

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

Archaeological Resources

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 <p>Prehistoric Artifacts</p>  <p>Historic Sketches</p>	
 <p>Bibb Map</p>	 <p>Prepared by</p>  <p>US Army Corps of Engineers Wilmington District</p>  <p>Blone Bay - Rifle Range</p>  <p>Building 1 - Base Headquarters</p>  <p>Building 2 - 2d Force Service Support Group Headquarters</p>  <p>Camp Greer - Tent Camp</p>

Historical Resources

April 2002

Final
INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN (ICRMP)
MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE
ONslow COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Prepared For:

Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

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Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune
Onslow County, North Carolina

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**INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN
MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE
ONSLow COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

Chapter 1: Background and Guidance

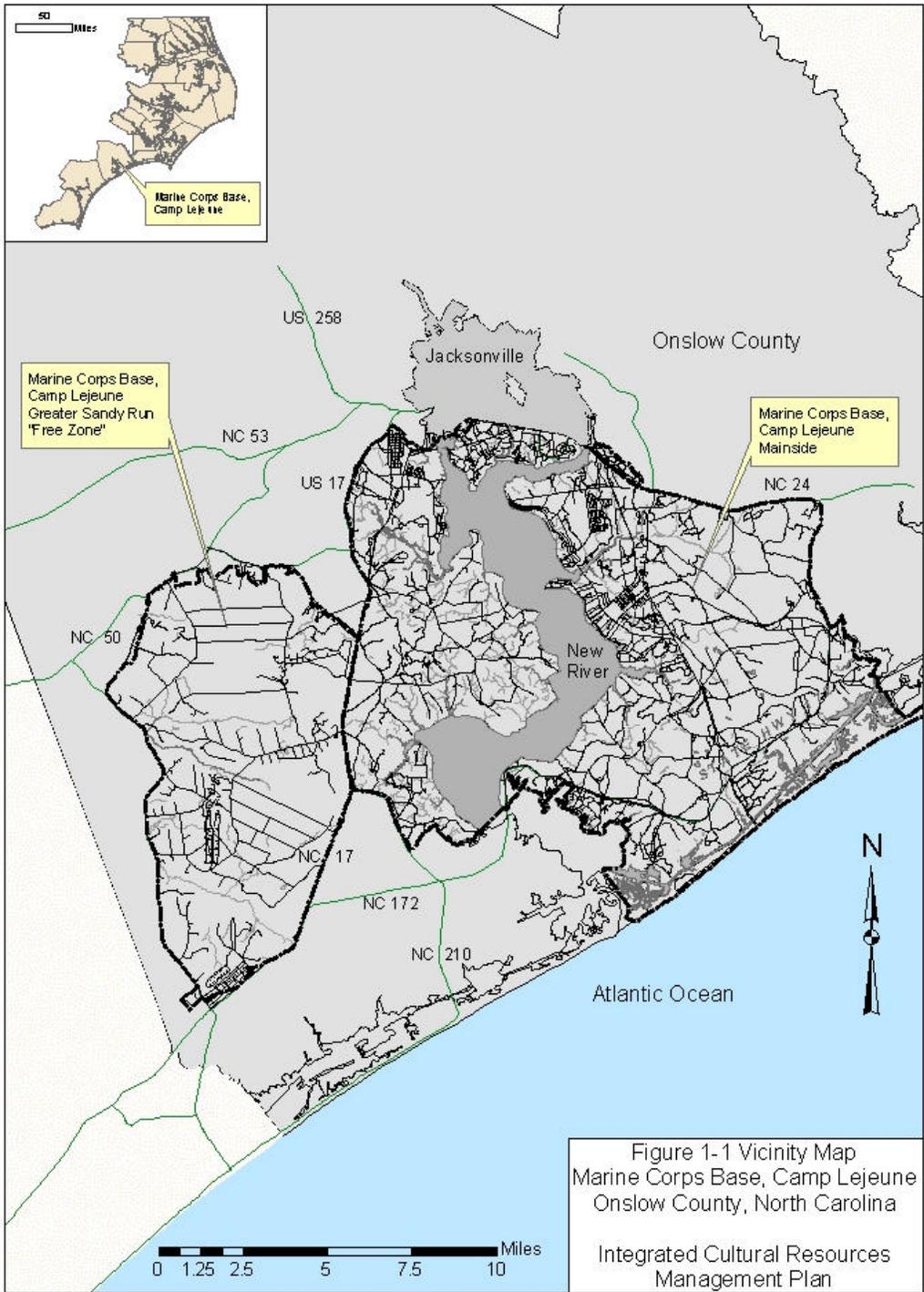
Description of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune is located approximately 300 miles south of Washington DC in Onslow County, in southeastern North Carolina. The base is located in close proximity to Jacksonville, North Carolina, the county seat of Onslow County. The base encompasses approximately 151,000 acres. The base is split north to south by US Highway 17. The Mainside Area, which was constructed mainly in the mid 1940's is located east of Highway 17 and the Greater Sandy Run Area, which was acquired in the mid 1990's is located west of Highway 17. As shown in Figure 1-1, water is a dominant feature of the landscape of Camp Lejeune. The base surrounds the upper two thirds of the New River Estuary and the southeastern boundary on Onslow Beach faces the Atlantic Ocean. The base is home to an active duty, dependent, retiree and civilian employee population of nearly 150,000 people.

Camp Lejeune is the home of "Expeditionary Forces in Readiness." For more than a half-century, Camp Lejeune has been the home base for the II Marine Expeditionary Force, 2d Marine Division, 2d Force Service Support Group (2d FSSG) and other combat units and support commands. There are five major Marine Corps commands and one Navy command aboard Camp Lejeune: Marine Corps Base owns all the real estate, operates entry-level and career-level formal schools and provides support and training for tenant commands; the Command Element, II Marine Expeditionary Force (II MEF) conducts operational planning for Fleet Marine Force (FMF) commands; 2nd Marine Division is the Ground Combat Element of II MEF; 2d Force Service Support Group is the Combat Service Support Element of II MEF; II MEF Augmentation Command Element is prepared to augment, reinforce, or reconstitute active component headquarters/MAGTFs and the function as an independent MAGTF Command Element; and the Naval Hospital provides primary medical care to Marines and Sailors and their families stationed at Camp Lejeune and Marine Corps Air Station New River.

Environment

"Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune lies within an inter-riverine zone of the Outer Coastal Plain of North Carolina. This portion of the Outer Coastal Plain has been defined as the "Sea Island section," and is characterized by a smooth, arcuate coastline, relatively small estuaries, and offshore islands rather than extensive barrier beaches (Soller and Mills 1991). Immediately inland from the coastline large areas of wetlands, classified as pocosins or southeastern shrub bogs, frequently occur. Other characteristics of the Outer Coastal Plain include the presence of brackish/salt water estuaries, which contrast with the tidal, but freshwater, streams of the Inner Coastal Plain. Also notable is an absence of primary outcroppings of lithic material. Lithic materials are found instead in the form of cobbles and pebbles, located along shorelines and stream valleys. Aquatic food resources of the Outer Coastal Plain include oysters, shrimp, crabs, and clams, while landward, within the Inner Coastal Plain, anadromous fish, freshwater clams, and mussels predominate.



Climate

“The climate of Onslow County is temperate-subtropical, with long, hot summers and short, mild winters. At Maysville, located about 25 miles northeast of the GSRA Area, the average annual temperature is 60.9 degrees Fahrenheit, with an average temperature of 43.7 degrees in January and 77.5 degrees in July (Barnhill 1992). Temperature extremes are moderated throughout the year by sea breezes from the nearby Atlantic Ocean. Annual precipitation at Maysville is 55.96 inches, most of which falls between April and September (Barnhill 1992). The growing season (200-210 days) coincides with this period (Barnhill 1992; Journey 1923). The average relative humidity is 55 percent at midafternoon, and the prevailing wind is from the southwest.”

(Reid and Pendleton 1995, 6)

Rationale for the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

This plan has been developed as a practical guide for Camp Lejeune staff in understanding and meeting their cultural resource responsibilities. It is for use primarily by Base personnel charged with direct responsibility for historic properties management and coordination, but it will also inform other project managers and officers of the kinds of activities they must coordinate with the Installation and Environment, Environmental Management Division (I & E, EMD), and of the decision path the I & E, EMD will follow in reviewing their requests. This plan presents: a review of the primary historic preservation legislation and regulations affecting actions of federal agencies, a review of the responsibilities assigned to various officers by the Commandant of the Marine Corps through Marine Corps Order 11000.19 and by Base Order 11000.19, (Chapter 1), a step-by-step guide for review and coordination of those activities which might affect archaeological properties (Chapter 2), and a step-by-step guide for assessing the effects of the various repair and maintenance treatments for historic buildings (Chapter 3). This plan is applicable to all lands administered by Camp Lejeune as shown on Figure 1-1.

Department of Defense Regulatory Requirement for an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP):

Preparation of an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan is a requirement of Department of Defense Directive 4715.3 entitled “Environmental Conservation Program” May 3,1996. This directive defines an ICRMP as a “A plan that defines the process for the management of cultural resources on DoD installations.” This regulation further clarifies an ICRMP by proscribing that:

“An ICRMP shall include, as appropriate:

1. A summary of known cultural resources information and a list and brief description of properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
2. Analysis of the sufficiency of the existing information on cultural resources and associated contexts to meet compliance requirements.

3. Information on areas that have not been inventoried and a plan for completion of the inventory.
4. Identification and prioritization of actions required to implement goals and objectives of the plan.
5. Identification of the type and location of actions that may affect cultural resources.
6. Procedures to ensure that actions of the installation and its tenants are planned and carried out in ways that protect and enhance its cultural resources.
7. Identification of unique cultural resource issues confronting the installation.
8. Preservation and mitigation strategies for threatened cultural resources.
9. Coordination processes between the installation, regulatory agencies and the public that help to ensure proper management of an installation's cultural resources.
10. Provisions for permanent storage of historic property records, as required by reference (cc) and other record keeping requirements.
11. Standard operating procedures for routine occurrences and where blanket statements can coordinate a process, such as inventories, repetitive maintenance and repair, unexpected discovery and reporting, and spill responses where cultural resources are involved and tailored for the particular conditions at the installation.
12. Procedures for the documentation of historic properties that will be altered or destroyed as a result of DoD action or assistance, in accordance with 36 CFR 79 (reference (e)).
13. Procedures for consultation with all interested groups and individuals that represent an interest in cultural resources. (See Appendix A)
14. Procedures for unanticipated discovery of an historic property or other cultural resource.
15. Procedures to ensure that all archeological collections are properly processed, maintained and preserved, in accordance with 32 CFR 22 (reference (w)).
16. Provisions for sharing appropriate cultural resources information with Federal and State agencies, nongovernmental organizations, researchers, and the general public.
17. Provisions for enforcement of cultural resource laws and regulations by professionally trained personnel.
18. Provisions for public access to cultural resources, as appropriate.”

Cultural Resources Legislation and Regulations

There are over sixteen laws, regulations, executive orders, and directives which apply to the identification and management of historic properties on Federally-owned lands. A review of the following short list will provide the reader with guidance and the context in which cultural resources must be considered by the Base.

a. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended in 1980 and 1992 brings together much of the previous Federal cultural resource legislation into a concise form. Sections 101, 106, and 110 of the Act are of major significance to Camp Lejeune.

(1) Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act establishes the National Register of Historic Places. The purpose of the National Register is to identify districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects associated with American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture that have met stringent significance criteria. The Secretary of the Interior maintains this list through the National Park Service. The National Register exists to aid in preservation of properties that are significant, in part, because of their linkage to, and integrity with, their surroundings, and are thus vulnerable in a way that items which can be removed to archives are not. Regulations governing determinations of eligibility for the National Register may be found at 36 CFR Part 60 -- The National Register of Historic Places, Interim Rule (November 1981). Technical guidance can be found in and National Register Bulletin 15 "How to Apply National Register Criteria to Evaluation" 1991 and National Register Bulletin 16, "Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms 1991."

(2) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates that each federal agency take into account in the early stages of planning the effect of their undertakings on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register (formal registration is not required), and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. 36 CFR Part 800 -- Protection of Historic Properties, establishes the legal mechanisms for reviewing undertakings under the Section 106 process

(3) Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates that each Federal agency establish a program to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties under the agency ownership or control that appear to qualify for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Guidance on Section 110 implementation is provided in the recently published Guidelines for Federal Agency Responsibilities Under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Federal Register 53(31):4727-4746, February 1988). At Camp Lejeune, the location, inventory, and nomination of all historic properties is an on-going process. A bibliography of archaeological survey and architectural surveys undertaken at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune can be found in the References Cited Section. This list is current through the cover date of this plan. This process will be documented as appropriate by the staff of I & E, EMD.

b. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990--NAGPRA -- 25 USC 3001-3013 Provides for the determination of custody, protection, and disposition of

Native American human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

c. Department of Defense Directive (DoD) 4710.1 (21 June 1984) This directive, through authority of National Historic Preservation Act and other historic preservation legislation, provides policy, prescribes procedures, and assigns responsibilities for the management of archaeological and historic resources located in and on the waters and lands under Department of Defense control. This directive applies to all Military Departments. This directive provided authority for the promulgation of implementing regulations, historic preservation awards programs, permit system to control excavation of archaeological materials, and provided the framework for the historic preservation program of the Department of Defense.

d. DoD Instruction 4715.3: Environmental Conservation Program Guarantees that all DoD conservation programs will strive to continue access to land, air, and water resources for realistic military training and testing while ensuring that the natural and cultural resources entrusted to DoD care are sustained in a healthy condition for scientific research, education, This is the Instruction and other compatible uses by future generations. All DoD that requires military facilities and installations shall within available resources installations must have an plan, program, and budget to achieve, monitor, and maintain compliance with all applicable statutes and regulations.

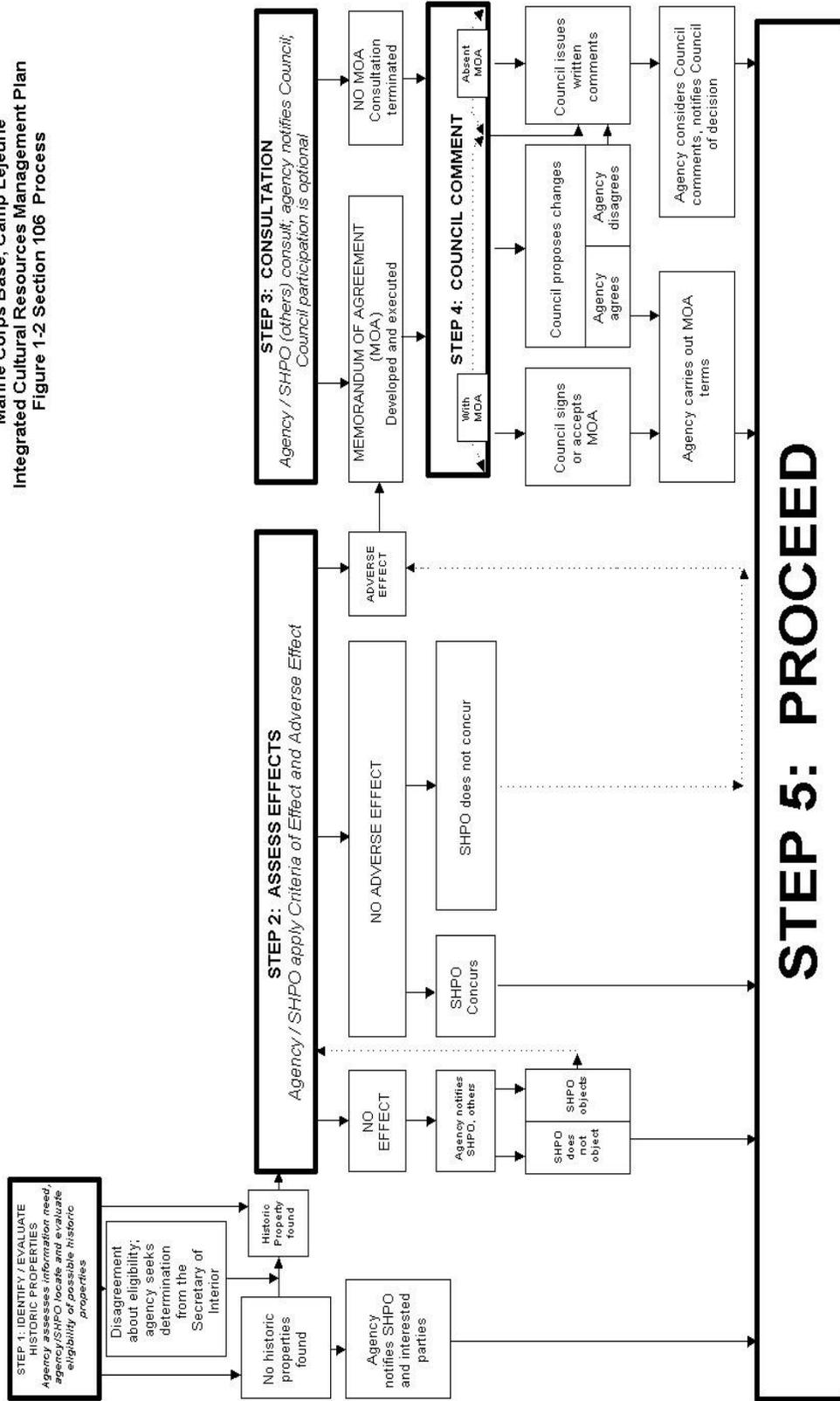
e. SECNAVINST 4000.35 Provides that a cultural resources professional appointed by the Secretary of the Navy who is supported and supervised by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Environment) to direct the DoN cultural resources program. Consultation will be initiated with SHPOS, the ACHP, Native Americans, and other interested agencies and the public whenever the DoN conducts or supports undertakings, which may affect any NHRP property.

f. Marine Corps Order 11000.19 (May 14, 1986) implements Department of Defense Directive 4710.1 within the U.S. Marine Corps (June 21, 1984), which establishes policy, procedures, and responsibilities for management of archeological and historic resources in or on waters or lands within Department of Defense control. Anyone at Camp Lejeune responsible for cultural resource management should become thoroughly familiar with the Marine Corps order.

g. Marine Corps Order P5090.2 (26 Sep 91) conforms with DOD Directive 4701.1, which provides policy, prescribes procedures and assigns responsibilities for the management of historic and archaeological resources under DOD control. It addresses Marine Corps installation responsibilities for the development and implementation of an archaeological and historic resource protection plan.

h. Camp Lejeune Base Order 11000.19 (March 24, 1988) implements Marine Corps Order 11000.19. Anyone at Camp Lejeune responsible for cultural resource management should become thoroughly familiar with this base order. Camp Lejeune's cultural resource responsibilities are basically twofold. First, pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, priorities must be established and carried out for the location, inventory, and nomination of historic properties on the Base. This is an ongoing process which will be documented in the Base Historic Preservation Plan to be developed in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement for Operation of Camp Lejeune. Secondly, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Base must review each of its undertakings to identify any potential effect on historic properties. Figure 1-2 presents a flow chart of the Section 106 Process. This plan

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune
 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
 Figure 1-2 Section 106 Process



outlines the procedures to be followed for Section 106 compliance at Camp Lejeune. These responsibilities are being implemented at Camp Lejeune through two Programmatic Agreements among the Camp Lejeune, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer. One of these PA's (Appendix A) covers the treatment of archaeological sites at Mainside Camp Lejeune and Greater Sandy Run. The other PA (Appendix B) covers the treatment of historic buildings.

Chain of Responsibility at Camp Lejeune

Marine Corps Order 11000.19 establishes a chain of responsibility for cultural resource management. Within the Marine Corps, the Commandant of the Marine Corps has overall responsibility for management through his agent, the Natural Resources Management Officer. Within the individual installations, such as Camp Lejeune, the Commanding General, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, is responsible for cultural resource management. At Camp Lejeune, the Commanding General has designated the Assistant Chief of Staff, Installation and Environment (AC/S I & E) administrator of these responsibilities.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance for cultural resource management is provided to the Marine Corps by the Mobile District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers through a generic support agreement. This agreement calls for local Army Corps of Engineer districts to provide support to Marine Corps installations. For Camp Lejeune, this technical support is provided on request by the Wilmington District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The technical support provided by the Wilmington District is limited to professional archeological consulting services. Inter-agency coordination is the responsibility of the EMD, I & E per Base Order 11000.19.4.c. and subsequent guidance.

Reporting of Inadvertent Disturbance of Archaeological Sites

Inadvertent disturbance of archeological sites shall be immediately reported to the EMD, I & E. Any person observing or otherwise aware of the disturbance of a Native American grave site or the discovery of human remains is required, under NAGPRA, to protect the site from further damage, and to notify the land manager. The EMD, I & E should be immediately notified. In any consultation with the NC SHPO and the ACHP, the Marine Corps will give particular attention to the requirements of NAGPRA and, when applicable, include Native Americans in the consultation. The Marine Corps will consult with the Native Americans, SC SHPO, and ACHP to take such actions as feasible and prudent to advance the purposes of NAGPRA.

Public Involvement Initiatives

The Camp Lejeune Self Guided Tour: The Camp Lejeune Self-Guided Tour was designed as a way for visitors to become familiar with the base, its history, and environment. It is also a way to bring the base and the surrounding community closer together. The tour consists of 25 points of interest. These points are marked by large white signs with numbers that are coordinated with the site numbers in the tour book. The tour will take visitors from pre-Colonial America to the cutting edge of technology. The points of interest are spread over a wide area, spanning from mainside Camp Lejeune, to Courthouse Bay, to Camp Geiger. The

tour begins at the main gate, and ends at the Beirut Memorial in front of Camp Johnson. The tour does not limit itself to historical buildings. Other landmarks give the tour variety. These include things like the massive oak tree, located next to the Base Theater, which is estimated at more than 350 years old. The tour also points out several vital training areas in the Camp Lejeune area. The Stone Bay rifle range, along with training areas at Camp Johnson and Camp Geiger, are all included on the tour. The legacies of Marines past are witnessed on the tour. The Montford Point Cemetery and the North Carolina Veteran's Cemetery are both located near Camp Johnson. These two sites are the final resting places for veterans and families from the Civil and Revolutionary Wars. At the end of the tour stands the Beirut Memorial, in front of Camp Johnson. This monument serves as a reminder of Marines and Sailors who lost their lives in Beirut, Lebanon and during the Grenada invasion. In process of construction is a memorial to Viet Nam veterans. This Self Guided Tour can be accessed online at: <http://www.lejeune.usmc.mil/main/Tour.html>.

