Camp 2A

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain existing landscape elements to greatest extent possible.

## 5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Utilitarian building forms
- Concrete foundations either low or at grade
- Pitched roofs, extended eaves, and exposed rafters with fascia boards
- Wood siding in gable peaks
- Rectilinear floor plans
- Ornament concentrated on entrances, bracketed entry hoods
- White stuccoed exterior walls

### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

## 6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Symmetrical fenestration
- Wooden window units composed of multiple-light sliding sash
- Wooden doors with multiple horizontal panels, many with upper lights
- Recessed entrances on former Bachelor Officer Quarters (M-231)

### *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 Building Interiors

The qualities of association and design that make the Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A Historic District eligible for the National Register are expressed through external characteristics as discussed above.

### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

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

**Significance of the Naval Hospital Historic District**

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

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

**Treatment of Built Environment Categories**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Treatment Goals for the Naval Hospital Historic District**

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

**NAVAL HOSPITAL BUILDING H-1**

**Design Standards for the Naval Hospital**

1. Contributing Site Features

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

*Appropriate Treatments*

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

## 2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

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

### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

## 3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

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

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of the roadway and sidewalk alignments.

## 4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

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

### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

## 5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

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

### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

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

### **Design Standards for Surgeon's Row**

#### 1. Contributing Site Features

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

### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

#### 2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

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



- Poured concrete drive leading from cul-de-sac

*Appropriate Treatments*

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

3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

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

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of the roadway and sidewalk alignments.

4. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

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

*Appropriate Treatments*

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

5. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

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

*Appropriate Treatments*

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

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

## 6. Contributing Characteristics of Interiors

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

### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

**MANAGEMENT PLAN  
BUILDINGS PT-4, PT-5, AND PT-6  
PARACHUTE TRAINING HISTORIC DISTRICT  
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

**Significance of the Parachute Training Historic District**

As part of the Marines' planned use of paratroop landings in offensive support of amphibious assaults, parachute training facilities were established at Camp Lejeune and at Camp Gillespie near San Diego, California, in mid-1942. Camp Lejeune's facilities included three steel training towers with associated equipment buildings (PT-4, PT-5, PT-6), a parachute storage and packing building (PT-1), a training building with airplane fuselage mock-ups (PT-2), jumping platforms, and a small heating plant (PT-3). After training four battalions of paratroop Marines at Camp Lejeune, the Marine Corps consolidated the Lejeune and Gillespie programs into one program stationed at Camp Gillespie in July 1943. The Marines discontinued their parachute training program altogether prior to the war's end because of its ineffectiveness as a weapon in the islands in the Pacific theater. Although somewhat short-lived, the Camp Lejeune parachute program served an important role in Camp Lejeune's overall mission of training and preparing personnel for combat roles.

By supplying parachute training, the three buildings contributing to the Parachute Training Historic District directly participated in and supported training critical to the survival of paratroop Marines. Associated with Camp Lejeune's primary mission during World War II, providing Marines with the skills and instruction necessary for conducting war, the Parachute Training Historic District meets significance criteria for the National Register as a "Training Facility" under the historic context "Marine Mobilization and Training." Built by the Marines expressly to instruct its personnel in parachute jumping and landing skills, the Parachute Training buildings also reflect the military's development of distinctive specialized structures utilized solely for training personnel in specific skills necessary for conducting war. As a result, the three Parachute Training buildings are also eligible for the National Register within the historic context "Marine Mobilization and Training" as specialized buildings developed by the military for the instruction of its personnel in parachute skills.

**Treatment of Built Environment Category**

The Parachute Training Historic District *as a whole* is a Category 2 resource since the district and its contributing resources possess sufficient significance, continuing or adaptive use potential, or other value to merit consideration for long-term preservation, and because they (a) have architectural value which is not central to defining or maintaining the character of the installation; (b) are good but not outstanding examples of the specialized architecture developed by the Marines to assist in the instruction of personnel; (c) can contribute to the interpretation of Camp Lejeune's history but are not central to that interpretation; (d) represent a significant investment of resources but not such a great investment that their destruction would constitute a major waste of such resources; and (e) have potential for continuing or adaptive use.

The properties should be subject to long-term preservation as long as their 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 buildings contributing to the historic district by building number, and provides the Treatment of Built Environment Category for each building.