The Marine Oral History Project: In the late 1990s Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune initiated a Popular History and Oral History Project to help educate Marines assigned to Camp Lejeune. The Oral History Project included interviews with twenty-one individuals which were conducted in 1999. Thirteen of these interviews were subsequently transcribed and reviewed. Four additional transcripts were prepared. One is from a 1985 interview with a long-time Jacksonville newspaperman and noted personality, Mr. Billy Arthur. The other three, Lt. Col. Bozarth, Capt. Ruse, and Maj. Updegrave, are from tapes of interviews conducted by L. J. Kimball (Lt. Col. USMC Ret) in his own research efforts from 1994 to 1999. The Oral History volume includes seventeen transcripts which recount experiences of men and women who served, or now serve, in the Marine Corps, ranging in rank from Lance Corporal to Major General. Some became Marines at Camp Lejeune during World War II, while others completed tours of duty there in later decades. Still others report to Camp Lejeune for duty today. (already cited)

Popular History: A popular history of Camp Lejeune is currently being prepared for the base under contract. The objective is to prepare a historical narrative about Camp Lejeune from its World War II origins to the present that will appeal to the general reader. That portion of the narrative concerning MCB, Camp Lejeune during World War II will be adapted from the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Properties Documentation Form, World War II Construction, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, prepared by Louis Berger and Associates which is on file at the base. Additional research has been conducted as required to prepare that portion of the narrative spanning the period from 1950 to the present. Sources of information included Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington, D.C., the historic files maintained by the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Training Education, the results of the oral/archival history and Operation, and information from the Public Affairs Office. Photographs have been acquired from the files of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Marine Corps Headquarters, and the North Carolina State and the National Archives. The text portion of this popular history have been reviewed and approved by Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. The final galley proofs including photographs and maps is being prepared and the Popular History should be available for public distribution by September 2002.

Relationship Between Cultural Resources Compliance and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Process

Federal agencies should coordinate National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Compliance with the responsibilities of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) to ensure that historic and cultural properties are given proper consideration in the preparation of environmental assessments (EAs) and environmental impact statements (EISs). However, agency obligations under NHPA are independent from NEPA and must be complied with even when an EA or EIS is not required. That is, for proposed projects that are not classified as major federal actions with significant environmental impacts, MCB, Camp Lejeune must still consider impacts to historic properties and sites. Where both NEPA and the NHPA are applicable, draft EISs must integrate NHPA considerations along with other environmental impact analyses and studies. (See 40 CFR Part 1502.25.)

Staffing Requirements

MCB Camp Lejeune employs professionals who meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 Federal Register 44738-9), in disciplines appropriate to the archeological properties, to serve as its cultural resource management staff. Under present conditions, the appropriate staff shall consist of one professional archeologist who is the cultural resource manager for MCB Camp Lejeune. The Base Commander shall provide notification, as necessary, to the SHPO confirming the employment, expertise and responsibilities of the cultural resource manager. The Base Commander ensures that the activities of the cultural resource manager are integrated into the installation-level planning and approval process for projects and undertakings that may have an effect on archeological properties.

Curation

All artifacts recovered from work performed at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune will be washed, stabilized (as necessary), labeled, and bagged by provenance. At a minimum, information to be supplied with the labeled artifacts will include site name, site number, provenance unit number, county name, state, investigator or company name, name of the project, and the date of collection. All contracts for work at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune shall contain the following provision:

“The Contractor will provide for and bear all costs associated with the preparation of artifacts and records for permanent curation of all materials and the initial accessing fees charged by the facility accepting the collection recovered under this contract. The contractor is responsible for delivering the artifacts and associated records to the curation facility for permanent storage. The curatorial facility, to which the contractor will use for this contract must be identified in the submitted proposal, and must meet or exceed curation and storage guidelines furnished by the North Carolina SHPO.”

All artifacts and recovered from Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, whether by Contractor or employee of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune will be curated in accordance with the standards set forth in 36 CFR 79, - Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections.

Summary of Archaeological and Architectural Investigations at Camp Lejeune

Historic Background

"The historical sequence in Onslow County spans the period from 1713 to the present and is described in several different sources (Brown 1960; Corbitt 1950; Littleton 1981; Onslow County Historical Society 1983; North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources 1977; Pezzoni 1988a; Wayne and Dickinson 1987). Historical maps consulted for the project area included Von Haake (1896), Kerr (1882), Collet (1770), MacRae and Brazier (1833), North Carolina Corporation Commission (1913), Cram (1890), North Carolina Railroad Commission (1892), McLeod (1923), and Sawyer and Hampton (1933).

"In 1705, three Englishmen, the first settlers in Onslow County, established a settlement at Town Point on the New River on land presently occupied by Camp Lejeune. Within 20 years, the population had grown to approximately 35 families from English, German, and French Huguenot backgrounds (Sharpe 1966:956–958). Onslow Precinct was created from New Hanover County by the state legislature in 1734. The Moseley map of 1733 indicates that settlement spread along the coast and up the rivers and streams. This pattern is typical of the southern colonies. Roads connected the principal settlements; the earliest coast road followed present-day US Highway 17, crossing the New River at Sneads Ferry, and cutting across what is today Camp Lejeune Marine Base, to join present-day US Highway 17 once again (Moseley 1733).

"A county seat was platted at Mittam's Point on New River in 1742. The town, called "Johnston," was struck by a hurricane in 1752 that devastated much of the coastal southeast. In response to the destruction of the storm, instead of rebuilding Johnston the county seat was moved inland. Land was acquired from James Wantland, who operated a ferry and tavern at the site where the Boston–Charleston Post Road crossed the New River. This road was the precursor to US Highway 17 in this portion of the study area, following nearly the same route as the present-day road. The first courthouse was constructed at the new settlement of "Wantlands" in 1756. It was reportedly the first building in Onslow County to have glass windows and to be painted (Brown 1960:343). A bill officially established a town at the ferry in 1785 to be known as "Onslow Courthouse" (Brown 1960:343; Sharpe 1966:958). In 1842 the name of the town was changed to Jacksonville in honor of Andrew Jackson (Sharpe 1966:958).

"In 1845, the *Haskell and Smith Gazette*, referring to the town as Onslow Courthouse, described it as a "Post village in Onslow County, North Carolina, situated on the east side of New River. It contains a courthouse and a few dwellings" (quoted in Brown 1960:343). The current courthouse was built in 1904 and remodeled in 1951 (Sharpe 1966:958).

"Production of turpentine and naval stores (tar and pitch), which are derived from pine trees, represented the primary occupation of small and large landholders in Onslow County. Substantial acres were planted in corn, with smaller investments in wheat, flax,

rice, indigo, and hemp (Littleton 1981:62). The introduction of the cotton gin to the area in the late 1790s by Robert Whitehurst Snead, coupled with the existing slave economy, resulted in an increase in cotton production in the early nineteenth century (Littleton 1981:184). However, the sandy soil and a lack of efficient overland transportation inhibited the development of agricultural activities on the grand scale seen in other areas of the South. Prior to the Civil War no more than 20 percent of the land in Onslow County was under cultivation at any time, and after the Civil War that figure dropped to less than 10 percent.

“During the Civil War, Onslow was "overwhelmingly secessionist" (Littleton 1981:185). In 1860, several military companies were formed. Hostilities concentrated along the lower New River and Bear Inlet. Union raids, intended to quash blockade running and to demolish the coastal saltworks, occurred from 1862 to 1864. As was the case elsewhere in the South, the Civil War resulted in poverty, economic stagnation, and strained relations in Onslow County. Share-cropping and tenancy replaced plantation agriculture. In response to the gradual decline of the naval stores industry in southeastern North Carolina, local people turned to crop and livestock farming, mostly on the basis of relatively small-scale farms. Cotton began to emerge as a prominent market crop in the first postbellum decade, followed by tobacco in the 1890s, though neither became a dominant factor in the county's economy (Pezzoni 1988a:E/21–23).

“The sandy soils were perhaps better suited to cattle and swine grazing. Antebellum livestock production was moderate due to the lack of adequate transportation available for getting the herds to market. The completion of the railroad between Wilmington and Jacksonville in 1891 made livestock and crop production more profitable activities. The arrival of the railroad facilitated the transfer of goods to distant markets and promoted the development of the lumber industry and livestock agriculture. Thomas McIntyre initiated the harvest of timber from Onslow County lands, building a mill in Jacksonville which he sold to the Parmele Eccleston Lumber Company in 1893. The John L. Roper Lumber Company built a mill complex on the New River south of Jacksonville in 1906. The East Carolina Railway Company had been formed in 1887 to construct a line between New Bern and Jacksonville (Brown 1960:196). By 1890 the East Carolina company had been absorbed by the Wilmington, New Bern & Norfolk Rail Road Company, owned by New York financier Thomas G. McIntyre. By the winter of 1890/1891, 37 miles of track between Wilmington and Jacksonville had been laid. The 1892 North Carolina Railroad Commission Map of North Carolina shows the path of the railroad between Wilmington and Jacksonville. Several stations had been constructed along the corridor, including one at Folkstone (North Carolina Railroad Commission 1892).

“Shortly after the rail line was laid, the four small towns of Verona, Dixon, Folkstone, and Holly Ridge formed around the established station stops in Onslow County. The establishment of a station at Folkstone before Holly Ridge, Dixon, or Verona probably reflects the previous location of a popular Civil War-era inn, known as the Golden Place, that was located a short distance to the east of the train line at the intersection of modern US Highway 17 and the road to Sneads Ferry. By 1895, the line had been extended to New Bern, and additional stations were located at Holly Ridge and Verona (Rand McNally & Company 1895). In 1900, the Wilmington, New Bern & Norfolk merged with

the Atlantic North Carolina line and became part of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, then the third largest railway system in the state (Brown 1897, 1900; Brown 1960:198–199).

“Verona, the farthest north of the four small towns that formed around the rail stops, developed into a village at the junction of US Highway 17 and Verona Road (SR 1121). It contained several dozen houses, three churches, a post office, and a few retail stores and service stations. Verona was also the station used by the McIntyre family when visiting their Shingle-style estate, "Onslow Hall," three miles to the east. The house was located on the 2,600-acre former Old Town Point Plantation, which McIntyre had purchased and transformed into a model farm called "Glencoe." There he raised blooded horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry and held annual fairs to exhibit the products of the farm (Brown 1960:158; Littleton 1981:156). (The site of Onslow Hall is now located inside Camp Lejeune; the house is no longer extant.) Judging from the architecture currently standing, Verona appears to have played a role in Onslow County's early twentieth century tourism industry. There are several houses built in the Craftsman style along US Highway 17, several former service stations, and one cabin motel.

“Dixon, by comparison, developed primarily as a community center featuring a rail station, a post office, and a store focused around a regional elementary and high school (Brown 1960:355). The school was constructed in 1926 in conjunction with the consolidation movement that reformed the North Carolina school system in the 1920s. The consolidation movement involved the construction of larger, regional schools able to provide "social, intellectual, and moral uplift for the student body and the entire rural community" (Sumner 1990:4). The brick school at Dixon housed the local elementary classes as well as regional junior high school and high school classes. By 1953 all of the smaller surrounding schools had been abandoned and the students merged into the Dixon Consolidated School (Brown 1960:161–163). In conjunction with the school consolidation movement, the General Assembly passed the Highway Act of 1921. The construction and/or improvement of over 6,000 miles of roads was accompanied by an increase in the public schools' bus systems, and improved accessibility of the consolidated school to rural children (Sumner 1990:4). Because of its proximity to a surfaced highway, Dixon was chosen over Sneads Ferry as the site for the consolidated school (Brown 1960:161).

“Folkstone is slightly larger than Dixon but smaller than Verona. Several stores, residences, a service station, and a church form the nucleus of the community centered around the junction of US Highway 17 and Old Folkstone Road (SR 1518). The Civil War-era inn, the Golden Place, was located on Old Folkstone Road slightly east of town toward Tar Landing on property that is now part of Camp Lejeune.

“Until the 1940s, Holly Ridge was a small town with a few dwellings, a railroad station, and a post office–store–service station at the junction of US Highway 17 and Ocean Road (NC 50) (Brown 1960:355). In 1941 Holly Ridge was selected as the site for the Army's new anti-aircraft training station, Camp Davis. Within a year the civilian population grew from a few families to 1,500 residents plus an additional 2,000 military personnel (Sharpe 1966:968; Stallman 1990:12). Soon hotels, drygoods stores, a bank, and other commercial businesses were established in Holly Ridge (Brown 1960:184).

“After the initial construction of the courthouse in the eighteenth century, Jacksonville experienced little growth. Finally, in the late nineteenth century, the arrival of the railroad

and the establishment of two large sawmills initiated a boom that increased the population of Jacksonville from 170 in 1890 to 505 in 1910. In response to the invigorated economy and influx of consumers, the commercial district was expanded around the courthouse and residential neighborhoods were established to the south of town along the roads leading to the mills.

“In 1940 and 1941, the Marine Corps acquired 85,000 acres for the creation of a permanent base at Camp Lejeune. The base spans the New River from Jacksonville to Dixon, extending west to US Highway 17 and in some places east to the Atlantic Ocean. The area acquired by Camp Lejeune included the locations of the oldest settlements in Onslow County, such as the site of the 1705 settlement at Town Point, the site of Johnston, the site of the Civil War Battle of New River, and the McIntyres' Shingle-style estate, "Onslow Hall" (Brown 1960:185). Military policy prohibited the removal of standing structures from the land of Camp Lejeune, and as a result many of the finest old homes in the county were demolished.

“Jacksonville had changed very little after its turn-of-the-century growth spurt. In 1940, prior to the construction of Camp Lejeune, the population of Jacksonville was 873; 10 years later the civilian population had reached 3,960 (Sharpe 1966:966). Since the establishment of the Marine Corps Base, Jacksonville has become the focus of the residential and commercial community serving Camp Lejeune. In 1987, the city was home to approximately 52,000, the majority employed at Camp Lejeune or relatives of Marine personnel. Accompanying the influx of population in the mid-twentieth century was the development of residential subdivisions, featuring one- and two-story dwellings, and commercial strips along the principal arteries leading into Jacksonville.

“Cartographic sources from 1733 to 1896 show very little, if any, development within the GSRA Area. In 1733 a road ran from Brunswick Town on the Cape Fear River in New Hanover Precinct to the New River along roughly the same alignment as modern US Highway 17. A second road ran through the area from "Vixon" (probably modern Dixon) to the northeast branch of Cape Fear River. This road may correspond to Moores Ridge Road (SR 1103), which presently bisects the GSRA Area. SR 50, the western project boundary, was in place along with US Highway 17 by 1770. In addition to the Holly Shelter Pocosin to the northwest of the GSRA Area, the map from this year also shows several sawmills along SR 50 and ferries and taverns along US Highway 17 and the New River outside of the GSRA Area. An inn, possibly the Golden Place, in the vicinity of modern Folkstone appears at the junction of US Highway 17 and the Sneads Ferry road by 1833. By 1896 the alignment of the Wilmington & Norfolk Railroad was constructed and the towns of Holly Ridge, Dixon, and Verona were established as station stops. None of the historical maps identify properties or property owners within the GSRA Area.”

(Reid and Pendleton 1995, 23 – 27)

Architectural Investigations

Summary of Architectural Investigations: The evaluation of historic structures at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune were undertaken in three phases. The initial study, completed in February 1998, involved preparation of a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) entitled *World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, 1941-1945* (Cunning and Bowers 1998). The MPDF featured a series of historic contexts covering the design, construction, and use of MCB Camp Lejeune as a Marine Corps training base during World War II. The document also contained a discussion of property types associated with each of the historic contexts, and requirements that actual historical architectural resources corresponding to these property types would have to meet to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

In a companion submission, a list of buildings and structures at MCB Camp Lejeune that, based on preliminary investigations and the historic contexts outlined in the MPDF, appeared most likely to meet the property type registration requirements of the MPDF and the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4). These resources were recommended for more detailed examination, in order to place them securely within the appropriate historic context(s), determine their particular significance within the framework of the context or contexts, and verify their historical integrity. Both the MPDF and the list of recommended resources were reviewed and approved by Camp Lejeune and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

Camp Lejeune undertook intensive field recordation and documentary research on the buildings and structures recommended for further study to establish each resource's historical and architectural significance and integrity. After comparing the resources' significance and integrity with the levels of significance and integrity developed by the historic contexts outlined in the MPDF, Camp Lejeune's contractor, Louis Berger recommended seven districts, and four individual buildings as eligible for the National Register.

The third step in the process was the preparation of guidelines for the management and treatment of individual buildings and historic districts at Camp Lejeune that have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The purpose of these 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. These guidelines, which can be found in Appendix C, are applicable to the historic districts and individual buildings at MCB Camp Lejeune which are listed in table 3.1.

Historic Contexts, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune

The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, World War II Construction, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina, prepared by the Cultural Resources Group of Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. provides the definitive historic contexts for Camp Lejeune. This form breaks down the contexts for Camp Lejeune into 4 Contexts, Marine Corps Mobilization and Training, The Black Marine Training Experience, Command Services and the U.S. Naval Hospital.

“The multiple property documentation form for World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune represents an extension of a Phase I Architectural Survey conducted at this installation by Pan American Consultants, Inc. in 1996. That survey identified five thematic contexts and inventoried approximately 1600 buildings erected between 1941 and 1946, recommending thirty-three individual buildings for further study to assess their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The multiple property documentation form is intended to more fully develop and refine thematic contexts proposed in the 1996 study, plus an additional theme covering command services that was proposed for consideration by Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. Information presented in the multiple property documentation form was used to articulate the historic context for the World War II development of Camp Lejeune and to facilitate identification of those World War II-era historic and architectural resources on the installation that met National Register Criteria.

“Historical research for development of the historic contexts was conducted at the Marine Corps Historical Center and Navy Department Library and Naval Historical Center, both in Washington, D.C.; and at the National Archives branch in College Park, Maryland. At Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, further research was conducted in the Technical Records Office (Public Works) and in historical files maintained by the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Training, Education and Operations. A program of vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted in all areas of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune containing buildings and structures constructed during World War II for the purposes of refining property type discussions and identifying resources for subsequent evaluation within the framework of the historic contexts.

(Bowers and Simpson 1998, H-1)

“Marine Corps Mobilization and Training: Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune was established in May 1941 on 111,000 acres of coastal woodland, swamp, and marsh in Onslow County, North Carolina. Because the vast tract straddled the New River, Camp Lejeune was known first as Marine Barracks, New River. The Marine Corps intended the new base to provide training facilities for all amphibious and ground activities of the 1st Marine Division, which with the 1st Marine Air Wing and four base defense battalions comprised the Atlantic arm of the Fleet Marine Force (FMF). Although the FMF-Atlantic was to be headquartered at Marine Barracks, New River, the 1st Marine Air Wing would actually be located at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point. This base, on the Neuse River at New Bern, was activated in December 1941 and developed more or less simultaneously with Camp Lejeune.

“In December 1942 Marine Barracks, New River, was renamed Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, in honor of Gen. John A. Lejeune (1867-1942), who served as the 13th Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps from 1920 to 1929 and who had died the previous month. The base is aptly named, for under his direction training and general education in the Corps were vastly improved during the interwar period, thus helping to prepare the Marines for their role in World War II. More important, Gen. Lejeune was largely responsible for the adoption of amphibious assault as the Marine Corps' primary wartime mission, for which Camp Lejeune has been a principal training center since 1941.

“Although its west coast counterpart, Camp Pendleton, California, was larger (by a mere 10,000 acres), Camp Lejeune was designed as a permanent installation from the beginning and it

therefore received more substantial architecture. With its large size, varied terrain, and modern facilities, Camp Lejeune offered near-ideal circumstances for training any unit in the FMF. Infantry and artillery units of all kinds trained here during the war, as well as a host of specialists: radio and telephone operators and technicians, engineers, parachute troops, barrage balloon units, Seabees, field medical personnel, canine scouts, motor transport units, cooks and bakers, accountants and clerks. Camp Lejeune was also the sole training center for the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, and for the first African-Americans ever to wear a Marine uniform. From 1942 until the desegregation of the armed forces in 1948, all African-American Marines underwent recruit and advanced training at Camp Lejeune.

"Since 1946, when it was renamed Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, this station on the New River has been home to the 2nd Marine Division and the 2nd Force Service Support Group. It is also the command headquarters for II Marine Expeditionary Force, and home base for the 6th Marine Amphibious Brigade. Other major tenant activities include Marine Corps Air Station (Helicopter), New River—which was established in 1950 at Camp Lejeune's World War II airfield—and U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune, which serves the medical needs of the small city that this base has become."

(Bowers and Simpson 1998, E1-E2)

"The Black Marine Training Experience "The history of African-Americans in the United States Marine Corps prior to World War II is brief: since its establishment in 1798 none had ever served in the Corps in any capacity. Of the other major branches of the military, African-Americans were prohibited from serving in the Air Corps, and could serve in the Army only in all-black units, which were separated from white units "[in] tactical organization, in physical location, [and] in human contacts...as completely as possible." African-Americans had a long history of service in the Navy, but between 1922 and 1942 the Navy restricted their enlistment except as stewards or messmen.

"The radical about-face in the Navy Department's policy in early 1942 resulted not only from an urgent need for additional military personnel but also from domestic politics. In the Depression-weary early 1940s, African-Americans' frustration with the discrimination practiced by private industry and the armed services had reached a fever pitch. In 1940-1941, they suffered from more unemployment and poverty "than most whites had known during the worst year of the depression." Jobs in the expanding defense industries remained closed to them, and opportunities in the military—which had formerly, in spite of segregation, afforded one of the few avenues to job security and advancement—remained as restricted as ever to blacks although all the services were taking on record numbers of white recruits.

"Black leaders lobbied the administration of President Roosevelt in 1941 for relief from these strictures, threatening social unrest and a protest march on Washington if the President did not take positive action. Roosevelt wished to avoid such disruptions during the existing national emergency—for political reasons and because the U.S. not being at war was nevertheless preparing for it—and he was also sympathetic to the conditions most blacks faced, especially since he had carried the votes of northern blacks in his reelection campaign of 1940. Thus, to avoid mass demonstrations the President began in 1941 to urge more widespread, but still limited, opportunities for African-Americans in defense industries and the military. This included the enlistment of black men for general military service.

“The Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard balked at this proposition, but the Marines voiced the most strident opposition initially. The Corps's long tradition of racial exclusiveness probably grew from two related sources. First, compared to the Army and Navy, it was a relatively small force, well able to maintain its strength with white recruits. Second, the Marines provided police or security forces on ships and in the naval shore establishment, and the idea of black Marines wielding authority over white sailors would have been unacceptable to the majority of white Americans at that time. In this respect, the Marine Corps merely reflected the norms of the society in which it then existed.

“Yet by early 1942 it became apparent that "the existing system [of essentially excluding blacks from the military] involved an unacceptable waste of manpower." In April 1942, after continued pressure from the President, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox advised the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard that they would soon be required to accept blacks for service in capacities other than messmen. In May the Navy Department made public its intention to enlist 1,000 blacks per month beginning 1 June, and to form "a racially segregated 900-man defense battalion" to be trained at Marine Barracks, New River, which was then under construction.

“The Marine Corps for the most part followed the example of the Army in its policies toward African-American personnel. Its aim was to maintain the strictest segregation possible from boot camp through active duty, to prevent black noncommissioned officers (NCOs) from outranking or commanding whites, and to ensure that "few, if any" black NCOs shared the same rank as white NCOs in any unit. Qualified or promising recruits were to be advanced as quickly as possible to become NCOs, at which time they would replace white NCOs. All black units were to be commanded by specially selected white officers, most of whom were Southerners because it was thought that they would have more experience working with African-Americans.

“All training of African-American recruits from basic training onward was to take place at Camp Lejeune, and principally at a "colored cantonment" at Montford Point. Unlike white Marines who went to boot camp at either Parris Island or San Diego and were then sent elsewhere for advanced training, the entire training regimen for African-Americans was to be based at Montford Point. In order to minimize potential for "racial disturbances" the Marine Corps policy, again following Army example, stipulated that black and white troops would experience exactly the same discipline and have separate but identical recreational facilities on Marine Corps posts. This appears to have been accomplished at Montford Point.

“African-American volunteers were recruited throughout the remainder of 1942, but with little success in part because the Marines had no prior experience recruiting them. By the end of October 1942, only half the required troops for the first all-black defense battalion (the 51st Composite Base Defense Battalion) were in residence at Montford Point. The main problem was a lack of civilian-trained occupational specialists. "To avoid the large expense incurred in setting up a duplicate training facility for marine specialists, the service sought to recruit blacks who could, without training, move into many of the specialist occupations—drivers, barbers, cooks, radio operators, and the like—needed in any large combat unit." This proved impossible, probably because

without a tradition of African-American service in the Corps, qualified black men tended to sign up with other services. Given the policy of strict segregation, sending black Marines to white specialist schools was out of the question; the only solution that would maintain strict racial separation was to make use of colored specialist schools where available or to "send instructors to the Negro camp to conduct the special schools required."

"The problems of slow recruitment began to ease with the activation of the selective service system, and beginning in January 1943, 1000 black Marines were to be drafted per month. Until this time, the duty assignments available to these new Marines were limited to the 51st Composite Base Defense Battalion, the messmen's branch, and the following duties on large Marine Corps bases: messmen in general messes, chauffeurs, messengers, post exchange clerks, janitors, maintenance and policing. But the great influx of African-Americans in early 1943 was clearly more than the 51st defense battalion could accommodate, so the Secretary of the Navy authorized the creation of the 52nd Base Defense Battalion, the Marine Corps Messman Branch (later changed to Steward's Branch), and the first of 63 combat support companies (depot and ammunition companies). The depot and ammunition companies were new types of units for the Marine Corps, but because they essentially were to provide stevedores for supply depots and shore party operations, these organizations offered no new occupational opportunities to black Marines. With the exception of the defense battalions, African-American Marine units during World War II performed manual labor or mess services.

"The Marine Corps created the depot and ammunition companies as a solution to two problems. First, forming all-black base defense battalions proved difficult because they had to be built from scratch. Base defense battalions involved a number of skilled specialties, but because most blacks at that time had received less education than whites, the pool of blacks entering the Marine Corps with prior training in a particular skill was comparatively small compared to whites; this in essence, was the aforementioned shortage of specialists. Similarly, there was a shortage of black NCOs because the Marines had no existing cadre of officers, or boots for that matter, on which to draw. Compounding these two problems was the fact that these large African-American combat units had to be trained separately, and deployed and relieved intact, in accordance with the Corps' segregation policy.

"The second major difficulty prompting the creation of the depot and ammunition companies was a snag in the Marine Corps' supply system: a severe shortage of labor troops. Engineer and ordnance specialists, and service and supply battalions were in charge of handling the various kinds of equipment and supplies that the Pacific offensive required, but there simply were not enough available hands. This was true "not only at the rear and forward area support bases but in combat itself in the crucial area of shore party operations, the ship-to-shore movement of essential equipment and supplies[, and, once ashore, the handling and transportation of supplies to the front lines]." The Corps had no stevedores, and had had to resort to the inefficient practice of using combat troops and wounded men to perform this work in the forward areas.

"With the great influx of African-Americans in early 1943, the formation of separate depot companies presented a solution to both the labor shortage and the difficulty of maintaining segregated units. The depot companies would be small (initially 100 enlisted

men each), and they would require no training beyond the requisite boot camp, thereby eliminating the need to create and manage separate intensive training programs and facilities. Also, because they were small it was easier to assign and keep the unit intact, thereby maintaining racial separation, than a battalion.

“The 1st Marine Depot Company was organized at Montford Point in March 1943 with black privates and white NCOs. As qualified black NCOs became available, they replaced the white NCOs in this and all subsequent depot companies. Because these troops performed manual tasks, their stay at Montford Point after the requisite seven to eight weeks of basic training was short. Usually a depot company departed Montford point only three weeks after its formation.

“All-black ammunition companies also filled an important hole in the Corps' supply system. Conceived as the labor counterpart to the all-white "ordnance companies in the base and field depots, the ammunition companies were to load and unload, sort and stack, manhandle and guard ammunition, moving it from ship to shore to dump, and in combat, forward to the frontline troops and batteries." The ammunition companies were about twice as large as depot companies and each spent at least two months in training at Montford Point before deployment. Training included classes to familiarize the men with the types of ammunition and fuzes they would encounter, and practice in moving ammunition "from landing craft to inshore dumps." Promising candidates for promotion to NCO status were sent to camouflage school and others received special instruction in ammunition handling. Unlike the depot companies, however, line NCO positions in the ammunition companies were retained by white ordnance specialists throughout the war.

“The 1st Marine Ammunition Company was organized at Montford Point in September 1943, and from October 1943 to September 1944, two depot companies and one ammunition were activated at Montford Point each month. Ultimately, 51 “depot companies and 12 ammunition companies would be formed at Montford Point. Ironically the men in these units, most of which were posted forward to support combat units in the Pacific, experienced more fighting than the 51st and 52nd base defense battalions, which had been trained for combat.

(Bowers and Simpson 1998, E71-E74)

“Command Services: The modern-day equivalent of “Headquarters and Supply,” the term "command services", as used in this document, covers in a general way the variety of activities and functions necessary for the operation and maintenance of almost any military installation. With its resident population, a military installation like Camp Lejeune is basically a self-contained community. The range and character of services provided by the host command (administration, operations, supply, social services, and housing) varies somewhat depending upon the size of its population, the character of its tenants, and the extent to which the surrounding civilian community offers some of the same types of services. Camp Lejeune during World War II had two main tenant commands: FMF Training Center (redesigned Training Command in 1944), and U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune.

“It was the duty of the post command —Marine Barracks, New River, originally—to provide the tenants with all necessary and appropriate facilities. However, problems in the administration of the base arose in mid-1942, with the duplication of the headquarters and supply functions between Marine Barracks and its much larger tenant, the FMF training center. Ultimately, the commanding general of the training center assumed the duties of Post Commander, because by this time “the sole purpose of Camp Lejeune [was] the organization in preparation for combat of Fleet Marine Force units.” The commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, reported to the commander of the training center for the remainder of the war. All administrative, maintenance, and service functions were thus unified under one command, and coordinated with the training of Marines for combat and support roles.”

(Bowers and Simpson 1998, E83)

“U.S. Naval Hospital: The U.S. Naval Hospital, New River (Building H-1), and its dependencies were constructed on a 144-acre tract on Hadnot Point in 1942-1943. The hospital was redesignated U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune, on 1 November 1944, probably to conform to the installation it served. From its completion until the late 1980s, when the new naval hospital opened at Paradise Point, this facility served as the main hospital for the entire Marine Corps base. Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic, currently occupies the former naval hospital at Hadnot Point.

“Prior to 1940, the Navy maintained 14 hospitals in the continental United States, including a temporary facility at Parris Island dating from World War I and a new permanent facility at Quantico built in 1939-1940. Marines in San Diego received medical treatment at the Navy hospital there, until a new 1200-bed hospital was built at Camp Pendleton in 1943.

“With the establishment of the vast new training base at New River, the Marine Corps realized an urgent need for a naval hospital. As early as May 1941—only a few weeks after clearing and grading of the base began—the Corps communicated this need to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Construction of a hospital at New River was viewed “as essential” because there were no hospitals within 50 miles of the new base and because several thousand servicemen and civil servants and their families would soon live in the area. Based on an estimated future population of approximately 18,000 Navy and Marine Corps personnel, the first construction plans of late 1941 called for a temporary building with a 500-bed capacity, but after Pearl Harbor this number was soon revised upward and permanent construction was recommended.

“The site selected for the New River facility (U.S. Naval Hospital No. 45), was the tip of Hadnot Point where Wallace Creek enters the New River. This conformed to the Navy’s habit of locating its hospitals well away from other activities in order to prevent the spread of contagions and to buffer the patients from noise. Prominent sites overlooking bodies of water were common locations for Navy hospitals, because of the better ventilation usually associated with such sites. In the case of Camp Lejeune, the hospital reservation would be sufficiently removed from the main administrative and industrial area, but near enough to be convenient to the centers of population and activity at Hadnot Point and Paradise Point.

The new hospital also typified naval hospitals in spatial organization and design. The main hospital was to have two-story wings attached to the three-story central administration and subsistence block, following the design of the naval hospital at Long Beach, California, built in 1941-42. It was standard Navy practice to house administrative activities in one building and subsistence and recreation activities in a separate building attached to the rear of the first. Medical wards were in long rectangular wings, perpendicular to the main block. These wings often extended far in front of the central buildings so that the main entrance was reached by a circular or U-shaped drive. New wards could be added as needed, and all were connected to the central block by a long hyphen—basically a continuous covered or enclosed walkway—through the middle or at the ends of the wings. This arrangement permitted almost endless expansion of medical facilities, and by the end of World War II, some naval hospitals consisted of a phalanx of wards with miles of connecting corridors.

“At New River, two wings that had been considered for future construction were by December 1941 to be part of the original construction in order to provide an additional 120 beds over the original 500. The entire building and several of the dependent buildings were to be brick with slate roofs, in order to hasten completion of the project. (Wood was reserved for only the highest priority projects, whereas brick was cheap and locally available.)

“In addition to the main hospital, a 200-bed temporary dispensary was planned for the Tent Camp and a 75-bed permanent infirmary was to be built at the post headquarters. Ultimately, each of the regimental areas and outlying areas of the base would have its own infirmary, to be staffed by naval medical personnel. These smaller facilities were necessary because Camp Lejeune was so large and the resident activities so dispersed that the main hospital could not serve all of the new station's medical needs.

“On the hospital reservation, clearing and grading commenced in mid-April 1942. The main building and most of the other buildings were to be ready for occupancy by the end of 1942, but numerous construction delays pushed the completion date back to the spring of 1943. When at last U.S. Naval Hospital, New River, was commissioned on 1 May 1943, the group consisted of 19 buildings, including a nurse's quarters for WAVES, a 40-bed family hospital, two hospital corpsmen's quarters, a medical warehouse, garage, shops, powder house, laundry, warehouse, civilian nurses' quarters, and two servants quarters. Officers were housed in a bachelor officers' quarters (BOQ), three individual quarters for senior officers and one for warrant officers. The nurses' quarters and two hospital corpsmen's quarters were modified H-plan buildings. The Navy commonly erected standard plan H- and half-H-shaped buildings on its hospital reservations. Medical wards were usually the half-H type knitted together by corridors; these were frequently one-story temporary structures. The H-types were more often free-standing, two-story permanent buildings designed as nurses' quarters or barracks for hospital corpsmen. Construction was wood frame or brick, depending on availability of materials and whether the facility was intended for temporary or permanent use. The H-types usually had hipped roofs. The family hospital was a T-plan, possibly also a standard Navy design.

“Although several of the hospital buildings were standard plan structures, the Neocolonial and "modified early American" architectural themes employed throughout Camp Lejeune was carried over to the hospital reservation. Most buildings demonstrate little of this beyond their multilight sash windows, but the administration building of the hospital (Building H-1) displays a remarkably detailed facade compared to the more simplified classicism of the other buildings at Camp Lejeune. The Civilian Nurses' Home (Building H-16), however, employed a form of the Garrison Colonial style used for officers' housing at Paradise Point.

“In addition to construction delays, the lack of housing for medical officers during the construction and wartime operation of the New River hospital posed another problem for the chief medical officer. The four officers' quarters originally planned soon became insufficient when plans were revised to enlarge the hospital. This combined with the general living conditions of an isolated new station made it difficult to maintain morale among the medical staff. As the hospital and meager officers' quarters neared completion in 1942, the medical CO lamented about primitive conditions, an "exorbitant" cost of living, and the distant, poorly equipped local schools. Off the base, the "nearest place a house can be obtained, is eight miles away in the Low Cost Housing [Midway Park]" but this was "no longer low cost" for officers because they had to pay the rent themselves. Furthermore, gasoline rationing compounded the problem for officers forced to live off base.

“By July 1943, housing for medical officers at the base hospital had reached crisis proportions. Forty-six commissioned and warrant officers were on staff but there were only four quarters on the reservation, and no housing was available in the surrounding area. To help alleviate the crunch, the Marines offered six sets of quarters on its property for housing medical officers and their families. With this the naval hospital made do until appropriations for 18 new houses were authorized in late 1945 or early 1946. These were built northeast of the hospital in 1946-1947, and are identical to the additional two-story quarters built for the Marine Corps at Paradise Point at the same time.

“After June 1943, the presence of approximately 5000 female Marines at Camp Lejeune presented another concern for the naval hospital. The Marine Corps Women's Reserve training program was moved to Camp Lejeune in the spring of 1943, and installed in their own barracks area adjacent to the Post Troops Area. Female Marines were to be strictly separated from male Marines, even in the hospital, but this proved difficult due to the already crowded wards. At first one ward was to be converted to an infectious isolation unit for women, but this proposal was later cancelled because four new one-story, temporary ward buildings were authorized in late 1944. (Although considered temporary construction, these were built of brick because it was cheaper than other materials.) The additional wards would redress the lack of a women's ward as well as crowding in the neuropsychiatric unit. These four wards, begun in January 1945, were the "last hospital construction" associated with the wartime expansion of Navy and Marine Corps training stations.

“By this time the hospital had reached a capacity of 1980 beds, including bunk beds in some wards and beds in the corridors. There were three operating rooms with attendant

sterilizing and work rooms, a separate operating room for eye, ear, nose and throat procedures, and an X-ray department, dental department, and general laboratory.

“By August 1944, the naval hospital served an average of 1200 patients per day. In addition to the usual conditions and illnesses that attend any human population, the hospital staff treated injuries resulting from training, and malaria and foot problems resulting from the moist conditions at Camp Lejeune. Cases treated in medical facilities at the base also included those brought with each Marine when he or she entered service, especially back, knee, foot, and dental problems. Marines returned from the Pacific or other overseas duty who were at Camp Lejeune for reassignment, retraining, or discharge were often treated for malaria and other tropical afflictions, injuries, and neuropsychiatric conditions. The other principal activity of the naval hospital was the training of medical personnel. As in most naval hospitals, classes for hospital corpsmen and perhaps also nurses were taught by medical officers in the New River hospital. The Naval Field Medical Research Laboratory was established at Camp Lejeune in January 1944, but this does not appear to have been physically located on the hospital reservation.”

(Bowers and Simpson 1998, E100 –E103)

Archaeological Investigations

“Summary of Archaeological Investigations: Archaeological survey at MCBCL started in the 1960s when sites were recorded on the base by researchers associated with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Lofffield 1981:4). Lofffield (1976) conducted the earliest and most comprehensive investigations of the MCBCL in the early 1970s as part of his dissertation research. In the early part of the 1980s, Lofffield, now associated with the University of North Carolina at Wilmington, continued extensive investigations, primarily pedestrian survey, of the MCBCL. The purpose of these investigations was primarily to conduct a reconnaissance survey of a representative sample of MCBCL (Lofffield 1981). Data from this survey were then used to generate a model of the environmental and cultural factors that determine site location, which in turn could be used to develop sensitivity maps showing zones likely to contain sites.

“Following the research of Lofffield, Poplin and Jones (1992) conducted an intensive survey of 1,835 acres of specific soil types that possessed a high potential for containing archaeological resources. A primary goal of this project was to determine the relationship between soils, site density, and site location. This study concluded that the majority of recorded sites are located on nine soil types: Alpin, Baymeade fine sand (BaB), Baymeade-Urban land complex (BmB), Craven fine sandy loam (CrB), Foreston loamy fine sand (FoA), Goldsboro fine sandy loam (GoA), Marvyn loamy fine sand (MaC), Norfolk loamy fine sand (NoB), Stallings loamy fine sand (St), and Wando fine sand (WaB) (Poplin and Jones 1992:58). These soils were defined as high-probability soil types for the purpose of cultural resource planning and their presence in a project area is now considered a requirement for conducting archaeological surveys.

“Aside from the areally extensive surveys conducted by Lofffield (1981) and Poplin and Jones (1992), more recent surveys were conducted on MCBCL by Reid et al. (1995), Reid and Simpson (1997, 1998b), and Voigt and Simpson (2000). Research conducted by Reid and Simpson (1998a) consisted of a cultural resources study of the Mainside portion of MCBCL. The purpose of this investigation was to develop a set of map overlays that will aid subsequent development of a management design for future archaeological surveys. These overlays provide information vital to planning archaeological investigations, including extent of previous surveys, presence and severity of ground disturbance activities, depth potential of artifacts at sites, and potential historic archaeological resources.

“Of particular relevance to the current investigations is a survey conducted by Voigt and Simpson (2000) of the old Mechanized Assault Course (MAC), and surveys conducted by Reid et al. (1995) and Reid and Simpson (1997) of Greater Sandy Run Area (GSRA). Survey investigations of the old MAC encompassed approximately 762 acres, of which 253.9 acres were actually surveyed (Voigt and Simpson 2000). After these investigations were completed it was that the MAC boundaries needed expansion. The boundaries of this survey area presently fall wholly within the boundaries of the new MAC and the investigations reported here. Survey investigations of the old MAC identified four archaeological sites (3 ION687**, 31ON688, 3 ION689**, and 31ON714) and one

isolated find locations, which was not assigned a permanent state site number (Voigt and Simpson 2000:10). Of these four sites and isolated find locations, none were recommended as eligible for the NRBP, and no further investigations were required at these locations.

“Reid et al. (1995) conducted an archaeological survey of 5,351 acres of high-probability soils at GSRA designated for proposed construction, as well as a zone designated for relocation of a power transmission line. The archaeological survey resulted in the identification of 22 sites. Thirteen of the sites yielded prehistoric materials~ three sites contained historic materials, three sites produced both historic and prehistoric materials, and three sites were previously unrecorded cemeteries. Prehistoric cultural material consisted primarily of Early, Middle, and Late Woodland artifacts, while historic materials reflected late nineteenth/twentieth century occupations. Further considerations were recommended for 15 of the archaeological sites to assess their eligibility for listing in the NHRP. As these sites were representative of a single class, nine sites were selected for subsequent testing investigations.

“Phase II testing investigations at GSRA conducted by Reid and Simpson (1997) revealed that these sites were small, multicomponent resource procurement locations, utilized primarily during the Woodland period. These sites were occupied as early as the late Paleoindian period, as well as during the Middle Archaic period. However, the most intensive occupation occurred during the Early and Middle Woodland periods.

(Millis and Idol 2000, 29 –30)

As a result of the investigations described above 639 archaeological sites have been identified. Twelve of these have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Thirteen sites have been recommended as conditionally eligible pending additional investigations, 194 remain unassessed and 420 have been determined to not be eligible for the National Register (See Appendix D). Upon completion of the GSRA surveys it was determined that GSRA did not have the potential to contain additional undisturbed significant archeological deposits. GSRA is considered a "Free Zone" where activities may take place without additional archaeological investigations. Archaeological survey, testing and further evaluations are currently underway. Site locations are documented in the Integrated Geographic Information Repository and are updated as new information becomes available.

Archaeological Contexts

“Discussions of the prehistory of the Eastern Woodlands often divide cultural developments into broad cultural periods (e.g., Griffin 1967). Divisions generally include the Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian periods. Cultural chronologies such as these are models of change which use cultural criteria to define time-unit boundaries (Stoltman 1979). They function as comparative constructs to contain and delineate the Neuse River complexes of cultural traits or artifact styles evident in the archaeological record.

“An alternative approach has been to frame cultural development within the temporal boundaries of the three Holocene time units associated with major climatic trends (Smith

1986). These include Early (climatic amelioration following the recession of the Laurentide ice sheet), Middle (onset of the warm, dry period known as the Hypsithermal Interval), and Late (termination of the Hypsithermal Interval). While acknowledging the interrelation of culture and environment, this summary will apply the more traditional cultural period construct to discuss the course of prehistory in the region.

“A number of chronologies with potential applicability to the study area have been constructed. These include those for the Eastern Woodlands (e.g., Caldwell 1958; Griffin 1946, 1967) and, more specifically, the Southeast region (e.g., Bense 1994; Steponaitis 1986). The problem with these chronologies, however, is that they are broad in scope, and often conflict with local developments indicated by archaeological evidence derived from specific localities.

“Phelps (1983), however, has proposed a cultural-historical model for North Carolina Coastal Plain prehistory based on evidence from the archaeological record of the region (Phelps 1983). Although offered as a working model, “to be modified and structured more efficiently as new data are accumulated and assimilated” (Phelps 1983:15), this cultural-temporal construct remains the generally accepted framework for coastal North Carolina. Phelps's representation of prehistoric development, because of its relatively narrow focus and consideration of local developments, is the most appropriate for the Camp Lejeune reservation.

“Using Phelps's construct, the prehistory of the region begins with the Paleoindian period, which is divided into Early and Late subperiods. Following are the Archaic and Woodland periods, both arranged into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods. Chronological changes in the Paleoindian and Archaic periods are defined by changes in projectile point styles, while changes in ceramic technology determine Woodland period chronology. Concluding is a segment designated the Historic period (a summary of the relevant ethnographic data available may be found in South [1976]). However, unlike much of the Southeast, there is no Mississippian period recognized in the North Carolina Coastal Plain. The Pee Dee River drainage, which extends inland from the northern South Carolina coast northwest into the North Carolina Piedmont, is acknowledged as the northernmost limit of complicated stamped pottery and other aspects of culture identified as Mississippian.

“Another facet of Phelps's (1983) model is the division of the Coastal Plain physiographic province into North Coastal and South Coastal cultural-spatial units. The boundary for this division, drawn at the Neuse River, is based on evidence of cultural differences which begin to appear in the archaeological record during the Late Archaic period (Phelps 1983:16). A further division is the organization of the Coastal Plain into Inner Coastal Plain and Tidewater regions. Camp Lejeune lies within the Tidewater zone of the South Coastal cultural-spatial unit.

“The following is an overview of the prehistory of the area which includes the Camp Lejeune reservation, developed by inference from archaeological and ethnohistoric data extracted from related areas. This outline draws on Phelps's (1983) article, as yet the most comprehensive treatment of the archaeology of the North Carolina Coastal Plain, but is supplemented by data from other parts of the Southeast, as well as the Middle

Atlantic region. The use of data from geographically and culturally related areas is made necessary by the limited archaeological knowledge of the Camp Lejeune reservation and surrounding areas. The discussion is organized into a consideration of cultural-chronology/artifacts, settlement strategies, community patterning/site structure, and subsistence practices, structured by cultural-temporal periods.