**PARACHUTE TRAINING HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES  
FOR CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
PT-4	Captive Parachute Tower Building	Base Game Warden	2
PT-5	Free Parachute Tower Building	Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) Station	2
PT-6	Controlled Parachute Tower Building	Administration Building	2

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

**PARACHUTE TRAINING HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 2 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

<b>Building No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
PT-4	Captive Parachute Tower Building	Base Game Warden	2
PT-5	Free Parachute Tower Building	Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) Station	2
PT-6	Controlled Parachute Tower Building	Administration Building	2

## **Treatment Goals for the Parachute Training Buildings**

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

## **Design Standards for the Parachute Training Buildings**

As the historic district consists of discontinuous historical properties, and the three Parachute Training buildings possess common architectural characteristics and historical significance, the following design standards apply to all three buildings.

### **1. Contributing Site Features**

- Relative isolation of the individual buildings from one another and from other buildings
- Lack of strong orientation to nearby road networks
- Surrounding open space

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the buildings' relative isolation with respect to one another and other buildings.
- Maintain the surrounding open space.
- Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic properties.
- When new construction must occur within the historic property boundaries, utilize smaller massing for the new construction.

### **2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation**

- Two-and-one-half-story square block
- Square plan
- Pyramidal roof with central square pyramidal roofed cupola tower
- Entrances located on opposing elevations

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain elements that identify the buildings' association with parachute training: common rooflines and shapes, scale, and external symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other alterations that disrupt the external symmetry of the buildings or their cupola towers.
- Maintain the building approaches and entrances.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations of the buildings.

### 3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

Circulation patterns do not contribute to the National Register eligibility of the Parachute Training Buildings.

### 4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Open space and lawns surrounding the individual buildings
- Concrete footers for former parachute towers in yards adjacent to training buildings

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain existing open space and lawns to greatest extent possible.
- Retain concrete footers of former parachute towers for interpretive value.

### 5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Specialized utilitarian building form
- Symmetrical elevations
- Molded wood box cornices
- Slender metal-sheathed openings on each of PT-4's main roof slopes formerly used as cable guides
- Square metal drying vents flanking central window bays on opposing first-story elevations
- Stuccoed exterior walls 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 a building's historic exterior appearance and be compatible with original in terms of visual qualities.

### 6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Metal multi-paned industrial sash with pivoting awning windows on PT-4 and PT-5
- Wooden multiple-light sliding sash window units on PT-6
- Metal doors with wire glass upper lights on PT-4 and PT-5
- Wooden doors with horizontal panels and upper lights on PT-6
- Cast stone sills

#### *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 Interiors

- First-story open floor plans with enclosed machine rooms in PT-4 and PT-5
- Enclosed cupola parachute drying area in PT-4 and PT-5

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain the first-story open floor plans in PT-5 as long as feasible in the context of the military mission.
- Retain the enclosed cupola drying areas in PT-4 and PT-5 as long as feasible in the context of the military mission.
- Alter interior spaces in ways that avoid changes to building exteriors.

**MANAGEMENT PLAN  
STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

This management plan is to be used in association with procedures outlined in Chapter 3 of the Historic Buildings Management Handbook. It covers those buildings and structures listed in Table 3-1 in the Management Handbook whose facility numbers are prefixed by RR and SRR.

**Significance of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District**

The Rifle Range compound was designed to enable Marines to achieve and maintain the Corps-wide requirement of proficiency in the use of pistols and rifles. 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 Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District is therefore directly and importantly associated with Camp Lejeune's historic wartime mission, and continues to perform the functions for which it was originally designed and built.

Illustrative of this significant historical theme related to the "Training Unit" within the historic context "Marine Mobilization and Training," the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. 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 Bachelor Officer Quarters (BOQ) and officer 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 in the early 1940s by the architectural/engineering firm Carr and Greiner to specifications of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. These designs were replicated throughout Camp Lejeune. This replication and overall consistency with respect to design, scale, materials, and proportions is one of the most important visual qualities of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District and of Camp Lejeune as a whole.

**Treatment of Built Environment Categories**

The Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District *as a whole* is a Category 1 resource worthy of long-term preservation and investment, because it possesses very high integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and (a) possesses central importance in defining and maintaining the historic and architectural character of MCB Camp Lejeune; (b) represents a major investment of resources that should not be wasted if such waste can be avoided; and (c) has considerable potential for continuing use by the Marine Corps.

The following table lists the buildings contributing to the historic district by building number, and provides the Treatment of Built Environment Category for each building.



**STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES  
FOR CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

<b>Building/ Structure No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
RR1	Barracks	Barracks	2
RR2	Barracks	Barracks	2
RR3	Mess Hall	EM Dining Hall	2
RR4	Barracks	Barracks	2
RR5	Barracks	Barracks	2
RR6	Battalion Warehouse	Fire Station	2
RR7	Battalion Warehouse	Maintenance	2
RR8	Theater	Gymnasium	2
RR9	Bachelor Officer Quarters	BEQ	2
RR10	Camp Exchange	PX	2
RR10A	Camp Exchange Warehouse	Exchange Warehouse	3
RR11	Armory	Armory/Instruction	2
RR12	Infirmary	Administration	2
RR13	Battalion Warehouse	Auto Maintenance	2
RR14	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	2
RR15	Central Heating Plant	Central Heating Plant	2
RR16	Target House	Storage	2
RR17	Range House	Administration	2
RR19	Target House	Storage	2
RR20	Range House	Range Op Center	2
RR22	Range House	Range Op Center	2
RR24	Range House	Range Op Center	2
RR26	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR27	Latrine	Latrine	3

<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building/ Structure No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
RR28	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR48	School Building	Scout Sniper School	3
RR49	School Building	All Ranks Club	3
RR50	School Building	Instruction	3
RR51	School Building	Administration	3
SRR18	Magazine	Magazine	2
SRR21	Magazine	Magazine	2
SRR23	Magazine	Magazine	2
SRR25	Magazine	Magazine	2
SRR64	Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	3
SRR65	Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	3
SRR66	Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	3
SRR89	Tunnel	Tunnel	2

The following two tables enumerate the contributing Category 2 and Category 3 buildings, respectively, listed by building number.

**STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 2 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

<b>Building/ Structure No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
RR1	Barracks	Barracks	2
RR2	Barracks	Barracks	2
RR3	Mess Hall	EM Dining Hall	2
RR4	Barracks	Barracks	2
RR5	Barracks	Barracks	2
RR6	Battalion Warehouse	Fire Station	2
RR7	Battalion Warehouse	Maintenance	2
RR8	Theater	Gymnasium	2

<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building/ Structure No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
RR9	Bachelor Officer Quarters	BEQ	2
RR10	Camp Exchange	PX	2
RR11	Armory	Armory/Instruction	2
RR12	Infirmary	Administration	2
RR13	Battalion Warehouse	Auto Maintenance	2
RR14	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	2
RR15	Central Heating Plant	Central Heating Plant	2
RR16	Target House	Storage	2
RR17	Range House	Administration	2
RR19	Target House	Storage	2
RR20	Range House	Range Op Center	2
RR22	Range House	Range Op Center	2
RR24	Range House	Range Op Center	2
SRR18	Magazine	Magazine	2
SRR21	Magazine	Magazine	2
SRR23	Magazine	Magazine	2
SRR25	Magazine	Magazine	2
SRR89	Tunnel	Tunnel	2

**STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY 3 BUILDINGS  
LISTED BY BUILDING NUMBER**

<b>Building/ Structure No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
RR10A	Camp Exchange Warehouse	Exchange Warehouse	3
RR26	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR27	Latrine	Latrine	3

<b>TABLE (continued)</b>			
<b>Building/ Structure No.</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Treatment of Built Environment Category</b>
RR28	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR48	School Building	Scout Sniper School	3
RR49	School Building	All Ranks Club	3
RR50	School Building	Instruction	3
RR51	School Building	Administration	3
SRR64	Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	3
SRR65	Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	3
SRR66	Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	3

### **Treatment Goals for Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District**

- Maintain the historical integrity and visual continuity of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District.
- Continue to use historic buildings and structures.
- Find compatible new uses for historic buildings and structures that minimize major alteration.
- Utilize modern materials, such as vinyl siding and aluminum, in ways that maintain a building's historic exterior appearance.
- Avoid intrusions into the Historic District.

### **Design Standards for Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District**

#### 1. Contributing Site Features

- Uniform setbacks
- Regular spacing between buildings
- Buildings at right angles or parallel to one another
- Open spaces: those created by setback and spacing along roadways and among buildings, and those formed by the rifle ranges themselves

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain traditional arrangement of open spaces, buildings, paving and landscape features.
- Locate new construction outside the historic district boundaries.

- Where new construction must occur within the historic district, maintain traditional patterns of setback, orientation, and spacing.

## 2. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- One to two stories high
- Pitched roofs (gable, hip, hip-on-gable)
- Symmetrical ground plans
- Exterior walls of brick or weatherboard
- Buildings oriented toward roadways
- Regularly spaced openings, frequently symmetrical on principal facades
- Multiple buildings from same design

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain contributing elements that visually unite the buildings in the historic district: rooflines, roof shapes, scale, and external regularity and symmetry.
- Avoid additions or other exterior alterations that disrupt external symmetry, particularly of principal facades.
- New construction on the site of a historic building should replicate the scale, footprint, and massing of the building it replaces.
- New construction anywhere within the district should incorporate the treatments outlined in these Design Standards for the Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District.
- Maintain traditional primary building approaches and entries.
- Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations of buildings that have the same design.