PaleoIndian Period

"Paleoindian Period (12,000-8000 BC). Generally accepted evidence indicates that the first humans arrived in North America from northeastern Asia via the Bering Land Bridge, which connected Alaska and Siberia during the last glacial period (Bense 1994:38). This migration, most archaeologists maintain, advanced southward from Alaska through Canada to the plains of Montana via an ice-free corridor separating the Laurentide (eastern) and Cordilleran (western) ice sheets.

"Geologic evidence suggests that this corridor was open about 40,000 years ago, and some researchers have indicated that migration could have occurred during this time (Dillehay 1988; Dillehay and Meltzer 1991). Supporting this assertion are a few archaeological sites south of the ice sheets which have provided radiocarbon dates consistent with this time period. At all of these sites, however, either the artifacts or the dates are disputed, and most archaeologists have concluded that there is insufficient evidence to support the idea of a migration during this period (Bense 1994:39).

"It is generally accepted, however, that migration did occur sometime after 13,000 BC, when the passage was again ice-free after having been closed for some time, and ameliorating climatic conditions made the environment within the corridor more suitable for human habitation (Bense 1994; Fiedel 1987; Jennings 1989). Supporting this assertion is the presence of a relatively large number of accepted Paleoindian sites with secure radiocarbon dates in the range of 10,000 to 8000 BC.

"From the plains of Montana, Paleoindian groups spread into eastern North America by following the eastward-flowing rivers, such as the Missouri and the Platte, which began near the mouth of the ice-free corridor. From the central Mississippi River Valley, terminus of these rivers, the valleys of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers provided attractive avenues for further migration into the Southeast.

"Phelps (1983), as noted above, has divided the Paleoindian occupation of the North Carolina Coastal Plain into two parts, based on data from the Piedmont (Oliver 1981, 1985). These divisions include the Early (12,000-10,000 BC) and Late subperiods (10,000-8000 BC). More recent chronologies, although broader in geographical scope, divide the period into three subperiods: Early (10,550-8950 BC), Middle (8950-8550 BC), and Late (8550-8050 BC) (Anderson 1995:145). Both frameworks are somewhat arbitrary, a reflection of the paucity of data. Phelps's Early and Late subperiod organization will be applied in this summary of the period.

"The oldest indication of human presence in the Southeast currently comes from the Johnson-Hawkins Site, located near Nashville, Tennessee, where three radiocarbon dates, ranging from 10,150 BC to 9750 BC, were obtained (Bense 1994:47). Recent

redating of these materials, however, has called these early dates into question (Anderson 1995:149). Another early Paleoindian occupation has been uncovered at Little Salt Spring, a submerged site located near Sarasota, Florida. On a lower ledge of this sinkhole feature, which would have been above the water surface at the time of deposition, a wooden stake, believed to have been used to kill a now-extinct species of tortoise, produced a radiocarbon date of 10,080 BC (Clausen et al. 1979).

While there are as yet no radiocarbon dates associated with the Paleoindian period in the North Carolina Coastal Plain, several important Paleoindian sites have been identified in the vicinity. These include the Hardaway (Coe 1964; Daniel 1994) and Haw River sites (Claggett and Cable 1982), located in the North Carolina Piedmont. The Thunderbird Site and the Flint Run Complex (Gardner 1977), situated in northern Virginia, and the Williamson Site (McAvoy 1992), located in southeastern Virginia, have also provided important data. Ongoing fluted-point surveys, such as those in Virginia (McCary 1990) and South Carolina (Goodyear et al. 1990), have also contributed to knowledge of the Paleoindian occupation of the Southeast.

“Among artifacts characteristic of the period, the most distinctive is the lanceolate projectile point. (Although these artifacts are designated as projectile points, they, like many later projectile point types, may also have functioned as knives or other implements during their use life.) Sometimes fluted, and frequently manufactured of cryptocrystalline and microcrystalline siliceous stone (Goodyear 1989:1), these points occur in a variety of regional and possibly temporal types, including Clovis, Cumberland, Dalton, Quad, and Suwannee (Chapman 1985; Steponaitis 1986).

“Included among the Early Paleoindian diagnostic projectile points in the North Carolina Coastal Plain are the Hardaway blade, a Clovis variant, and the Hardaway-Dalton. The Late Paleoindian period is represented by Hardaway side-notched and Palmer corner-notched points (Oliver 1981, cited in Phelps 1983:19). Other lithic tools in the Paleoindian toolkit include unifacial sidescrapers and endscrapers, knives, graters, and spokeshaves. Bone and antler implements are also occasionally recovered from Paleoindian sites.

“A Paleoindian Provisional Type, believed to be transitional between the small Hardaway and Palmer projectile points, and limited to the North Carolina Coastal Plain, has also been identified (Phelps 1983:19). The chronological placement of this projectile point is based on typological similarities to projectile points identified as a part of the "Dalton-Hardaway Sub-Phase" in Virginia (Gardner and Verrey 1979). Daniel (Lautzenheiser et al. 1994:10.5-10.6) notes that these points are morphologically similar to San Patrice points, which have been associated with a local Gulf Coast expression of the Dalton horizon. The points from the North Carolina Coastal Plain are manufactured from locally available quartz cobbles, which, Daniel suggests, reflects a "settling-in" of local populations in the region during the late Dalton period. Similar projectile points have recently been recovered at sites in the GSRA Area of MCB Camp Lejeune (Reid 1996c).

“Bense (1994:42) indicates that more Paleoindian style projectile points have been found in the Southeast than in any other region of the United States, and the densest concentration of fluted points recovered in North America comes from the Interior Low Plateau physiographic province of Tennessee and Kentucky (Chapman 1985:36). This

concentration has been taken as documentation for the argument that this area was a major early point of entry for Paleoindian groups into the Eastern Woodlands (Anderson 1990).

“In spite of the numbers of Paleoindian projectile points, however, datable Paleoindian contexts are scarce. The shallow nature of most sites (the majority are no more than surface scatters), and the fact that many sites were continually reoccupied, resulting in a mixing of cultural materials from different time periods, are often cited as reasons. In South Carolina, for example, Paleoindian sites "with stratigraphic integrity, clarity, and interpretable assemblages, the foundation of all Paleoindian studies" have yet to be discovered (Goodyear et al. 1990). A similar situation exists in the North Carolina Coastal Plain, where only a small number of Paleoindian-type points have been found, most by collectors from surface contexts (Phelps 1983:18).

“Based on the number of sites, their size, and the number of artifacts, Paleoindian groups in the Southeast appear to have been relatively small and limited in number (Steponaitis 1986). Population estimates for these groups in the area now defined as Virginia, for example, suggest that their numbers totaled no more than about 1,500 by 8000 BC (Turner 1989:84). Anderson (1990), however, contends that as these groups grew, they spread from the Southeastern core area into the remainder of the Eastern Woodlands, developing regional tool forms as they adapted to specific areas.

“Complicating the identification of Paleoindian contexts in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina is the reality that the shoreline was considerably further to the east during the Paleoindian Period than at present. Based on recent studies of marine transgression and regression on the South Carolina coast, sea levels appear to have been approximately nine meters lower than at present at 10,000 BP, and still lower at 12,000 BP (Brooks et al. 1989:92). By 4200 BP, however, rising sea levels were within three to four meters of current levels. As a consequence, large areas of land east of the current Tidewater area which would have been available for Paleoindian occupation are now submerged, suggesting that many Paleoindian sites are now offshore or beneath the estuaries.

“A Paleoindian settlement system based on the need for high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic material has been proposed by Gardner (1977). The site types within this model include quarry-related base camps, base camp maintenance stations, outlying hunting stations, outlying hunting sites, isolated point sites, quarry sites, and quarry reduction stations (Gardner 1981). This model was developed from data derived from the Blue Ridge of Virginia, and although efforts have been made to adapt it to other areas (e.g., Custer 1989), it may not be appropriate for the relatively lithic-poor environment of the Coastal Plain.

“Another settlement model, based on data from the Chesapeake region, which includes the Coastal Plain of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, appears to have more applicability to the study area (Dent 1995:136-137). Two site types are proposed: regional residential bases, and locations. The first of these is the larger of the two, and contains a greater density and diversity of artifacts. These sites are expected to be situated in the richest ecological zones. Locations are anticipated to contain a smaller number and variety of

materials, and to be found in less productive ecological zones. These smaller sites are hypothesized to be the result of the disintegration of larger groups into smaller elements at certain times of the year, or are extractive locations utilized to support residential base sites.

“Dent (1995:122-124) has noted that there are three elements of intrasite patterning present at Paleoindian sites in the Chesapeake region, a coastal environment similar to that of the study area. First, surface deposits are the general rule; very few of the sites in the region contain buried deposits. Second, artifact distributions are discontinuous, and artifacts have a tendency to cluster in discrete loci. This characteristic may be attributed to multiple occupations or the presence of discrete activity areas or social units. Finally, a number of sites appear to have been located so as to minimize exposure to winter winds and maximize solar warming.

“Paleoindian subsistence is among the most poorly understood topics relating to this period. The traditional view, based primarily on evidence from sites west of the Mississippi River, is that Paleoindians were highly mobile hunters of now-extinct megafauna (Jennings 1989). In the Eastern Woodlands, however, there is no direct evidence of this subsistence strategy. Further, the available data provide an image of a different and much more diverse subsistence base. For example, the Shawnee Minisink (McNett 1985) and Little Salt Spring (Clausen et al. 1979) sites have produced evidence of Paleoindian utilization of plants and small animals. At the Dust Cave Site in Alabama, terrestrial and aquatic bone and shell were found in Paleoindian contexts (Driskell 1992). It is also likely, although poorly documented at this point, that the large variety of nuts and other plant foods provided by the mixed-hardwood forest prevalent in portions of the region during this period were exploited.

“In summary, the Paleoindian period in the study area may be divided into two subperiods, delineated by changes in projectile point styles. Few Paleoindian contexts have been noted in the region, and, of those indicated, most are only minimally represented by artifact scatters or isolated finds. This condition may be a reflection of small population numbers and a highly mobile lifestyle, although marine transgression has removed large areas of the Coastal Plain from scrutiny. Settlement during this period may have involved two types of sites—large regional residential bases and smaller resource extraction or fission locations—although evidence of this pattern comes from outside the region. Recent studies of Paleoindian subsistence strategies indicate the pursuit of a diverse range of resources, rather than an exclusive focus on now-extinct megafauna.

Archaic Period

“The Archaic period is divided into three subperiods. These divisions, defined by changes in projectile point technology identified by Coe (1964), are the Early (8000-5000 BC), Middle (5000-3000 BC), and Late (3000-1000 BC) subperiods. Culturally, the Early and Middle Archaic subperiods in the Southeast appear to have had many similarities, while the Late Archaic subperiod was a time of innovation and technological change (Steponaitis 1986).

The beginning of the Archaic generally coincides with the beginning of the Holocene climatic epoch, and terminates with the onset of fully modern conditions. During this period, temperatures continued to increase, floral and faunal communities changed, and rising sea levels gradually flattened the gradients of rivers and streams of the region and inundated portions of the Coastal Plain (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981; Steponaitis 1986:370; Stevens 1991).

Early Archaic

“Projectile points diagnostic of the Early Archaic period in the study area include the Kirk corner-notched type, followed chronologically by the Kirk stemmed variety. Other tools found in assemblages dating to this period include endscrapers, sidescrapers, blades, and drills. However, most archaeologists acknowledge no significant differences between tools associated with the Early Archaic and those dating to the preceding Paleoindian period. As in the Paleoindian period, the majority of these tools are formal rather than expedient, and are derived from a core-flake or blade manufacturing process (Dent 1995:157). Early Archaic groundstone tools include mullers, grinding slabs, pitted cobbles, and polished slate celts (Chapman 1985; Steponaitis 1986).

“Early Archaic and Paleoindian projectile points do, however, vary in one significant respect. Early Archaic points are generally smaller than those of the Paleoindian period. This difference has been attributed to the adoption of a new weapon technology—the atlatl, or spear thrower (Bense 1994:65). The atlatl, through the principle of leverage, increased the accuracy, distance, and velocity of the projectile, which permitted the procurement of small, fast-moving game.

“Settlement pattern analysis of Early Archaic sites in the Southeast indicates that they were small and frequently relocated. Although similar in that regard to Paleoindian sites, an increase in the number of sites, as well as in site size, as compared to the earlier period, has been discerned (Smith 1986; Steponaitis 1986). In the North Carolina Coastal Plain, Phelps (1983:24) indicates that the density of Archaic sites is the greatest of any prehistoric period, and that site location is clearly linked to stream accessibility.

“In the Southeast, Early and Middle Archaic sites located in both floodplain and upland contexts have been identified, and Steponaitis (1986:372) suggests that similarities in artifact types and distribution indicate that there were no fundamental differences in the nature of the occupations. Smith (1986), however, proposes a different view of the region. From his perspective, Early and Middle Archaic sites may have included both residential base camps located in ecologically diverse floodplain settings, and smaller, short-term locations in less attractive inter-riverine areas. Smith suggests that periodic movement between these upland and riverine locations occurred during the latter part of the Early Archaic and into the Middle Archaic. Custer (1989), in his study of the Archaic occupation of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, discerns a similar pattern.

“As indicated earlier, however, marine transgression has been a factor in identifying sites in the Coastal Plain. Brooks et al. (1989:91) have documented an approximate rise in sea level of 7.5 meters along the South Carolina coast between 10,000 BP and 4800 BP, the approximate beginning of the Late Archaic period, followed by a more gradual rise to current levels. These data suggest that most coastal Early and Middle Archaic sites, like earlier Paleoindian sites, have been inundated, and that known sites dating to these periods, although located near existing estuaries, do not represent coastal adaptations.

“While many Early Archaic sites reflect multiple occupations which obscure community patterning, it is possible to distinguish some general trends. Hearths appear to be more formal than during the Paleoindian period, with hearth areas sometimes excavated. For example, at the Rose Island Site (Chapman 1975), hearths located in excavated basins were identified, and concentrations of cracked rock nearby suggested stone baking, steaming, or container-boiling activities. At several larger sites, including the Haw River sites (Claggett and Cable 1982), the Icehouse Bottom Site (Chapman 1973), and the Hardaway Site (Coe 1964), which have been identified as base camps, specialized work areas for such activities as hideworking and stone-tool manufacture, as well as numerous hearths and refuse areas, have been distinguished (Bense 1994:71).

“Sites dating to the Early and Middle Archaic period generally do not exhibit post molds or other evidence of structures, suggesting that shelters were lightly constructed and expedient (Steponaitis 1986:371). However, prepared clay floors surrounded by post molds have been reported from at least one site in the Southeast dating to this period (Smith 1986:27). Pits, sometimes identified at sites dating to these periods, appear to have been used for food preparation, but are smaller than those later used for storing plant foods. Burials are seldom noted, and midden deposits are rare.

“Subsistence strategies during the Early Archaic period were oriented toward the generalized exploitation of a wide variety of resources. The wide range of terrestrial and aquatic species which proliferated as temperate forests developed and sea levels rose and stabilized became major elements of subsistence for Archaic populations (Dent 1995:165). Evidence of this exploitation has been recovered from a number of Early Archaic sites (Smith 1986:11-13). Plants and animals presumably utilized as food during this period include forest mast products, such as acorn, hickory, and walnut; seeds, including grape and chenopod; and a large selection of fish, amphibian, reptile, and small mammal species. Deer appears to have been the preferred large mammal, but evidence for the exploitation of elk and bison has also been recovered (Dent 1995:166).

Middle Archaic

“The beginning of the Middle Archaic period in the North Carolina Coastal Plain is marked by the introduction of the Stanly stemmed projectile point, believed to be a derivative of the Kirk stemmed point. The Morrow Mountain I and II and Guilford types, identified by Coe (1964:122-123) as without local technological precedent, emerge later in the period, and are viewed as evidence of a western intrusion. Halifax projectile points, seen as the product of a northern intrusion, occur near the end of the period (Coe 1964:123). All of these projectile points have been recovered at sites throughout the Coastal Plain, except for the Halifax, which has been found only in the northern portion of the region (Phelps 1983:23).

“While a degree of continuity may be found between the tools of the Early and Middle Archaic periods, differences have been noted in both the materials from which they were manufactured and the range of tool types (Smith 1986; Steponaitis 1986). During the Middle Archaic, lithic tools were manufactured from a greater variety of raw materials, and drawn more readily from local resources, than during the preceding period. Bone, shell, and wood were also utilized as materials for tool fabrication (Widmer 1988:66,

cited in Dent 1995:160). Among the types of tools characteristic of the Middle Archaic are groundstone, semi-lunar atlatl weights, employed to increase the velocity and distance of the projectile. The presence of a wider variety of bifacial tools than during the Early Archaic (Dent 1995:159), and an increase in the number of formal and informal groundstone tools (Chapman 1985), have also been noted in assemblages dating to this period. The addition of these new tools indicates the exploitation of a wider variety of food resources than during previous periods. In the Chesapeake region, researchers note an emphasis on Middle Archaic settlement near interior wetland areas, as well as stream junctions, floodplains, and other areas which could have provided concentrations of resources (Dent 1995:177). To the south of the study area, scholars have observed that Middle Archaic sites identified in South Carolina tend to be located along swamp margins, especially on terraces overlooking floodplains (Blanton and Sassaman 1989:60-61).

“Although Middle Archaic populations continued the subsistence patterns developed earlier, changes began to occur during this period. According to B. Smith (1992:282-285), by the latter part of the Middle Archaic period, environmental changes encouraged seasonal settlement of the floodplains of major rivers. These floodplains provided habitats for a number of species of plants, including *Chenopodium berlandieri* (goosefoot), *Iva annua* (sumpweed), and *Cucurbita* (squash/gourd). As weedy colonizers, these species would have found their way into the disturbed soils of the seasonally reoccupied floodplain settlements, where, as food resources, their growth was initially tolerated and then encouraged by human populations. From that point, planting of these species was a relatively small, but critical, step in the process of domestication.

Domestication of several plant species, as indicated by distinctive morphological changes in their seeds and fruits, occurred between 4000 and 3000 BP (B. Smith 1992:268). For example, at the Phillips Spring Site in Missouri, gourd seeds recovered from an archaeological context, and dating to 4300 BP, exhibit evidence of domestication (Yarnell 1993:23-24). Assemblages containing seeds of domesticates and indigenous cultigens dating to earlier than 1000 BC, however, are relatively small, which makes it difficult to determine the economic value assigned to these plant food resources. While it is possible that these indigenous cultigens and domesticates may have served as a "dependable, managed, and storable late winter-early spring food supply" prior to 3000 BP (B. Smith 1992:288), it is also likely that these plants did not become substantial food sources, and that their production did not play a major role in subsistence systems, until about 2500 BP (B. Smith 1992:288).

Late Archaic

“The diagnostic projectile point associated with the Late Archaic in the North Carolina Coastal Plain is the Savannah River type. This broad-bladed, broad-stemmed projectile point is thought to originate from the earlier Stanly type (Coe 1964:123). In the Piedmont, polished stone atlatl weights and grooved axes are often found in association with Savannah River points. Coastal Plain assemblages are assumed to be similar. The abundance and variety of nonlocal materials recovered from Late Archaic sites in the Southeast also suggest the intensification of inter-regional contact. Marine shell, copper from the Great Lakes region, steatite, and other materials, often found in burial contexts,

suggest the presence of exchange networks which extended well beyond regional boundaries (Steponaitis 1986). Perhaps the most important addition to the material culture assemblage of the Late Archaic period were stone and, later, ceramic containers. Stone vessels, usually carved in the form of flat-bottomed bowls and manufactured from steatite or sometimes sandstone, were utilized for cooking. However, because it can be easily carved by hand and is resistant to thermal stress, steatite is the more attractive of the two materials (Bense 1994:86). The development of these stone vessels marked the beginning of what has been termed the "container revolution" (see Sassaman 1993).

"Following the introduction of steatite, and, in some areas of the Southeast, possibly predating it (Sassaman 1993:180), vessels manufactured of fired clay began to be produced. These early ceramic receptacles, often adopting the same forms as earlier vessels created from steatite, were made of clay mixed with plant fiber. Containers were made by coiling and by application of the paddle and anvil to produce thin-walled vessels in a variety of forms. Evidence of this early pottery technology, identified as Stallings ware in South Carolina and Georgia, occurs along the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts, where it may have developed as early as 2500 BC (Steponaitis 1986:374). Savannah River points, grooved axes and netsinkers, and "winged" atlatl weights also occur at sites yielding fiber-tempered Stallings pottery (Phelps 1983:26).

"Stallings pottery has been recovered from sites in the South Coastal zone, but is rare north of the Neuse River, suggesting that this geographical feature is the northern boundary for this material (Phelps 1983; South 1976). From this distribution of fiber-tempered ware, Phelps (1983:26) has inferred the development of a cultural division of the North Carolina Coastal Plain into North and South Coastal cultural-spatial units around 2000 BC.

"Custer (1988:125) indicates that by the beginning of the Late Archaic period, two significant environmental changes began to occur which had a major effect on settlement patterns along the South Atlantic coast. Similar changes are inferred for the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. The first of these was a major decrease in what had been a rapid rate of marine transgression, a major factor in encouraging the stabilization of estuarine environments. Estuary stabilization, in turn, permitted the growth of shellfish populations and other aquatic resources. As a result, coastal food resources were richer, more predictable, and more extensively distributed than before (Custer 1988:125). Second, in areas away from the coast, climatic changes brought about altered vegetation and streamflow patterns which encouraged aeolian erosion and deposition. These climatic changes caused a shift in settlement from the interior toward a focus on the rich resources of major river valley floodplains and estuaries.

"In the Chesapeake region, Dent (1995:56-59) has discerned settlement patterns during the Late Archaic period which included an increase in site size as well as in the number of sites. Site types included multiband base camps; smaller, but still substantial, band camps; and small microband foray sites. These sites supported an annual cycle of fission and fusion. Other evidence of coastal settlement strategies during this period includes Gardner's (1982:56-59) discovery of the presence of large microband base camps oriented around the resources of the Dismal Swamp.

“Studies done in the Northern Neck of Virginia (e.g., Potter 1982; Waselkof 1982) also report evidence of a Late Archaic focus on coastal resources, with the documented utilization of shellfish occurring by 2100 BC (Custer 1988:126). Additionally, along the southern South

Carolina and Georgia coasts, large circular rings of shell, as well as linear shell middens, confirm a Late Archaic orientation toward estuarine resources (Reitz 1988:146). These sites are located along tidal creeks or in the middle and lower reaches of estuaries.

“In the North Carolina Coastal Plain, however, Late Archaic sites reflecting adaptation to coastal resources are rare (Mark Mathis, personal communication 1996). One example, however, is the Shell Point Site (31CR2), located on the southeastern tip of Harkers Island. Although this site has not been excavated, two Late Archaic Savannah River projectile points were recovered from a shell midden context during a visit by Lottfield (1970:29-34). The investigator reported that there was evidence of undisturbed midden below the low water mark, indicating a considerable rise in the sea level since the site was initially occupied.

“Late Archaic site structures during this period appear to vary with site size. Larger sites, for example, exhibit evidence of wooden-post structures and the presence of large circular pits used for the long-term storage of plant foods (Bense 1994; Chapman 1985; Steponaitis 1986). At broad-blade (Savannah River) sites in the Chesapeake region, large formal hearths, as well as large platform hearths (some 10 meters in diameter) and large concentrations of fire-cracked rock, have also been reported (Dent 1995:185). Small globular pits, located within areas of shell midden and used for steaming open molluscs, have also been identified along the lower Potomac River (Potter 1982; Waselkof 1982).

“Researchers have also observed a major shift, by the beginning of the Late Archaic period, in subsistence strategies in parts of the Southeast. This change, evident along major waterways in parts of the region, involved a move from terrestrial to aquatic resources (Chapman 1985; Steponaitis 1986), and may have been influenced by the Hypsithermal Interval, which caused river modifications conducive to shellfish exploitation (Smith 1986).

“The ecological stabilization of the sounds and estuaries of the coast, with their associated marshes, also encouraged shellfish in great numbers, as well as crabs, fish, birds, and other edible species. While evidence for exploitation of these resources along the North Carolina coast is very limited, large dense shell middens dating to this period in Virginia and South Carolina provide confirmation of such a focus during the Late Archaic.

“Plant remains from assemblages dating to this period in the Southeast indicate an increasing presence of seeds from sunflower, chenopod, and marsh elder, as well as rind and seeds associated with cucurbit (Chapman and Shea 1981). The first three of these plants are believed to have been domesticated during the Late Archaic period and grown in garden plots in the vicinity of campsites (B. Smith 1992). Cucurbit was not domesticated until later, but naturally occurring gourds were harvested during this period for their edible seeds, as well as for their thick rinds, which were suitable for use as containers (Steponaitis 1986). The earliest evidence of cucurbit use in the Southeast so

far has been recovered from the Bacon Bend Site, where wood charcoal and nutshell from an associated hearth produced a radiocarbon date of 4390 ± 155 BP (Chapman 1981:40). While plant remains are rare at coastal sites dating to this period, evidence of hickory nuts, acorns, hackberry, and edible seeds has been recovered (Steponaitis 1986:375).

Archaic Period Summary

“The Archaic period in the vicinity of the Camp Lejeune reservation is divided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods, based on stylistic changes in projectile points. Tool assemblages during this period reflected an increasing range and diversity of tools as the period progressed, and stone and, later, pottery containers emerged during the final portion of the period. Subsistence strategies were oriented toward a generalized exploitation of available resources, although, by the Late Archaic, a focus on riverine and estuarine resources is clear. Utilization of plant resources also increased during the Archaic, and a growing degree of sedentism and population growth is inferred as the period progressed.

“A large number of sites dating to this period have been recorded in the North Carolina Coastal Plain, although Archaic period sites reflecting coastal adaptations are rare, due to rising sea levels. Settlement may have included both large base camp type occupations and smaller resource procurement locations, occupied in a periodic fission and fusion cycle. Larger sites reflect patterning indicating specialized work and refuse areas and hearths.

“The Woodland period in the North Carolina Coastal Plain, also divided into Early (1000 BC-AD 300), Middle (AD 300-800), and Late (AD 800-1650) subperiods, saw the continuation of the trends which began during the Archaic period (Chapman 1985; Smith 1986; Steponaitis 1986). These included a generalized pattern of seasonal hunting and gathering, which gradually gave way to a more sedentary village life; the further development of ceramic technology; and the presence of elaborate mortuary ritual. Modern climatic conditions, which began during the Late Archaic period, continued, as did vegetation patterns. The forests of this period were essentially the same as those encountered by the first European colonists.

Early Woodland

“In the South Coastal region of the North Carolina Coastal Plain, the Early Woodland period is defined by the temporal range of New River series pottery. This coarse sand-tempered ware, first identified in Onslow County by Loftfield (1976), is similar to and contemporaneous with Deep Creek series pottery recovered in the North Coastal region.

Two other wares, associated with the Early Woodland in South Carolina and Georgia, have also been recovered in the North Carolina Coastal Plain south of the Neuse River (Phelps 1983:31). These include the Thom's Creek and Deptford series, which, like the Stallings wares (see earlier discussion of the Late Archaic), had their origins to the south of the study area.

“Although the introduction of pottery is traditionally seen as the beginning of the

Woodland period (see Gardner 1982:53), the New River series is not the earliest pottery which has been recovered in the region. Current evidence indicates that Stallings, Thom's Creek, and Deptford wares all developed earlier than the New River series. Phelps, however, has designated New River pottery as the marker for the beginning of the Early Woodland in the South Coastal region, presumably because of its probable indigenous origin within the South Coastal zone. Projectile points associated with this period include the Gypsy point, considered to have been derived from the older Savannah River type, followed chronologically by the Roanoke triangular point (Phelps 1983:29). Little additional information is available about the material culture assemblage associated with the Early Woodland in the South Coastal region.

"Artifacts recovered from coastal Early Woodland Thom's Creek and Deptford sites excavated in South Carolina and Georgia, however, may be similar. Materials from Thom's Creek sites include bone pins, which may have functioned as weaving tools, and whelk shells evidencing usage as grinding or scraping tools. Assemblages from coastal Deptford sites offer another perspective. They contain only a few tools manufactured of stone or shell (Trinkley 1989:75-78). In the Chesapeake, Dent (1995:228) has indicated that the typical Early Woodland chipped-stone assemblage is very similar to those associated with the latter portion of the Late Archaic period. This may apply to the study area as well.

"Phelps (1983:32) speculates that, although little is known of Early Woodland settlement patterns in the North Carolina Coastal Plain, they may differ little from preceding Archaic period patterns. Supporting this is Lofffield's (1988:109) observation that Early Woodland sites in Onslow County tend to be situated in "Archaic" locations, i.e., on knoll tops adjacent to running water. However, littoral sites dating to this period have been submerged by rising sea levels, resulting in an incomplete picture of Early Woodland settlement in Onslow County.

"The results of research to the south of the study area focusing on this topic indicate that coastal Thom's Creek phase settlements included "large, irregular shell middens; small, sparse sites; and 'shell rings'" (Trinkley 1989:77). Studies also indicate that the Deptford settlement system consisted of larger shell midden sites situated adjacent to tidal marsh creeks, and smaller sites located on the edges of swamp terraces. Although not delineating a specific settlement system, Dent (1995:230) indicates that during the Early Woodland period, larger, more permanent sites supported by smaller special-purpose sites are the rule in the Chesapeake region.

"Gardner (1982:56-58), based on research conducted in the Portsmouth, Virginia, area, has proposed a Woodland period coastal settlement model which may apply to the study area. This settlement system, which developed during the Early Woodland and continued through the Late Woodland, consists of two types of sites. According to the model, the larger sites were base camps, or macrosocial-unit base camps, inhabited by a relatively large population focused on the exploitation of estuarine resources. These sites were continuously occupied.

"In Gardner's model, the smaller sites within this settlement/subsistence system were defined as "exploitative foray" camps. These camps, occupied by small numbers of people for short periods of time, were utilized by the occupants of the base camp as an

extension of the estuarine-focused subsistence system. Exploited only during certain seasons, resources procured at these locations, e.g., wild plant foods and certain fauna, served to broaden and supplement the food base. Gardner believes that these camps permitted the continual supplementation of the resource potential of the base camp and contributed to the increasing sedentism evident during the Woodland period. Early Woodland community patterning data for sites in the North Carolina Coastal Plain are also limited. To the north, in the Chesapeake region, however, subterranean storage features have been identified on sites dating to this period, and post mold patterns indicate the presence of structures (Dent 1995:230). Early Woodland shell ring sites on the South Carolina coast also exhibit evidence of post molds, suggestive of structures, and contain large pits used for steaming shellfish (Trinkley 1989:77). These characteristics suggest a degree of sedentism beyond that of Late Archaic occupations. With regard to site size, Steponaitis (1986:380) has estimated that coastal settlements consisted of five to 10 households (25-60 people) and sometimes more, and were occupied for much of the year.

“While subsistence studies focusing on the Early Woodland period in the North Carolina Coastal Plain have yet to be completed, it is likely that subsistence strategies continued to be based primarily on the hunting and gathering of wild foods, with coastal populations focusing on shellfish and other aquatic resources. In the Chesapeake region, researchers have observed evidence of increased exploitation of oyster populations to the exclusion of other species during this period (Dent 1995:231). Additionally, both Smith (1986:38) and Steponaitis (1986:379-380) suggest that during the Early Woodland period in areas of the Southeast, cultigens were grown in small garden plots near existing or recently abandoned settlements.

Middle Woodland

“The Middle Woodland period in the South Coastal region has been designated the Cape Fear phase, based on South's (1976) sequence for this zone (Phelps 1983:35). Sand- and pebble-tempered Cape Fear series pottery is the diagnostic artifact for the period in this portion of the North Carolina Coastal Plain, and is similar to the Mount Pleasant wares which define the Middle Woodland in the North Coastal region. Clay/grog-tempered Hanover wares (comparable to Lofffield's [1976] Carteret series) are also associated with this period in the south.

“The remainder of the artifact assemblage related to the Cape Fear phase has not been defined. However, associated with the Mount Pleasant phase in the north are the small variety of Roanoke projectile points, “blades (bifaces) of varying shapes, sandstone abraders, shell pendants or gorgets, polished stone gorgets, celts, and mats woven of juncus (black needle-rush marsh) grass” (Phelps 1983:33). Trinkley (1989:83) suggests a similar assemblage for Middle Woodland sites along the South Carolina coast. For the Chesapeake region, Dent (1995:239-240) reports that Middle Woodland chipped-stone assemblages reflect few changes from the preceding period, although bone tools are better known. Much of the bone material, however, has been recovered from shell midden contexts, where reduced acidity enhances preservation.

“Despite similarities in the Southeastern material culture assemblages between the

Middle Woodland and preceding periods, changes are also evident. These transformations occurred in the areas of weapon and container technology. In the area of weaponry, smaller, triangular projectile points are found at sites dating to this period and later. These small triangles signaled the arrival of a new hunting technology, the bow and arrow (Chapman 1985). From this cultural period forward, projectile points become much less of a diagnostic tool, because of similarities in form, unless other diagnostic materials or radiocarbon dating are available. In the domain of ceramic technology, a more gradual evolution occurred. Larger ceramic vessels, found in greater numbers than during the Early Woodland, are evident in the artifact assemblages dating to this period (Stewart 1992).

“The most visible remnant of the Middle Woodland period in the South Coastal region is a series of low, sand burial mounds (Phelps 1983:35). These mounds, believed to be situated away from associated habitation sites, extend northward only as far as the Neuse River, but are also known along the South Carolina and Georgia coasts (Trinkley 1989:83). Excavation of one of these features in Cumberland County, North Carolina, produced secondary cremations, platform pipes, and a radiocarbon date of AD 970 ± 110 (MacCord 1966). This date falls at the end of the Middle Woodland period.

“Although a full understanding of the cultural significance of these mounds has yet to be achieved (Trinkley 1989:83), Middle Woodland burial mounds in other parts of the Southeast are known to be associated with the Hopewellian ceremonial complex (Bense 1994; Chapman 1985; Steponaitis 1986). This complex, which began about AD 1, was most elaborate in the Midwest, but spread throughout most of the Southeast. Hopewellian societies maintained a separate identity but shared a belief system, mortuary symbolism, and certain items of material culture (Bense 1994:122). Caldwell defined the group of cultures participating in this ceremonial complex as the "Hopewell Interaction Sphere" (Caldwell and Hall 1964).

“In the Little Tennessee River Valley, where they have been the subject of a number of excavations, Middle Woodland burial mounds range from four to eight feet in height and 20 to 50 feet in diameter, and are located on ridgetops or older alluvial terraces, away from campsites (Chapman 1985:59). These mounds have been interpreted as symbols of the increased status of the interred individuals and often contained exotic trade goods such as copper and marine shell.

“While settlement patterns in the South Coastal region during this period have not been intensively studied, Lofffield (1988:109) notes some general trends. Among these are a shift in preference from knoll-top locations observed during the Early Woodland to bottomland sites. While Lofffield suggests that this shift may reflect the adoption of plant cultivation, there is little archaeological evidence to support this assertion. Also observed is the occurrence of "truly coastal sites" (Lofffield 1988:109) exhibiting shell middens and pits with fill indicating the exploitation of estuarine resources.

“The analysis of North Coastal zone settlement during this period reflects an increase in sites located along major trunk streams, estuaries, and sounds (Phelps 1983:33-34). This shift from smaller sites along smaller tributaries in the interior to larger seasonal sites, Phelps speculates, may be attributed to an increased dependence on

domesticated plants.

Supplementing these data, research in South Carolina (Trinkley 1989:83-84) indicates that Middle Woodland shell midden sites are located further up the estuaries than Early Woodland sites, presumably due to rising sea levels. Additionally, in South Carolina, away from the littoral, sites continued to be situated on low, sandy ridges overlooking hardwood swamp floodplains, signifying continuity with earlier settlement patterns and suggesting a similar subsistence focus.

“Community patterning data for the South Coastal region during this period are also limited. Looking to the north, however, Mount Pleasant seasonal subsistence sites appear to have been "occupied at any one season by only a few extended families or some other social grouping of comparable size" (Phelps 1983:33). In Virginia's Northern Neck, the coastal Boathouse Pond Site produced post molds indicating the presence of a pole-supported structure (Potter 1993:71). Additionally, Steponaitis (1986:380) indicates that at shell midden sites dating to this period, discrete clusters of shell are sometimes observed, suggesting the placement of different households.

“A continued dependence on the hunting and gathering of wild foods characterized subsistence during the Middle Woodland period (Steponaitis 1986:379). Shellfish and other aquatic species formed a large part of the diet of coastal populations, and were supplemented by waterfowl and numerous smaller mammals. At the Boathouse Pond Site, food remains recovered included copperhead, a variety of turtles, wild turkey, passenger pigeon, raccoon, gray fox, bobcat, gray and fox squirrels, muskrat, cottontail, and white-tailed deer (Potter 1993:72). The estimated ages of the deer indicate that most of the individuals were from the more vulnerable older and younger groups. This finding suggests that Middle Woodland hunters relied on a stalking technique, rather than deer drives, surrounds, or other methods of mass capture (Potter 1993:72).

Late Woodland

“The Oak Island phase, taken from the name of South's (1976) shell-tempered pottery complex, is the designation assigned to the Late Woodland period in the South Coastal region of the North Carolina Coastal Plain (Phelps 1983:47-48). Oak Island series pottery (comparable to Lofffield's [1976] White Oak series) is similar to and generally contemporaneous with Colington ware, associated with the Late Woodland Colington phase in the Tidewater zone of the North Coastal region.

“Phelps (1983:36) has segmented the Late Woodland in the North Coastal region into two phases, one situated in the Tidewater and the other in the Inner Coastal Plain. He bases this division on cultural differences, supported by both ethnohistorical and archaeological evidence, which appeared during the Late Woodland period. At that time, the Tidewater zone was occupied by the Carolina Algonkians, while the Inner Coastal Plain was the home of the Tuscarora, Meherrin, and Nottaway. No such divisions are known to exist in the South Coastal region. The area south of the Neuse River is thought to have been occupied by Siouian-speaking groups sometime after 500 BC (Snow 1978:60-61). However, the Oak Island phase has been defined from coastal sites, and little research has been conducted in the Inner Coastal Plain of the region. Consequently, differing cultural expressions may be present but are unrecorded.

“Considerably more is known about the Late Woodland than about previous periods in the South Coastal region, due to a recent series of excavations conducted in Onslow County. These include Sites 31ON33 (Lofffield 1979) and 31ON82 (Lofffield 1985), located south of Swansboro; the Flynt Site (31ON305) (Lofffield 1987), near Sneads Ferry; and Permuda Island (Site 31ON196), located in the sound adjacent to Topsail Island (Lofffield and Watson 1985). In contrast to the Late Woodland material culture assemblage reported for Colington phase sites in the North Coastal region (Phelps 1983:36-39), artifacts recovered from the Lofffield sites included only a small number of relatively simple tools (Lofffield 1988:112-113). Lofffield (1988:113) concluded that the Late Woodland inhabitants of these sites “used a very simple and unelaborated toolkit with perhaps heavy reliance on tools made of quickly perishable materials such as wood and reeds.”

“The most common of these tools, a small pebble with one to four flakes removed, has been termed an oyster knife. Although the purpose of these tools cannot be confirmed, “[t]hey are ideally sized and shaped” for opening steamed oysters or scaling fish (Lofffield 1988:112). The second most frequently retrieved tools from these sites are whelk shells. These shells, which show evidence of wear on the distal end, are believed to have been used for digging. Also recovered are stone and clay smoking pipes, as well as grinding and nutting stones. Small numbers of bone tools are also present in the assemblage.

“By the Late Woodland period, the shores of the sounds and estuaries of the South Coastal region became the most often utilized location for settlement, with a clear focus on shellfish procurement (Lofffield 1988:109). These locations also provided easy access to the swamps, pocosins, and uplands of the interior. Although no settlement model has been proposed for this period in the South Coastal region, Phelps (1983:39-40) speculates that in the North Coastal zone, site types should include capital villages, villages, seasonal villages, specialized activity camps, and extended family farmsteads.

“Large coastal sites are the only type known for the Late Woodland period in the South Coastal region. At these sites, analysis of subsistence data indicates that these sites were occupied for multiple seasons, and possibly year-round by at least a portion of the group. Dent (1995:249) has also observed a high degree of sedentism at Late Woodland sites in the Chesapeake region. Evidence includes the presence of thick middens, storage features, ditches, trenches, and structures. To the south, along the northern South Carolina coast, however, archaeological data with which to supplement this information are limited (Trinkley 1989:84). While sandy soils hinder the identification of community patterning at these coastal sites, post mold patterns indicating two complete structures, as well as portions of others, have been located in the South Coastal region (Lofffield 1988:113). These houses are generally rectangular, with the largest measuring four meters by 13 meters, and constructed of poles approximately 14 centimeters in diameter. Lofffield indicates that the houses showed no sign of repair, which he interprets to mean that they were occupied less than five years, if constructed of pine, or no more than 15 or 20 years, if made of cedar or similar material. Ethnohistorical evidence indicates that these structures were covered with wicker which could be raised or lowered as necessary. For a discussion of the ethnographic evidence on Late Woodland coastal site structure, see Lofffield and Jones (1995).

“In the North Coastal region, ossuaries are a common form of interment practiced by both Algonkian and Iroquoian populations (Phelps 1983:40-43). This practice is also known in the South Coastal zone, and appears to be associated with both Algonkian and Siouian groups (Coe et al. 1982; Lofffield 1990; Lofffield and McCall 1986). At an ossuary located on Camp Lejeune (Site 31ON309), the prehistoric inhabitants excavated a pit through the sand layers into a clay zone, and then deposited the bones (Lofffield 1990:118). Interment appears to have been in bundles, and some evidence of cremation was also noted. In addition to ossuaries, individual primary and secondary burials have also been noted in the region (Mathis 1993).

"Subsistence data from the Lofffield sites indicate a heavy reliance on resources from the sounds and estuaries, primarily oysters and small fish (Lofffield 1988:110-112). Lofffield and Jones (1995:122) have recently indicated that the largest component of the aboriginal diet was fingerling fish. Oysters were collected year round, and clams were gathered from fall through early spring. Analysis of faunal remains from these sites, however, has revealed the presence of deer and other small terrestrial animals, although the quantities present suggest that these were not important food resources. Plant foods were also apparently infrequently utilized. Hickory nuts and acorns were among the wild plant resources identified, although in much smaller quantities than at sites in the Piedmont. Only small amounts of cultivated plants, including corn, sunflower, and squash, were noted.

Woodland Summary

"The Woodland period is divided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods, based on the presence of different pottery wares in the South Coastal region. Tools associated with this period are similar to those of the Late Archaic period, although, at coastal sites, the use of shell and bone has been noted, as have "oyster knives," manufactured from small pebbles. A subsistence pattern focusing on a variety of terrestrial and aquatic resources continued from the preceding period. By the Middle Woodland period, however, a heavy reliance on shellfish had developed. Utilization of plant resources and terrestrial species appears to have been limited.

"Several settlement models with potential applicability to the study area have been proposed. However, large coastal sites have been the focus of the majority of the research in the South Coastal region, and little is known regarding the possibility of other site types. These sites are believed to have been occupied year round by the Late Woodland period. Community patterning data from this period indicate an increasing degree of sedentism, as represented by dense middens, evidence of structures, and storage facilities."

(Reid and Simpson 1997, 23-47)

Chapter 2: Step-by-step Procedures for Section 106 Compliance For Archaeological Properties

Introduction

Figure 2-1 presents a flow chart of the steps for 106 compliance for archaeological sites. The step-by-step instructions presented below will allow Camp Lejeune to proceed through Step 1 of Figure 1-2 with a minimum of delay and without the need for outside consultation, if the activity is exempt. The procedure set forth below combines the information about the probable location of archaeological properties as reported in at Camp Lejeune and the known information about an undertaking's potential to affect archaeological properties if they were present. This procedure is designed to incorporate new knowledge as it becomes available. **Responsibility for compliance with this procedure rests with I & E, EMD and the action sponsor or proponent** The proponent is responsible for completion of the form found as Appendix E. This form shall be returned to I & E, EMD as documentation of the action for yearly reporting. I & E, EMD should retain all documentation resulting from this process. I & E, EMD is responsible for updating the activities found in Table 2-1 as new information becomes available. I & E, EMD must consult with the SHPO before making any changes to this table.

This procedure incorporates the following specific categories of archaeological property information:

Activities Exempt from Review Requirements for Archaeological Properties (Table 2-1).