## 3. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- Roadway pattern of Range Road (straight) and Powder Lane (curved)
- Sidewalks reinforce rectilinear theme by running parallel or perpendicular to buildings and roads
- Historical parking areas are set off Range Road opposite the ranges

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional characteristics of roadway and sidewalk alignments.
- Clearly delineate parking areas in the area of Powder Lane, providing specific entrances and exits.
- Locate new parking areas on the periphery of the district.
- Create multiple small parking lots, consistent with the scale of the district, rather than large undifferentiated gravel or paved expanses.

## 4. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- Lawns surrounding the buildings fronting on Range Road

- Large open grassy expanses, separated by stands of trees, on the rifle ranges
- Treed area to the rear of the pistol ranges

*Appropriate Treatments*

- Retain existing landscape elements to the greatest extent possible.

5. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Simplified Colonial Revival style
- Foundations low or at grade
- Pitched roofs with narrow eaves
- Evenly patterned wall openings
- Symmetrical facades
- Rectilinear, symmetrical ground plans
- Decorative elements concentrated on entries
- Brick and/or white-painted wood exterior walls
- Wood, concrete and/or metal trim, white in color
- Porches with metal or concrete roofs supported on thin pipe columns with molded caps and bases, frequently grouped in pairs or triples

*Appropriate Treatments*

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

6. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Stacked, symmetrical placement in walls
- Window units with moveable double-hung or casement sash with multiple lights
- Wood or metal window frames and sash
- Wooden doors with horizontal panels
- Exterior doors with multiple lights in upper half
- Transom lights and sidelights at principal entries
- Windows, doors, and trim painted white

*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 Interiors

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

### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Alter interior spaces in ways that avoid changes to exteriors of historic buildings.

**MANAGEMENT PLAN  
UNITED SERVICES ORGANIZATION (USO) BUILDING  
JACKSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA**

**Significance of the USO Building**

The Jacksonville USO building was completed in early 1942. The United Services Organization (USO) had been formed only a year earlier by a request from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. At the beginning of World War II Roosevelt planned to rely on private organizations to provide on-leave recreational facilities for the armed forces. Six organizations formed the USO: the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), National Catholic Community Services, National Jewish Welfare Board, and the Traveler's Aid Association. The building was constructed by the Federal Works Agency using appropriations passed as part of the Lanham Act, which included provisions for the construction of 51 USO buildings in 19 states. Of the original 51 USO buildings that were part of this original building campaign and consequently became designated as "Type A," only three survive. Besides this one in Jacksonville, N.C., the other two are located in Wilmington, N.C., and DeRidder, La. The last in DeRidder was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992 (Anderson 2004).

The Jacksonville USO was formally dedicated April 19, 1942. Two other buildings not specifically built for the USO was used by the African-American Marines and the Marine Corps Women's Reserve. Both of these centers ceased operation at the end of World War II. The USO was disbanded by Congress in 1947 and officially reactivated in 1952. The ownership of the Jacksonville USO was transferred to Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune in 1954. Since that date the base had leased the building to the Jacksonville USO.

**Treatment of Built Environment Categories**

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

**Treatment Goals for the USO Building**

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



## **Design Standards for the USO Building**

### 1. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- Central lobby with symmetrical wings
- Main entrance flanked on either side by four ribbon windows
- Aluminum canopies and the front of both eastern and western wings

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

### 2. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- Raised cinderblock foundations
- Chimney placement
- Gable and flat roofs
- Main entrance flanked on either side by four ribbon windows
- Aluminum canopies above the windows on south façade of both eastern and western wings
- Original USO sign mounted on southeastern corner of the building

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

### 3. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- Main entrance flanked on either side by four ribbon windows
- Five ribbon windows on the south façade of each wing
- Aluminum canopies above the windows on south façade of both eastern and western wings

#### *Appropriate Treatments*

- Maintain traditional spacing, size, shapes, and ornament of openings.
- Maintain traditional locations of entrances.
- When blocking openings, recess the infill to maintain consistent wall relief, in a material compatible with existing exterior walls.
- New vinyl or metal windows or fiberglass or metal doors should maintain traditional appearance.

#### 4. Contributing Characteristics of Interiors

The qualities of association and design that make the USO Building eligible for the National Register are expressed through external characteristics as discussed above.

##### *Appropriate Treatments*

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

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**APPENDIX A**

**TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES  
AND  
DRAFT TREATMENT PROTOCOLS**

Reproduced from

Department of the Navy  
Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Planning Guidelines

January 1997