Impact Potential of Common Undertakings (Table 2-2)

Decision Matrix For Undertakings in Sensitive Area (Table 2-3)

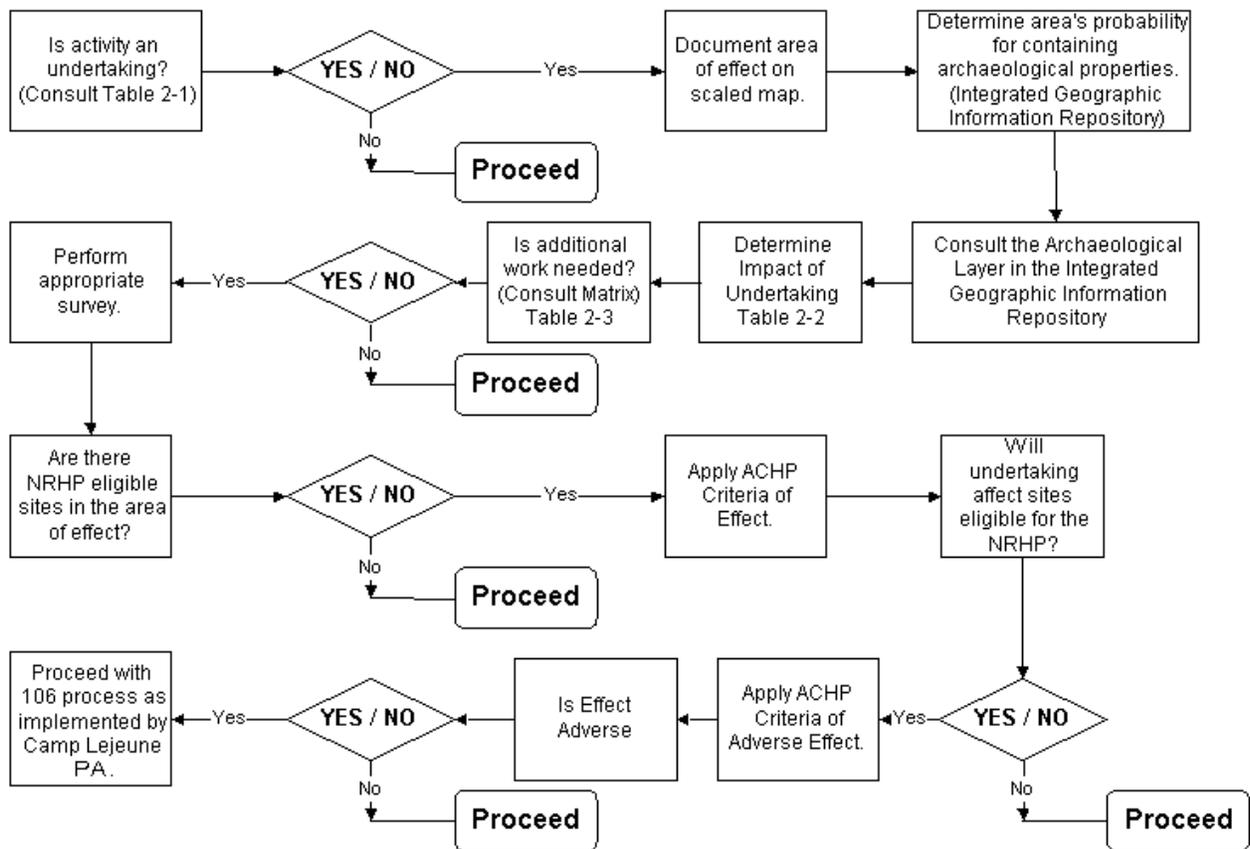
List of Site for Which Further Work is Recommended (Appendix A)

Reports of Past Surveys (On file at I& E, EMD)

Existing Mapping of Archaeological Property Probability (On file at I& E, EMD)

Initial Evaluation:

Prior to initiating the 106 process for potentially significant archaeological properties, it is necessary to determine if 106 review required. The sponsor or proponent for the action will determine if further review is required by consulting Table 2-1. If the activity is exempt from further review the action may proceed without further documentation.



Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune
 Flow Chart of Actions and Decisions Regarding Impacts to Archaeological Properties
 Figure 2-1

**Table 2-1:
ACTIVITIES EXEMPT FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES REVIEW
REQUIREMENTS.**

The following activities require no review by the Environmental Management Department Prior to Implementation

- ?? Infantry Maneuvers (Foot Traffic Only)
- ?? Trench Maintenance
- ?? Use of Tracked Vehicles on Existing Roads and Trails
- ?? Movement of Rubber Tired Vehicles off Road
- ?? Short Duration Bivouac without Soakage Pits
- ?? Hasty Fighting Positions
- ?? Controlled Burns
- ?? Logging Selective Thinning 1
- ?? Maintenance of Drainage Ditches
- ?? Firelane Maintenance
- ?? Plowing Existing Game Plots
- ?? Trail Maintenance
- ?? Foxhole Maintenance
- ?? Parking Lot Maintenance
- ?? Road Maintenance
- ?? Routine Maintenance of Structures
- ?? Construction of Utility Buildings - No Foundations or Dug Footings
- ?? Any Activity in a Designated Free Zone as Shown on the Base Historic Properties Inventory Map (Contact Environmental Management Division for Updates of Current Free Zone Boundaries)
- ?? Any activity determined to have a low potential to affect sites which takes place in an area determined to be low probability.

1. Proposed thinning operations which require no follow on site preparation for future planting and/or require the construction of no new roads.

Step 1: Is the Activity an Undertaking? (Table 2-1).

Action sponsor or proponent determines if the proposed activity is listed in Table 2-1. If listed as exempt, action may proceed without documentation.

If the activity is not listed Table 2-1, then it constitutes an "undertaking." Proceed to Step 2.

First, it must be determined if the proposed project, activity, or program constitutes an "undertaking." For purposes of Section 106, an "undertaking" means any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties. The term "undertaking" covers what USMC calls "actions," "projects," and "programs." The term applies to indirect actions such as neglect, as well as to direct actions such as demolition, alteration, approval of permits, or transfer of a property (see 36 CFR 800.9(b)). An "historic property" is any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register (36 CFR 800.2(e)). Only a small portion of the cultural resources located on Camp Lejeune will qualify for inclusion on the Register.

Table 2-1 is, in part, a list of common activities at Camp Lejeune which are not considered undertakings under the terms of the Programmatic Agreement and which are exempt from review. The potential disturbance which would result from these activities would not be intense enough to impact archaeological properties, even if they were present. All activities not listed in Table 2-1 must be reviewed to determine if the activity is an undertaking, as defined above. I & E, EMD is responsible for this review.

I & E, EMD may determine on a case-specific basis that the particular project does not qualify as an undertaking even if the activity is not listed as exempt in Table 2-1. Such a determination must be based upon the activity's potential for changing the character or use of historic properties, if such properties were to be present. The parties consulted and the rationale used in making this determination should be noted in any required documentation. For example, "construction of a building" could entail excavation of a basement, pouring of a foundation, land leveling for a parking lot, landscaping, access roads, utility line construction, etc. Such a level of disturbance would definitely qualify the project as an undertaking, because, if archaeological properties were present, their character and/or use would be changed by such a disturbance. On the other hand, "construction of a building" may involve placing a storage trailer on cinder blocks with no additional land disturbing activities proposed. Such a low level of disturbance may qualify this particular building construction as exempt, because, if archaeological properties were present, their character and/or use would not be changed by the activity. Note that the actual presence or non-presence of archaeological properties is not a factor in the decision of whether or not there is an undertaking.

Step 2: Document Area of Potential Effect on a Scaled Map. Proceed to Step 3.

"Area of potential effect" means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist (see 36 CFR 800.2(c)). This includes the area of direct and indirect effect. For example, if excavation of a new pond is proposed, the area of potential effects will include any area where land disturbance might take place. This would include not only the pond but also the construction zone around the pond, any area where heavy equipment might travel, and access roads, as well as the area in which the excavated material is to be temporarily and/or permanently placed.

Step 3: Determine if There are Known Cultural Resources by Consulting the Latest Update of the Inventory of Known Cultural Resources in Base Order 11000.19.

If a review of the Inventory of Known Cultural Resources indicates that there are no known sites, then proceed to Step 4.

If cultural resources are known to exist, note presence in any required documentation and note their NC State site number and/or any other site number, UTM coordinates, NRHP recommendation, site description, and action required or recommended for site.

Proceed to Step 7.

The keeper of the cultural resources inventory is I & E, EMD. Since inventory is an ongoing process, I & E, EMD may be called to confirm the status of any known sites.

Step 4: Determine the Area's Probability for Containing Archaeological Properties by Consulting the Base Cultural Resources Map. Note the area's probability on the in any required documentation.

If the area of potential impact is entirely within a free zone, then the undertaking may proceed without further review.

If the area of impact is not within a free zone, then proceed to Step 5.

The keeper of the Base Cultural Resources Map is I & E, EMD.

A given area's probability of containing archaeological properties is based upon a number of factors, including soil type, slope, proximity to water, nature and extent of previous disturbance, results of previous surveys, proximity to known sites, and archaeological records. The Base is classified into three types of archaeological property probability zones: free zones, low probability areas, and high probability areas. Free zones are those areas which have been previously surveyed and found to be free of National Register eligible properties and those areas which have been determined to be free of National Register eligible properties because of the nature of their previous disturbance. Low probability areas are not likely to contain archaeological properties. High probability areas may contain archaeological properties.

I & E, EMD may determine on a case-specific basis, that the archaeological property probability rating for a particular area of effect should be different from that given in the Archaeological Property Probability Rating Index. This determination must be based upon an evaluation of the likelihood that the given area contains archaeological properties. It cannot take into consideration the likelihood that the proposed undertaking would impact archaeological properties if they were present. For example, a given undertaking's area of effect may be limited to a very small area of land which has been previously disturbed to a degree that would cause it to have less archaeological property probability than the surrounding area. In such cases, the area of disturbance may have been too small to be mapped in the rating. It would be appropriate to give the archaeological property probability for this particular undertaking a lesser rating than that given in the index. Consultation with the Marine Corps' staff or consulting archaeologist, as appropriate, would be undertaken when making such a determination. The parties consulted and the rationale used in making this determination should be noted on the in any required documentation.

Step 5: Determine the Impact Potential of the Undertaking by Consulting Table 2-2.

Note the likelihood of impact in any required documentation and proceed to the next step.

If the proposed undertaking is not found in Table 2-2, the potential intensity of impact must be determined in consultation with the Marine Corps' staff or consulting archaeologist.

The impact potential will be given in the form of a rating, either high or low. As was the case with the determination of "undertaking," impact potential is based on the potential disturbance which would result from the undertaking and the potential impact such disturbance would have on the character or use of archaeological properties if they were present. The actual presence or absence of known archaeological properties is not a factor at this time.

I & E, EMD may determine on a case-specific basis that the potential disturbance which would result from a given undertaking warrants a rating which is different from that given in Table 2-2. This should be done in consultation with the Marine Corps' staff or consulting archaeologist. The parties consulted and the rationale used in making this determination should be noted in any required documentation. The presence of archaeological properties is not a factor to be considered when determining an undertaking's impact potential.

TABLE 2-2
IMPACT POTENTIAL OF COMMON UNDERTAKINGS ON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina ¹

Undertaking Impact Potential Training Related Activities

?? Cantonment Areas (new)	High
?? Foxhole Construction	Low ²
?? Impact Zones (new)	High
?? Short Duration Bivouac with Soakage Pits	Low
?? Tracked Vehicle Operation	High ³
?? Trench Construction	High
?? Land Management Activities:	
?? Ditch/Channel Construction	High
?? Firelane Construction	High
?? Logging - Clear Cutting	High
?? Forestry Site Preparation	
?? Bedding	High
?? Trail Construction	High
?? Logging Decks	High
?? Drum Chopping	Low
?? KG Blade	Low
?? Support Activities:	
?? Borrow Pit Excavation	High
?? Footings for Structure (e.g. Antenna)	High
?? Landscaping - New	High
?? Parking Lot Construction	High
?? Road Construction	High
?? Utility Building. Construction (Foundation)	High
?? Utility Line Construction	High
?? Grading	High

1 The Assistant Chief of Staff, I & E is the keeper of this table, and is responsible for its accuracy and completeness. See the instructions at Step 5 for the appropriate use of this table. This table is inclusive of all agreements between the SHPO and Camp Lejeune regarding the impact potential of common undertakings as of the date shown in the bottom right hand corner of this page.

2 When dug by platoon or smaller sized units.

3 When done off established roads, trails, or previously disturbed areas.

Step 6: Determine if Additional Work is Needed. (Consult the Matrix, Table 2-3). Note the results on any required documentation.

If the matrix results indicate that additional work is required, proceed to Step 7.

If the matrix results indicate that no additional work is required, then proceed with the undertaking. Consultation with SHPO, in circumstances other than high site probability and high impact potential, will be undertaken as deemed appropriate by I & E, EMD. Retain the documentation.

The matrix balances the site's archaeological property probability (Step 4) and the undertaking's impact potential (Step 5) to determine whether the gathering of additional information is required to identify archaeological properties within the area of potential effect.

The matrix results may not be overridden. If it is felt that the matrix results are inappropriate, then conduct a review of Steps 4 and 5.

Step 7: Coordinate any required documentation with the State Historic Preservation Officer. Request their views on further actions required to identify and evaluate potential archaeological properties and the potential National Register Eligibility of Known Sites. Proceed to step 8.

Step 8: Review the Opinions of the SHPO to Determine the Appropriate Level of Further Investigations.

If further identification/evaluation is not necessary, proceed to Step 10.

If further identification/evaluation is necessary, then proceed to Step 9.

After reviewing the solicited opinions, I & E, EMD must determine what further actions will be taken to identify and evaluate archaeological properties. If the opinion of the I & E, EMD differs from the SHPO, then I & E, EMD must make the final determination of what further actions will be taken. Consideration should be given at this time to modification of the project to avoid archaeological properties.

Although the SHPO's recommendations should be considered, the Marine Corps makes the final decision about the extent of the actions necessary, based on an evaluation of reasonableness in relation to the type of undertaking and the category of resources potentially involved (Marine Corps Order 11000.19).

**TABLE 2-3
DECISION MATRIX FOR UNDERTAKINGS IN SENSITIVE AREAS**

IMPACT		HIGH	LOW
S I T E	H I G H	Additional Work Required Consult with I & E, EMD and Consultation with SHPO maybe required.	Additional Work Required Consult with I & E, EMD.
	L O W	Consult with I & E, EMD to determine if additional work is necessary.	No additional work necessary Proceed with Undertaking

COMMENTS:

High Impact with High Probability determinations must be coordinated with the I & E, EMD. At the discretion of I & E, EMD consultation with the SHPO maybe initiated. Field inspection and coordination of report will be a minimal requirement. Contracted field survey may be required and may result in modification of plans or mitigation of adverse effects.

High Impact with Low Probability must be coordinated initially with the I & E, EMD. Depth of disturbance will dictate the potential impact of the proposed undertaking. Depth of a site may vary from one area to the next these areas must be reviewed by I & E, EMD to make the impact determination on a case by case basis. Field inspections or detailed review of plans may obviate the need for further investigation, or monitoring during construction, particularly if the activity is planned in an area of past disturbance not previously identified or if the activity is not extensive. SHPO coordination may be required.

Low Impact with High Probability must be coordinated with the I & E, EMD. A detailed review of plans may indicate that the activity is not likely to impact expected resources. This is due to the highly variable nature of some activities such as thinning pine stands for control of Southern Pine Beetle. Activities which are not extensive may require only field inspection by I & E, EMD, more extensive activities will require coordination with the SHPO.

Low Impact with Low Probability activities may proceed without further review. At the discretion of the proponent or sponsoring activity, I & E, EMD may be requested to monitor or inspect some activities.

Step 9: Perform the Appropriate Survey and/or Information Gathering Work.

Go back to Step 7.

Under the direction of I & E, EMD archaeological work required under Step 9 may be performed by the Marine Corps' staff or consulting archaeologist or by a private contractor. If the work is performed by a private contractor, it should be coordinated or supervised by the I & E, EMD or consulting archaeologist.

Step 10: Determine National Register Eligibility.

If the Marine Corps and the SHPO agree that potentially eligible properties are not present, then proceed with the undertaking. Retain documentation.

If the Marine Corps and the SHPO agree that potentially eligible properties are present, then proceed to Step 11.

If the Marine Corps and the SHPO do not agree on eligibility, or if the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation or the Secretary of the Interior so request, the Marine Corps shall obtain a determination of eligibility from the Secretary. If the Secretary determines that eligible properties are present, proceed to Step 11.

If the Secretary of Interior determines that National Register eligible properties are not present, then proceed with undertaking. Retain documentation.

After reviewing the opinions of the SHPO, I & E, EMD must form an opinion as to whether there are any potential National Register eligible properties present within the area of potential effect by applying the National Register criteria set forth at 36 CFR 60.4 (also see enclosure 4 of Marine Corps Order 11000.19, to this Supplement). If I & E, EMD opinion differs from the SHPO, I & E, EMD must determine the final Marine Corps opinion. Consideration should be given at this time to modifications to the project which would reconfigure the area of potential impact to avoid potentially eligible properties.

Step 11: Apply Council Criteria of Effect (36 CFR 800.9) by Consulting Marine Corps Order 11000.19 and Proceed through the Rest of the Section 106 Process as Instructed.

Chapter 3: Step-by-step Procedures for Section 106 Compliance For Architectural Properties

Introduction

Figure 3-1 presents a generalized flow chart for the process described below. The step-by-step instructions presented below will allow Camp Lejeune to proceed through Step 1 of Figure 1-2 with a minimum of delay and without the need for outside consultation, for certain proposed activities. The procedure set forth below combines the known information about the architectural and historical importance of buildings at Camp Lejeune, the classes of repair and maintenance treatments and their effect on historic properties. This procedure is designed to incorporate new knowledge as it becomes available. **Responsibility for the completion of the Initial Evaluation of this procedure rests with the action sponsor or proponent.** Responsibility for compliance with the remaining steps is shared jointly by the sponsor/proponent and I & E, EMD. Actions which are determined to be undertakings which have the potential to effect properties listed in Appendix F must be documented. Copies of the documentation and appropriate documentation should be retained by I & E, EMD.

Initial Evaluation

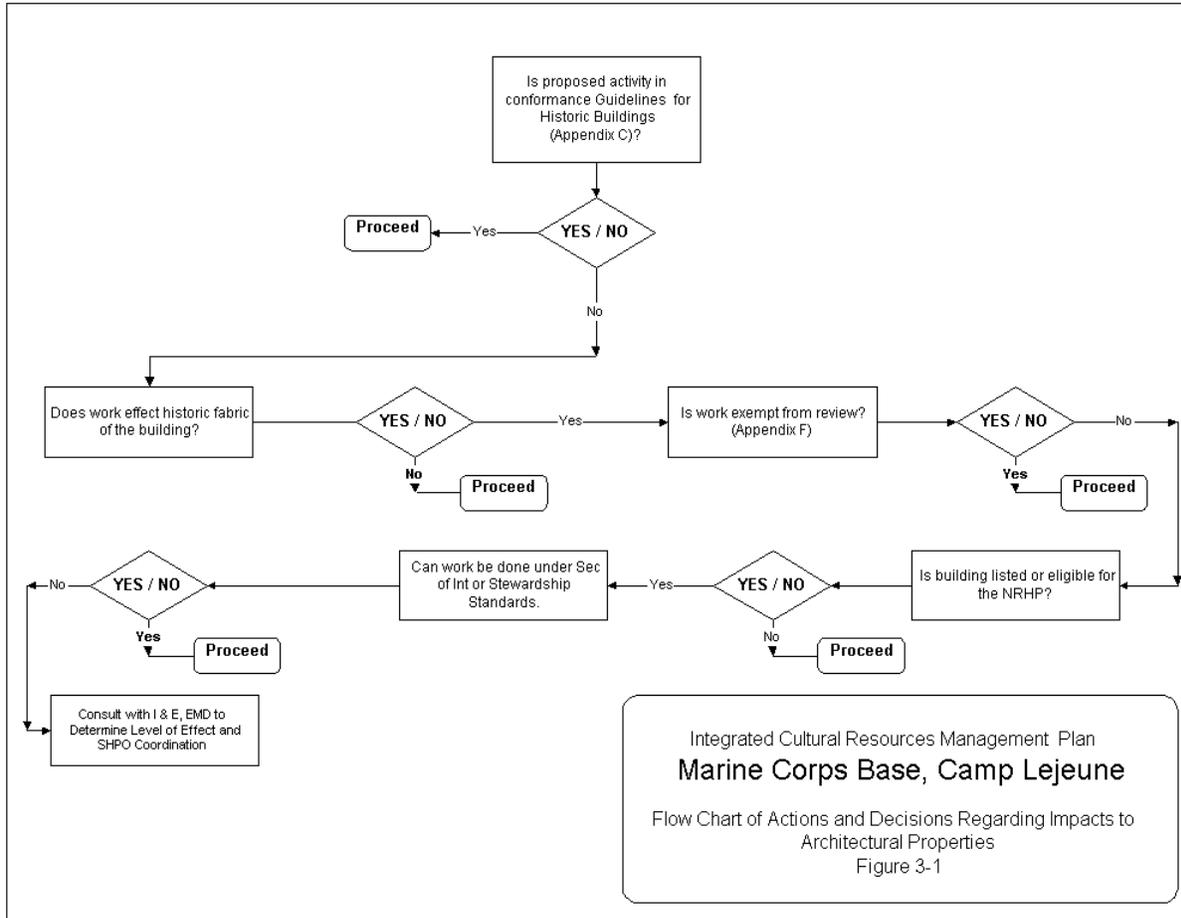
Prior to initiating the 106 process for significant buildings it is necessary to determine if 106 review required. The sponsor or proponent for the action will determine if further review is required by consulting Appendix F.

If the building is not listed in Appendix F any action proposed for the building may proceed without further 106 documentation.

If the building is listed in Appendix F and the action proposed for the building is listed in the Programmatic Agreement for Historic Buildings (Appendix B) as exempt from further review the action may proceed without further 106 documentation. If the building is listed in Appendix F and the action is not listed in Programmatic Agreement for Historic Buildings(In Appendix B) as exempt from further review, the sponsor or proponent of the action must contact I & E, EMD to provide technical assistance and a determination of the level of documentation required.

STEP 1: Is building covered by an approved management/preservation plan?

Management/preservation plans have been developed for any buildings at Camp Lejeune. These plans were developed, in consultation with the North Carolina SHPO, after the completion of the comprehensive architectural survey of the base. (Dixon and Bowers 2000). I & E, EMD will keep an updated list of available management/preservation plans developed for specific buildings on Base. Current Management Guidelines can be found in Appendix C.



If the building for which work is proposed is covered by an approved management/preservation plan proceed to Step 2.

STEP 2: Is undertaking in conformance with approved management/preservation plan?

If an approved management/preservation plan has been prepared for the building for which alteration, maintenance, or repair have been proposed, the proposed work should be reviewed in light of this plan by I & E, EMD and the proponent for the work. This review will be accomplished to determine if the proposed work conforms with the specifications and requirements of the approved management/ preservation plan.

If a determination is made by the proponent and AS/C EMD that the proposed work conforms to the specifications found in the approved management/preservation plan for the building, document this finding in any required documentation, file the documentation with I & E, EMD, and proceed with proposed action.

If the building for which work is proposed is found not to conform with the approved management/preservation plan proceed to Step 3.

STEP 3: Is the proposed undertaking a replacement, repair, or alteration of previously replaced (non-historic) architectural feature?

The proponent of the undertaking or I & E, EMD will consult the records and drawings of the buildings housed in Technical Room of Public Works Office to determine if the undertaking will effect the original historic fabric of the building or if the undertaking will only effect portions of the building which were previously replaced or significantly altered. If possible, this documentation should include date of the replacement and in the case of alteration the extent of the changes made to the historic fabric of the building. If documentation is available that shows the original architectural fabric of the building, attempts should be made to have the new replacement of fabric or new alterations restore the original appearance, if practicable.

If a determination is made by the proponent and I & E, EMD that the proposed undertaking does not effect the original historic fabric, document this finding and provide documentation to I & E, EMD, and proceed with proposed action.

If the work which is proposed is found to effect the original historic fabric of the building proceed to Step 4.

STEP 4: Can the undertaking be accomplished within the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Building?

The proposed work should be reviewed in light of the Secretary of Interior's Standards by I & E, EMD and the proponent for the work. This review will be accomplished to

determine if the proposed work conforms with the specifications and requirements of these standards.

If a determination is made by the proponent and I & E, EMD that the proposed work conforms to the specifications found in the standards, document this finding and provide documentation to I & E, EMD, and proceed with proposed action.

If the work which is proposed is found by I & E, EMD not to conform with the standards, proceed to Step 5.

STEP 5: Fully document the proposed undertaking and its effect on the property. Document the reason why the Secretary of Interior's Standards could not be met. Initiate Section 106 Consultation Process (36 CFR 800)

Apply the criteria of effect found in 36 CFR Part 800. Document the determination of effect and request a formal determination from the North Carolina SHPO. Enter into Section 106 consultation with the SHPO under terms of the PA regarding Operation of Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina or under terms of 36 CFR Part 800.

Upon concurrence of the SHPO or conclusion of consultation process as defined in 36 CFR 800, proceed with action. Provide document of consultation to I & E, EMD and provide copy of applicable drawings and description of building changes to Technical Room, Public Works Office.

Integrated Cultural Resources
Management, Plan
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

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Integrated Cultural Resources
Management, Plan
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

Appendix A

Agreement Among the United States Marine Corps, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation,
and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding The Operation, Maintenance
and Development of Archeological Sites and Districts at Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina

AGREEMENT AMONG
THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
AND THE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AND DISTRICTS AT CAMP LEJEUNE,
ON SLOW COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, the United States Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (MCB Camp Lejeune), proposes to manage its archeological sites and districts; **and**

WHEREAS, MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina proposes to continue to support Marine Combat Training on lands and waters controlled by MCB Camp Lejeune as shown on Appendix A; **and**

WHEREAS, MCB Camp Lejeune proposes to continue to operate and maintain its grounds, buildings, training areas, and facilities; **and**

WHEREAS, MCB Camp Lejeune shall continue to provide Marine and Navy training through the operation of ranges, maneuver areas, and amphibious and air landing areas; **and**

WHEREAS, MCB Camp Lejeune shall continue to provide Marine and Navy personnel and families extensive residential, recreational and commercial services; **and**

WHEREAS, MCB Camp Lejeune is host to Marine Force Atlantic, the 2nd Surveillance Reconnaissance and Intelligence Group, Naval Hospital, Naval Dental Clinic, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) New River and several engineer, supply, motor transport, and infantry training schools which support the Marine Combat Training mission; **and**

WHEREAS, MCB Camp Lejeune has determined that the continued support of the Marine Combat Training mission and the operation, maintenance, and development at MCB Camp Lejeune may have an adverse effect on archeological properties, which are defined in the Archeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) as archeological sites and districts that are eligible for inclusion to or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) as documented in Appendix B, and has consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to Section 800.14 of the regulations (36 CFR 800) implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U. S.C. 470f), and Section I 10 of same Act (16 U.S.C. 470 h-2(f));

NOW, THEREFORE, MCB Camp Lejeune, Council, and SHPO agree that the program of operation, maintenance and development of archeological properties shall be administered in accordance with the following stipulations to satisfy the Marine Corps' Section 106 responsibility for all individual undertakings of the program on MCB Camp Lejeune.

STIPULATIONS

The MCB Camp Lejeune Base Commanding General (Base Commander), on behalf of the Marine Corps and Navy, shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

A. Staffing

1. MCB Camp Lejeune shall utilize qualified professionals who meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 Federal Register 44738-9), in disciplines appropriate to the archeological properties, to serve as its cultural resource management staff. Under present conditions, the appropriate staff shall consist of one professional archeologist who shall be employed as the cultural resource manager for MCB Camp Lejeune. The Base Commander shall provide notification, as necessary, to the SHPO confirming the employment, expertise and responsibilities of the cultural resource manager. The Base Commander shall ensure that a qualified professional is in place at the execution of this Agreement.

2. The Base Commander shall ensure that the activities of the cultural resource manager are integrated into the installation-level planning and approval process for projects and undertakings that may have an effect on archeological properties. The Base Commander shall ensure that the cultural resource manager adequately reviews all undertakings affecting archeological properties in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

3. The Base Commander shall ensure that all historic preservation work carried out pursuant to this Agreement is coordinated with the cultural resource manager, unless otherwise indicated in this Agreement.

B. Planning

1. By (date), the Base Commander shall ensure that the cultural resource manager analyzes installation documents to identify specific undertakings that may be subject to review pursuant to Section 106 and the terms of the Agreement over a 5-year planning cycle. The documents to be analyzed shall include, but are not limited to, SHPO records, cultural resource reports, environmental assessments, Base Master Plan, MCB Camp Lejeune forestry plan, military construction plan, and troop training and range operations plans that are scheduled within 5 years of the execution of this Agreement.

2. The Base Commander shall ensure that schedules and priorities are established and documented for the location, identification, evaluation, and treatment of archeological properties that might be affected by undertakings identified pursuant to Stipulation B 1. The Base Commander shall ensure that all relevant offices at MCB Camp Lejeune are informed of the schedules and priorities, the potential of these undertakings to have an adverse effect on archeological properties, the requirement to ensure that an analysis of alternatives is fully considered as early as possible in project planning, and of the requirement for review of the undertaking pursuant to this Agreement.

3. The Base Commander shall ensure that the undertakings and all related activities identified pursuant to Stipulation B 1 are planned, reviewed, and implemented in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. The Base Commander shall ensure that these undertakings are included in the annual report required pursuant to Stipulation H.

4. The Base Commander shall ensure the management of archeological properties on MCB Camp Lejeune in accordance with the treatments described in Appendix C and related guidance. These treatments shall include preservation, avoidance, and mitigation, as required and feasible, in support of the Combat Training mission at MCB Camp Lejeune.

5. The Base Commander shall ensure that MCB, Camp Lejeune makes reasonable and good faith efforts in its planning to minimize the adverse effects to archeological properties on MCB Camp Lejeune. Where prudent, feasible, and consistent with the military mission, the preferred treatment for archeological properties shall be preservation in place. The preservation and protection of archeological properties shall be in accordance with the Council's *Treatment of Archaeological Properties* and related guidance. If it is determined that a project shall have an adverse effect on archeological properties, the Base Commander shall comply with Stipulation C4.

6. The Base Commander shall ensure that MCB Camp Lejeune develops an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) to coordinate the management of its cultural resources with tenant commands at MCB Camp Lejeune, SHPO, and Council no later than October 2001. Once final, the ICRMP will serve, among other functions, as Appendix C.

7. The Base Commander shall ensure that MCB Camp Lejeune completes, as funds become available, the inventory of all of its archeological properties before the expiration date of this agreement. All inventory activities at MCB Camp Lejeune shall be conducted in accordance with its model for predicting the locations of archeological properties as shown at Appendix D.

8. The Base Commander shall ensure that MCB Camp Lejeune identifies and nominates, as funds become available, its current inventory of archeological properties to the National Register before the expiration date of this agreement. After this date the nomination of archeological properties to the National Register shall continue as required and feasible. The nomination of archeological districts shall include, but not be limited to, the evaluation of representative archeological sites within these districts.

9. The Base Commander shall ensure that MCB Camp Lejeune develops a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the North Carolina Office of State Archeology (OSA) before the expiration date of this agreement to curate its archeological collections and Native American human remains at the OSA Archaeological Research Center. The curation of archeological collections from MCB Camp Lejeune shall conform to the OSA *Archaeological Curation Standards and Guidelines* and related guidance.

C. Project Review

1.Undertakings Exempt from Review: The following undertakings are categorized to have no effect on archeological properties and shall be exempt from further consideration under the terms of this Agreement provided that the undertaking is limited to the activities herein:

- a) All ground disturbance activities in the Greater Sandy Run Area at MCB Camp Lejeune.
- b) All ground disturbance activities in industrialized, residential, impact areas and areas with previous severe ground disturbance.
- c) All forestry site preparation activities, excluding bedding, new firebreak plowlines, logging road construction, logging decks, and other major ground disturbance activities.
- d) All activities in undisturbed areas designated as having a low probability for archeological properties as shown at Appendix D.
- e) Maintenance of existing firebreak plow lines.
- f) Roadway, parking lot, and resurfacing that occurs within the previously maintained roadway or parking lot surfaces.

- g) Maintenance, repair, or in-kind replacement of existing sidewalks and curbs.
- h) Routine foot trail maintenance that does not involve major new ground disturbance.
- i) Ground disturbance activities that do not have an adverse effect on the landscape of archeological properties and historic buildings and districts (historic properties) that are eligible for inclusion or listed on the National Register.
- j) Routine maintenance of installation cemeteries including mowing, clearing, reseeding, fencing, and straightening of headstones.

2. So long as MCB Camp Lejeune continues to retain an adequate and qualified cultural resources management staff, all projects and plans, with the exception of those identified in Stipulation C1 and C4, shall be reviewed by the cultural resources manager as discussed in Stipulation C3, and shall not be individually coordinated with SHPO. However, these reviews shall be documented in an annual written report to the SHPO pursuant to Stipulation H.

The activities in Stipulation C2 shall be reviewed as discussed below:

- a) The proponent of the activity, in consultation with the cultural resource manager, shall determine if the activity may have an effect on archeological properties in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d)
- b) If the APE has been surveyed for the presence of archeological sites and none of the archeological properties described in Appendix B are present in the APE, the project can proceed as planned.
- c) If the APE has been surveyed for the presence of archeological sites that are not described in Appendix B, cultural resource management staff shall evaluate the eligibility of such sites pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c) and forward documentation to the SHPO. If MCB Camp Lejeune determines that no archeological properties are present, the project can proceed as planned. If MCB Camp Lejeune determines that archeological properties are present in the APE, MCB Camp Lejeune shall evaluate the effect of the project on the archeological properties and implement the necessary treatment.
- d) If the APE has not been surveyed for the presence of archeological sites, cultural resource management staff and/or qualified archeological professionals shall field check the area, and take the following actions:
 - e) Activities taking place in areas with previous severe ground disturbance or in areas with a low probability for archeological sites as defined in MCB Camp Lejeune's predictive model shall not be subject to further investigation. ii) Activities scheduled in undisturbed areas shall be surveyed for archeological properties in accordance with the MCB Camp Lejeune model for predicting the location of archeological properties. Surveys shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Archeological Preservation* and the standards established for MCB Camp Lejeune in consultation with the SHPO. Reports documenting archeological properties that are found in the APE shall be prepared and forwarded to the SHPO as part of, or prior to, the annual report. Surveys that do not identify archeological properties in the APE shall not require the preparation of a separate report. In these cases, the findings of the survey shall be documented in a management

summary that is forwarded to the SHPO as part of, or prior to, the annual report. iii) If no archeological sites are found during survey of the APE pursuant to Stipulation C3(d)(ii), the previously surveyed areas at MCB Camp Lejeune shall be updated to reflect the same, and the project can proceed as planned. iv) If archeological sites are found during survey of the APE pursuant to Stipulation C3(d)(ii), the inventory of archeological sites at MCB Camp Lejeune shall be updated to reflect the same. The project shall minimize the adverse effects to these archeological sites until the cultural resource manager can evaluate their eligibility to the National Register. MCB Camp Lejeune shall forward documentation supporting its determination of eligibility to the SHPO for their comment and concurrence pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c). If MCB Camp Lejeune and the SHPO agree that the site is not eligible for inclusion to the National Register, the project shall proceed as planned. If MCB Camp Lejeune and the SHPO do not agree on the determination of eligibility, MCB Camp Lejeune shall consult with the Keeper of the National Register pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c) and Stipulation Ob.

4. The following activities shall be individually coordinated with the SHPO and, as necessary, as described in Stipulation C5. These activities shall include:

- a) Plans for major construction at or prior to the 35% design level in any area of MCB Camp Lejeune that the cultural resources management staff determine may have an adverse effect on archeological properties.
- b) Projects that have received significant public comment.
- c) Projects that involve the proposed destruction of known archeological properties.
- d) Projects that involve the inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains.

5. The projects in Stipulation C4 shall be coordinated with the SHPO as follows:

- a) MCB Camp Lejeune shall review existing information on archeological properties that are in the APE.
- b) If archeological properties are present in the APE, MCB Camp Lejeune shall forward documentation supporting the purpose of its action to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall be afforded 30 calendar days from the date of its receipt to review the action MCB Camp Lejeune is proposing to take. If SHPO does not provide its comment and concurrence on the action within 30 calendar days of its receipt date, the SHPO shall be viewed as having no comment on the proposed action. If MCB Camp Lejeune and SHPO agree that the archeological properties are not eligible to the National Register, no further avoidance or documentation shall be necessary. MCB Camp Lejeune and SHPO shall consult the Keeper of the National Register pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c) should a disagreement regarding the eligibility determination for an archeological site.

D. Emergency Undertakings

1. If archeological properties are effected by natural disaster or emergency, MCB Camp Lejeune shall adhere to the procedures in 36 CFR 800.12 and consult with the SHPO and Council on emergency undertakings within seven (7) days if MCB Camp Lejeune considers that circumstances permit.

2. If the SHPO or Council object to the emergency operations at MCB Camp Lejeune, MCB Camp Lejeune shall comply with 36 CFR 800.3-6.

E. Involvement of Consulting Parties

MCB Camp Lejeune, in consultation with the SHPO, shall identify parties that may be interested in the effects of undertakings on archeological properties and develop a plan for involving such parties in consultations pursuant to 36 CFR 800.3(e-f) to resolve adverse effects.

F. Dispute Resolution

1. Should any signatory to this Agreement object to any action carried out or proposed with respect to the implementation of this Agreement, the Base Commander shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If after initiating consultation, the Base Commander determines that the objection cannot be resolved through consultation, the Base Commander shall forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the Council. Within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the Council shall exercise one of the following options:

a) Inform MCB Camp Lejeune that the Council concurs with its proposed final decision, whereupon MCB Camp Lejeune shall respond to the objection accordingly.

b) Provide the recommendations, which MCB Camp Lejeune shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection.

c) Notify MCB Camp Lejeune that the Council shall comment pursuant to 36 CFR 800 and proceed to comment. MCB Camp Lejeune shall take into account these comments in accordance with 36 CFR 800 and Section I 10(l) of the National Archeological Preservation Act.

2. Should the Council choose not to exercise one of the above options within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of documentation, MCB Camp Lejeune shall consider the Council as having no comment to the proposed action.

3. MCB Camp Lejeune shall take into account any Council recommendation or comment provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection; MCB Camp Lejeune responsibility to carry out all actions under this Agreement that are not subject to the objection shall remain unchanged.

4. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this Agreement, should an objection pertaining to this Agreement be raised by a member of the public, MCB Camp Lejeune shall notify the parties to this Agreement -and take the objection into account, consulting with the objector and should the objector so request, with any of the parties to this Agreement to resolve the objection.

G. Anti-Deficiency Act Compliance

The stipulations of this Agreement are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act. If compliance with the Act impairs MCB Camp Lejeune's ability to implement this Agreement, MCB Camp Lejeune shall consult in accordance with the amendment and termination procedures found at Stipulations I and J of this Agreement.

H. Reporting and Annual Review

1. The Base Commander shall provide the SHPO and the Council with an annual report on or before January 1 of each year summarizing the activities carried out under the terms of this Agreement.

a) Annual reports shall include a list of project and program activities that have had an adverse effect on archeological properties, reports and management summaries, summary of mitigation and treatment measures implemented to address the adverse effects of undertakings, and a summary of consultation activities and the comments of the SHPO and consulting parties where appropriate. b) The signatories to this Agreement shall review this information to determine if any revisions or amendments are necessary.

2. The Base Commander shall ensure that the annual report is available for public inspection and that consulting parties are invited to provide their comments to MCB Camp Lejeune, SHPO, and Council.

I. Amendments

Any party to this Agreement may propose that the Agreement be amended, whereupon MCB Camp Lejeune shall consult with the other parties to this Agreement to consider the amendment. Execution of any amendment shall occur in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14(b)(2)(v).

J. Termination of the Agreement

1. If the Base Commander determines that MCB Camp Lejeune cannot implement the terms of this Agreement, or if the SHPO or Council determines the Agreement is not being properly implemented, MCB Camp Lejeune, SHPO, or Council may propose to the other parties that this Agreement be terminated in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14.

2. The party proposing to terminate this Agreement shall notify the other parties to this Agreement explaining the reasons for termination and affording them at least forty-five (45) days to consult and seek alternatives to termination. Should this consultation fail to resolve the reasons for termination, MCB Camp Lejeune shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14 to develop a new Agreement.

K. Monitoring

The SHPO and Council may monitor any activities carried out pursuant to this Agreement. The Council may also review any activities in response to requests from consulting parties. The Base Commander shall cooperate with the SHPO and Council should they request to monitor or review project files for activities pursuant to this Agreement.

L. Failure to Comply with the Agreement

If MCB Camp Lejeune fails to carry out the terms of this Agreement, MCB Camp Lejeune shall comply with 36 CFR 800 with regard to each undertaking.

M. Expiration and Renewal of the Agreement

This Agreement shall take effect on the date it is signed by the all signatories and shall remain in effect until December 31, 2006 unless terminated pursuant to Stipulation K. This Agreement shall expire on

January 1, 2007 unless it is renewed or extended. No renewed, extended or amended Agreement shall be effective without the written approval of the signatories to this Agreement.

Execution and implementation of this Agreement evidences that MCB Camp Lejeune has afforded the SHPO and Council a reasonable opportunity to comment and concur on the cultural resource program and that MCB Camp Lejeune has considered the effects of the program on archeological properties.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

David M. Mize
U.S. Marine Corps, Commanding General

Date: _____

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Jeffrey J. Crow

Date: _____

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

John Fowler

Date: _____

Appendix A: Location of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina

Appendix B: Location of Archaeological Properties on Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina

Appendix C: Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

Appendix D: Model for Prediction Locations of Archaeological Properties on Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina

Integrated Cultural Resources
Management, Plan
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

Appendix B
Programmatic Agreement Among United States Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Operation, Maintenance, and Development of the Historic Buildings, Structures, and Districts at Camp Lejeune, Onslow County

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS BASE CANT LEJEUNE,
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
AND THE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
HISTORIC BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND DISTRICTS AT CAMP LEJEUNE,
ON SLOW COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, The United States Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCB Camp Lejeune), North Carolina proposes to continue to support Marine Combat Training on lands and waters controlled by MCB Camp Lejeune as shown on Appendix A; **and**

WHEREAS, MCB Camp Lejeune proposes to continue to operate and maintain its grounds, buildings, training areas, and facilities; **and**

WHEREAS, MCB Camp Lejeune shall continue to provide Marine and Navy training through the operation of ranges, maneuver areas, and amphibious and air landing areas; **and**

WHEREAS, MCB Camp Lejeune shall continue to provide Marine and Navy personnel and families extensive residential, recreational and commercial services; **and**

WHEREAS, MCB Camp Lejeune is host to Marine Force Atlantic, the 2nd Surveillance Reconnaissance and Intelligence Group, Naval Hospital, Naval Dental Clinic, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) New River and several engineer, supply, motor transport, and infantry training schools which support the Marine Combat Training mission; **and**

WHEREAS, MCB Camp Lejeune has determined that the continued support of the Marine Combat Training mission and the operation, maintenance, and development at MCB Camp Lejeune may adversely affect historic buildings, structures, and districts (historic properties) that are eligible for inclusion to or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) as documented in Appendix B, and has consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to Section 800.14 of the regulations (36 CFR 800) implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f), and Section 110 of same Act (16 U.S.C. 470 h-2(f));

NOW, THEREFORE, MCB Camp Lejeune, Council, and SHPO agree that the program of operation, maintenance and development of historic properties shall be administered in accordance with the following stipulations to satisfy the Marine Corps' Section 106 responsibility for all individual undertakings of the program on MCB Camp Lejeune.

STIPULATIONS

The MCB Camp Lejeune Base Commanding General (Base Commander), on behalf of the Marine Corps and Navy, shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

A. Staffing

1. MCB Camp Lejeune shall utilize qualified professionals who meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 Federal Register 44738-9), in disciplines appropriate to the historic properties, to serve as its cultural resource management staff. Under present conditions, the

appropriate staff shall consist of one professional archeologist who shall be employed as the cultural resource manager for MCB Camp Lejeune. The Base Commander shall provide notification, as necessary, to the SHPO confirming the employment, expertise and responsibilities of the cultural resource manager. The Base Commander shall ensure that a qualified professional is in place at the execution of this Agreement.

2. The Base Commander shall ensure that the activities of the cultural resource manager are integrated into the installation-level planning, and approval process for, projects and undertakings that may have an effect on historic properties. The Base Commander shall ensure that the cultural resource manager adequately reviews all undertakings affecting historic properties in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

3. The Base Commander shall ensure that all historic preservation work carried out pursuant to this Agreement is coordinated with the cultural resource manager, unless otherwise indicated in this Agreement.

B. Planning

1. By (date), the Base Commander shall ensure that the cultural resource manager analyzes installation documents to identify specific undertakings that may be subject to review pursuant to Section 106 and the terms of the Agreement over a five-year planning cycle. The documents to be analyzed shall include, but are not limited to, historic building evaluation and management reports, historic building maintenance, renovation and demolition plans, the Master Plan, military construction plans, MCCSSS, and troop training and range operations plans that are scheduled within 5 years of the execution of this Agreement.

2. The Base Commander shall ensure, as appropriate, that schedules and priorities are established and documented for identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties that might be affected by undertakings identified pursuant to Stipulation B 1. The Base Commander shall ensure that all relevant offices at MCB Camp Lejeune are informed of the schedules and priorities, the potential of these undertakings to adversely effect historic properties, the requirement to ensure that an analysis of alternatives is fully considered as early as possible in project planning, and of the requirement for review of the undertaking pursuant to this Agreement.

3. The Base Commander shall ensure that the undertakings and all related activities identified pursuant to Stipulation B I are planned, reviewed, and implemented in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. The Base Commander shall include a list of undertakings in the annual report required pursuant to Stipulation H.

4. The Base Commander shall ensure the management of historic properties on MCB Camp Lejeune in accordance with the treatments described in Appendix C.

5. The Base Commander shall ensure that MCB Camp Lejeune makes reasonable and good faith efforts in its planning to minimize the adverse effects to historic properties on MCB Camp Lejeune. Where prudent and feasible, the preferred treatment for historic properties shall be preservation in place and adaptive reuse in accordance with Appendix C. If it is determined that a project shall have an adverse effect on historic properties, the Base Commander shall comply with Stipulation C4.

6. The Base Commander shall ensure that MCB Camp Lejeune nominates its historic properties to the Keeper of the National Register for listing on the National Register before the expiration of this agreement.

C. Project Review

1. Undertakings Exempt from Review

The following undertakings are considered to have no adverse effect on historic properties, and shall be exempt from further consideration under the terms of this Agreement provided that the undertakings are limited to the activities herein, and in accordance with Appendix C:

- a) Repair, replacement and resurfacing of existing roads, driveways, sidewalks, parking lots, 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.
- b) Routine foot trail maintenance that does not involve major new ground disturbance.
- c) Repair or replacement of fencing when work is done to resemble existing material and form.
- d) In-kind replacement, matching the configuration, material, size, detail, color and condition of the landscape and materials of historic properties.
- e) Repair or partial replacement of original exterior elements including 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.
- f) Repair or replacement of previously replaced non-original exterior elements.
- g) Roof repair or replacement of historic roof with material that closely matches the existing material, color, and form.
- h) Replacement of cement asbestos shingles with asphalt-based shingles.
- i) Repair, replacement, or installation of gutters and down spouts.
- j) Exterior Painting. Repainting on previously painted exterior surfaces unless destructive surface preparation treatments, such as water blasting, sandblasting, and chemical cleaning, are used.
- k) 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.
- l) Caulking, weather-stripping, reglazing, repairing, and repainting of existing windows and storm windows of individually eligible buildings.
- m) Installation of new window jambs or jamb liners.
- n) 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.

- o) Repair or replacement of historic windows and doors that maintains the historic exterior appearance of districts. Replacement shall consist of six-over-six white vinyl-clad materials.
- p) Repainting, refinishing, replacing sheetrock, replacing failing asbestos plaster with plaster sheetrock, laying carpet or sheet flooring, repairing cracks in concrete, replacing suspended ceiling tile, and interior lead paint abatement.
- q) Modifications to non-contributing interior elements of the historic properties within historic districts.
- r) Installation of insulation in ceilings, attics, and basement or crawl spaces, provided it is installed with appropriate vapor barriers.
- s) Installation of insulation within wall cavities provided it is installed with appropriate vapor barriers and that decorative interior plaster, woodwork, or exterior siding is not altered.
- t) Repair, replacement, and installation of electrical work, plumbing pipes and fixtures, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, fire and smoke detectors, and operating systems where such work does not affect the historic exterior appearance of the building.
- u) Modifications consistent with providing the disabled and senior citizens access to historic properties.

2. So long as MCB Camp Lejeune retains an adequate and qualified cultural resources management staff, projects described in this stipulation shall be reviewed internally by the cultural resources manager as discussed in Stipulation C3, and shall not be sent to the SHPO on a case-by-case basis. However, these reviews shall be documented in an annual written report to the SHPO pursuant to Stipulation H. This stipulation applies to the:

- a) Relocation of construction work that avoids the adverse effects to historic properties that are eligible for inclusion to or listed on the National Register.
- b) Alteration, maintenance, retrofitting, repair, or demolition of buildings less than fifty (50) years of age.
- c) Actions in accordance with the guidance described in Part 3 of Appendix C.

3. The activities in Stipulation C2 shall be reviewed as discussed below:

- a) The proponent of the activity, in consultation with the cultural resource manager, shall determine if the activity has an adverse effect on historic properties in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d). If none of the historic properties described in Appendix B are present in the APE, the activity shall proceed as planned.
- b) The cultural resource manager shall determine if the activity has an adverse effect on archeological sites that are eligible for inclusion to or listed on the National Register (archeological properties) in the APE pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c). The treatment of archeological properties that are adversely affected by activities in the APE shall conform to the requirements of Section 106.

4. The following activities shall be individually coordinated with the SHPO, as necessary, as described in Stipulation C5. These activities shall include:

- a) Plans for construction (at the 35% design level) that the cultural resources manager determines may have an adverse effect on historic properties.
- b) Actions that have received significant public comment.
- c) Actions that involve the proposed demolition of historic properties listed in Appendix B.
- d) Actions that involve modifications that are not in accordance with the treatments of historic properties described in Appendix C.

5. The projects in Stipulation C4 shall be coordinated with the SHPO as follows:

- a) MCB Camp Lejeune shall review existing information to determine if historic properties are present in the APE. If historic properties are present in the APE, MCB Camp Lejeune shall provide documentation of the purpose of its action to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall be afforded 30 calendar days from the date of its receipt to review the action MCB Camp Lejeune is proposing to take. If SHPO does not provide its comment and concurrence on the action within 30 calendar days of its receipt date, the SHPO shall be viewed as having no comment on the proposed action.

D. Emergency Undertakings

1. If historic properties are effected by natural disaster or emergency, MCB Camp Lejeune shall adhere to the procedures in 36 CFR 800.12 and consult with the SHPO and Council on emergency undertakings within seven (7) days if MCB Camp Lejeune considers that circumstances permit.

2. If the SHPO or Council object to the emergency operations at MCB Camp Lejeune, MCB Camp Lejeune shall comply with 36 CFR 800.3-6.

E. Involvement of Consulting Parties

MCB Camp Lejeune, in consultation with the SHPO, shall identify parties that may be interested in the effects of undertakings on historic properties and develop a plan for involving such parties in consultations pursuant to 36 CFR 800.3(e-f) to resolve adverse effects.

F. Dispute Resolution

1. Should any signatory to this Agreement object to any action carried out or proposed with respect to the implementation of this Agreement, the Base Commander shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If after initiating consultation, the Base Commander determines that the objection cannot be resolved through consultation, the Base Commander shall forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the Council. Within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the Council shall exercise one of the following options:

- a) Inform MCB Camp Lejeune that the Council concurs with its proposed final decision, whereupon MCB Camp Lejeune shall respond to the objection accordingly.
- b) Provide the recommendations, which MCB Camp Lejeune shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection.

c) Notify MCB Camp Lejeune that the Council shall comment pursuant to 36 CFR 800 and proceed to comment. MCB Camp Lejeune shall take into account these comments in accordance with 36 CFR 800 and Section I 10(I) of the National Archeological Preservation Act.

2. Should the Council choose not to exercise one of the above options within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of documentation, MCB Camp Lejeune shall construe the Council as having no comment to the proposed action.

MCB Camp Lejeune shall take into account any Council recommendation or comment provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection; MCB Camp Lejeune responsibility to carry out all undertakings under this Agreement that are not subject to the objection shall remain unchanged.

4. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this Agreement, should an objection pertaining to this Agreement be raised by a member of the public, MCB Camp Lejeune shall notify the parties to this Agreement and take the objection into account, consulting with the objector and should the objector so request, with any of the parties to this Agreement to resolve the objection.

G. Anti-Deficiency Act Compliance

The stipulations of this Agreement are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act. If compliance with the Act alters or impairs ability of MCB Camp Lejeune to implement the stipulations of this Agreement, MCB Camp Lejeune shall consult in accordance with the amendment and termination procedures found at Stipulations I and J of this Agreement.

H. Reporting and Annual Review

1. The Base Commander shall provide the SHPO and Council with an annual report on or before January 1 of each year summarizing the activities carried out under the terms of this Agreement. The annual report shall include:

a) A list of projects and program activities that have had an adverse effect on historic properties, reports and management summaries, summary of mitigation and treatment measures implemented to address the adverse effects of undertakings, and a summary of consultation activities and the comments of the SHPO and consulting parties where appropriate.

b) The signatories to this Agreement shall review this information to determine if any revisions or amendments are necessary.

2. The Base Commander shall ensure that the annual report is available for public inspection and that consulting parties are invited to provide their comments to MCB Camp Lejeune, SHPO, and Council.

I. Amendments

Any party to this Agreement may propose that the Agreement be amended, whereupon MCB Camp Lejeune shall consult with the other parties to this Agreement to consider the amendment. Execution of any amendment shall occur in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14(b)(2)(v).

J. Termination of the Agreement

1. If the Base Commander determines that MCB Camp Lejeune cannot implement the terms of this Agreement, or if the SHPO or Council determines the Agreement is not being properly implemented, MCB Camp Lejeune, SHPO, or Council may propose to the other parties that this Agreement be terminated in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14.

2. The party proposing to terminate this Agreement shall notify the other parties to this Agreement explaining the reasons for termination and affording them at least forty-five (45) days to consult and seek alternatives to termination. Should this consultation fail to resolve the reasons for termination, MCB Camp Lejeune shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14 to develop a new Agreement.

K. Monitoring

The SHPO and Council may monitor any activities carried out pursuant to this Agreement. The Council may also review any activities in response to requests from consulting parties. The Base Commander shall cooperate with the SHPO and Council should they request to monitor or review project files for activities pursuant to this Agreement.

L. Failure to Comply with the Agreement

If MCB Camp Lejeune fails to carry out the terms of this Agreement, MCB Camp Lejeune shall comply with 36 CFR 800 with regard to each undertaking.

M. Expiration and Renewal of the Agreement

This Agreement shall take effect on the date it is signed by the all signatories and shall remain in effect until December 31, 2006 unless terminated pursuant to Stipulation K. This Agreement shall expire on January 1, 2007 unless it is renewed or extended. No renewed, extended or amended Agreement shall be effective without the written approval of the signatories to this Agreement.

Execution and implementation of this Agreement evidences that MCB Camp Lejeune has afforded the SHPO and Council a reasonable opportunity to comment and concur on the cultural resource program and that MCB Camp Lejeune has considered the effects of the program on historic properties.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

David M. Mize
U.S. Marine Corps, Commanding General

Date: _____

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Jeffrey J. Crow

Date: _____

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

John Fowler

Date: _____

- Appendix A. Location of Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina.
- Appendix B. Historic Architectural Evaluations Report
- Appendix C. Guidelines for Historic Buildings Management Report

Integrated Cultural Resources
Management, Plan
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

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. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
THE WILMINGTON DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Contract:

DACW 54-99-C-0004, Delivery Order 0001

Prepared by:

THE CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP
LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Richmond, Virginia

Final Draft
May 2000

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 2000. 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 and Dixon 2000).

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 seven historic districts and three 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.

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 2000. 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 and Dixon 2000). 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
- ?? Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District
- ?? Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A Historic District
- ?? Parachute Training Historic District
- ?? Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District
- ?? Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District

- ?? Command Services Historic District, including individual buildings:
 - ?? Building 1, Post Headquarters
 - ?? Building 15, Infirmary
 - ?? Building 16, Protestant Chapel
 - ?? Building 17, Catholic Chapel
 - ?? Building 19, Base Theater
 - ?? Building 235, Bus Station

- ?? Buildings 236, 540, and M-139, Training Pool Buildings
- ?? Building BB-28, Barrage Balloon Classroom Building
- ?? Building H1, Naval Hospital

The report entitled *Historical Architectural Evaluations, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina* (Bowers and Dixon 2000) 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 (e.g., 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 seven individual buildings and five districts counted as Category 1 resources, two of the districts and 113 individual buildings are Category 2 resources. Another 53 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**

	CATEGORY 1	CATEGORY 2	CATEGORY 3
Assault Amphibian Base Historic District		X	
Individual Buildings	0	2	0
Command Services Historic District	X		
Individual Buildings	5	0	1
Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District	X		
Individual Buildings	0	18	8
Montford Point Camps Nos. 2 and 2A Historic District	X		
Individual Buildings	0	35	5
Parachute Training Historic District		X	
Individual Buildings	0	3	0
Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District	X		
Individual Buildings	1	20	16
Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District	X		
Individual Buildings	0	31	23
Barrage Balloon Classroom Building	0	1	0
Naval Hospital	1	0	0
Training Pools	0	3	0
DISTRICT TOTALS	5	2	0
INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS TOTALS	7	113	52

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**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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

0 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

0 *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.

0 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.

0 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.

0 Contributing Elements of Landscaping

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

0 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.

0 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.

0 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
BUILDINGS 1, 15, 16, 17, 19, AND 235
COMMAND SERVICES HISTORIC DISTRICT
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

Significance of the Command Services 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 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 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, and 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 HISTORIC DISTRICT
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES
FOR CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category

1	Base Headquarters	Administrati on	1
15	Infirmary	Medical Clinic	1
16	Chapel	Chapel	1
17	Chapel	Chapel	1
19	Base Theater	Theater	1
235	Bus Station	Bus Station	3

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

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

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
1	Base Headquarters	Administrati on	1
15	Infirmary	Medical Clinic	1
16	Chapel	Chapel	1
17	Chapel	Chapel	1
19	Base Theater	Theater	1

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

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
235	Bus Station	Bus Station	3

The Command Services 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 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

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. Contributing Characteristics of Building Interior

Much of the Headquarters’s original interior fabric either has been removed or is located within areas not typically subject to public viewing. Contributing characteristics of the Headquarters’s 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

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

1. 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

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- ?? Lawns and scattered trees surrounding the Chapel

Appropriate Treatments

- ?? Retain existing lawns and trees to greatest extent possible.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

?? Lawns and scattered trees surrounding the Chapel

Appropriate Treatments

?? Retain existing lawns and trees to greatest extent possible.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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

I. 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.

I. 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

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- ?? Paved parking areas surrounding Bus Station

Appropriate Treatments

- ?? Retain existing paved parking areas to greatest extent possible.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

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**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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-109	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Enlisted Men's Washroom	2
M-112	Storehouse Type SH-13	Classroom	3
M-113	Storehouse Type SH-13	Classroom	3
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	Infirmary	Medical/Dental	2
M-129	Theater	Gymnasium	2

TABLE (continued)

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
M-130	Hostess House	Administration	2
M-131	Administration Office	Administration	2
M-132	Brig	Administration	2
M-133	Post Exchange Storehouse	Storage	3
M-134	Decontamination Building	Storage	3
M-139	Training Pool	Training Tank/Pool	2

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**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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-109	Enlisted Men's Washroom	Enlisted Men's Washroom	2
M-116	Chapel	Chapel	2
M-123	School Building	Classroom	2
M-124	School Building	Classroom	2
M-125	School Building	Classroom	2

TABLE (continued)

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
M-126	School Building	Classroom	2
M-127	School Building	Driver Training	2
M-128	Infirmary	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
M-139	Training Pool	Training Tank/Pool	2

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

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
M-103	Boiler Plant	Grounds Maintenance	3
M-112	Storehouse Type SH-13	Classroom	3
M-113	Storehouse Type SH-13	Classroom	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-134	Decontamination Building	Storage	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 the quadrangle formed by the former homosote hut camp
- ?? Uniform setbacks
- ?? Open spaces created by the former homosote hut camp and 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 former homosote hut camp quadrangle and 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 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 and the former homosote hut camp quadrangle.
- ?? 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.

1. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- ?? Roadway pattern of Montford Landing Road, 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.

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. Contributing Characteristics of Interiors

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

?? 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.**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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

TABLE (continued)			
Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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
M-233	Platoon Barracks	Bachelor Officer Quarters/Staff Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters	2

TABLE (continued)			
Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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

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**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
M-200	Administration	Administration	2
M-201	Mess Hall & Demon-stration 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
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

TABLE (continued)			
Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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

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.

1. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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
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**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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.

1. 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.

1. Contributing Elements of Circulation

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

2. 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.

1. 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.

1. 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
REGIMENTAL AREA NO. 3 HISTORIC DISTRICT
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

Significance of the 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, the 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 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 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 HISTORIC DISTRICT
TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES
FOR CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
2	Division Headquarters	Administration	1
300	Regimental Theater	Gymnasium	2
302	Regimental Post Exchange	Administration	2
302A	Post Exchange Storehouse	Storehouse	3
303	Battalion Warehouse	Armory	2
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
314	Regimental Mess Hall	Storage	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

TABLE (continued)			
Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
323	Barracks	Administration	2
324	Regimental Infirmary	Administration	2
325	Regimental Mess Hall	Enlisted Dining Facility	2
326	Barracks	Administration	2
327	Barracks	Administration	2
328	Battalion Warehouse	Armory	3
331	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	3
332	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	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

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

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

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

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

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
300	Regimental Theater	Gymnasium	2
302	Regimental Post Exchange	Administration	2
307	Regimental Mess Hall	Storage/Maintenance	2
308	Barracks	Administration	2
309	Barracks	Administration	2
312	Barracks	Administration	2
313	Barracks	Administration	2
314	Regimental Mess Hall	Storage	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
325	Regimental Mess Hall	Enlisted Dining Facility	2
326	Barracks	Administration	2
327	Barracks	Administration	2

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

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
302A	Post Exchange Storehouse	Storehouse	3
303	Battalion Warehouse	Armory	3
311	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	3
319	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	3
322A	Service Club Storehouse	Storage	3
328	Battalion Warehouse	Armory	3
331	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	3
332	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	3
333	Battalion Warehouse	Administratio n	3
334	Battalion Warehouse	Storage	3
339	School Building	Administratio n	3
340	School Building	Storage	3
341	School Building	Maintenance	3
342	School Building	Storage	3
343	School Building	Instruction	3
344	School Building	Administratio n	3

Treatment Goals for the 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 Historic District

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. Contributing Characteristics of Interiors

The qualities of association and design that make the 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
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**

Building/ Structure No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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
RR28	Latrine	Latrine	3

TABLE (continued)			
Building/ Structure No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
RR29	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR30	Target House	Target House	3
RR31	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR32	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR33	Target House	Target House	3
RR34	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR35	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR36	Target House	Target House	3
RR37	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR39	Officers' Quarters	House	2
RR40	Officers' Quarters	House	2
RR41	Officers' Quarters	House	2
RR42	Officers' Quarters	House	2
RR43	Officers' Quarters	House	2
RR45	Pumping Station	Pumping Station	3
RR47	Pumping Station	Pumping Station	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
RR56	Storage Building	Storage Building	3
SRR18	Magazine	Magazine	2
SRR21	Magazine	Magazine	2
SRR23	Magazine	Magazine	2
SRR25	Magazine	Magazine	2
SRR64	Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	3

TABLE (continued)			
Building/ Structure No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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**

Building/ Structure No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
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
RR11	Armory	Armory/Instructio n	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

TABLE (continued)

Building/ Structure No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
RR20	Range House	Range Op Center	2
RR22	Range House	Range Op Center	2
RR24	Range House	Range Op Center	2
RR39	Officers' Quarters	House	2
RR40	Officers' Quarters	House	2
RR41	Officers' Quarters	House	2
RR42	Officers' Quarters	House	2
RR43	Officers' Quarters	House	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**

Building/ Structure No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
RR10A	Camp Exchange Warehouse	Exchange Warehouse	3
RR26	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR27	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR28	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR29	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR30	Target House	Target House	3
RR31	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR32	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR33	Target House	Target House	3

TABLE (continued)			
Building/ Structure No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
RR34	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR35	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR36	Target House	Target House	3
RR37	Latrine	Latrine	3
RR45	Pumping Station	Pumping Station	3
RR47	Pumping Station	Pumping Station	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
RR56	Storage Building	Storage Building	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

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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
BUILDING BB-28, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
MARINE CORPS ENGINEERS SCHOOL
FORMER BARRAGE BALLOON CLASSROOM BUILDING
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

Significance of the Barrage Balloon Classroom Building

In 1942 the Marine Corps began erecting new barrage balloon training facilities at Camp Lejeune's Courthouse Bay area because of its ready access to both water and open land. Barrage balloons were used by the Marines over amphibious landing sites to impede enemy aircraft from attacking the ship-to-shore movement of troops and materiel, and over beachhead ammunition and supply depots. Completed by September 1942, the Courthouse Bay barrage balloon school facilities featured a balloon training classroom, an administration building, a balloon building, a storage and supply building, and a central heating plant, in addition to a battalion-sized barracks complex and officers' family quarters located south of the school buildings overlooking the New River. A road extending westward from the training facilities led to dock facilities for waterborne balloons. Hydrogen gas production and storage buildings that were used to inflate the balloons stood north of the school complex. The nature of the Pacific island campaigns during World War II made the use of barrage balloons unsuitable. Around May 1943 the Marines discontinued barrage balloon training at Camp Lejeune and turned the facilities over to the newly instituted Infantry Battalion's Officers Indoctrination School, Field Medical School, Cooks and Bakers School, and Infantry Sections. In early 1945 the Engineers School moved into the former barrage balloon training facilities. Save for the Classroom Building (BB-28) and the former Administration Building (BB-27), none of the barrage balloon school buildings remain.

Although associated with the Barrage Balloon School for a relatively short period, Building BB-28's use as a training facility continued under the Infantry Battalion School and the Engineers School. The Barrage Balloon Classroom Building directly contributed to Camp Lejeune's wartime mission, providing Marines with the skills and instruction necessary for conducting war, and is therefore eligible for listing in the National Register as a "Training Facility" under the context "Marine Mobilization and Training."

Treatment of Built Environment Category

The Barrage Balloon Classroom Building is a Category 2 resource because it possesses sufficient significance, continuing or adaptive use potential, or other value to merit consideration for long-term preservation, and because it (a) has architectural value that is not central to defining or maintaining the character of the installation; (b) is a good but not outstanding example of an architectural style; (c) can contribute to the interpretation of Camp Lejeune's history but is not central to that interpretation; (d) represents a significant investment of resources but not such a great investment that its destruction would constitute a major waste of such resources; and (e) has 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.

Treatment Goals for the Barrage Balloon Classroom Building

- ?? Maintain the historical integrity of the historic property.
- ?? Continue to use the historic property 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.

Design Standards for the Barrage Balloon Classroom Building

I. Contributing Site Features

- ?? Orientation toward Poe Road facing principal roadway into former Barrage Balloon complex
- ?? Setbacks from Poe Road and Horn Road
- ?? Open spaces created by the setback

Appropriate Treatments

- ?? Retain the building's original spatial arrangement with respect to the Poe Road-Horn Road intersection.
- ?? Locate new construction outside the boundaries of the historic property.

I. Contributing Elements of Building Configuration and Orientation

- ?? One story
- ?? Rectangular plan
- ?? Gable-on-hip roof
- ?? Symmetrical elevations
- ?? Principal entrance centrally located on northeast elevation

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 formal northeast elevation.
- ?? Maintain the principal building approach and entrance.
- ?? Maintain consistency with respect to exterior alterations throughout the building.

I. Contributing Elements of Circulation

- ?? Roadway pattern of Poe Road and Horn Road
- ?? Sidewalks echo rectilinear plan of building by running parallel and perpendicular to the roadways and building

Appropriate Treatments

- ?? Maintain traditional characteristics of roadway and sidewalk alignments.

I. Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- ?? Surrounding grass lawn and sidewalks

Appropriate Treatments

- ?? Retain existing grass lawns and sidewalk to greatest extent possible.

I. Contributing Elements of Building Exteriors

- ?? Colonial Revival style
- ?? Raised concrete foundation capped with brick rowlock course
- ?? Stretcher bond brick exterior
- ?? Octagonal cupola set atop four-sided base
- ?? Pairs of wooden eyebrow dormer vents on northeast and southwest roof slopes
- ?? Wooden vents in northwest and southeast gable peaks

- ?? Rectilinear footprint
- ?? A central three-bay-wide entrance pavilion along the northeast elevation embellished with corbeled quoins, a cross-gable roof, and partial returns

Appropriate Treatments

- ?? Maintain the building's height, its roof shapes and roof lines, 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.

I. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- ?? Symmetrical fenestration
- ?? Wooden broken pediment atop pilasters, sidelights and panels, and a fixed transom ornamenting the northeast elevation's central entrance
- ?? Sailor jack arch lintels crowning window openings flanking the northeast elevation's central entrance
- ?? Cast stone window sills
- ?? Multiple-light sliding sash window units
- ?? Southeast elevation entry hood with brackets

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.

I. Contributing Characteristics of the Building Interior

The qualities of association and design that make the Barrage Balloon Classroom Building eligible for the National Register are expressed through external characteristics as discussed above. Most original interior features of the Barrage Balloon Classroom Building have been previously removed or altered.

Appropriate Treatments

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

**MANAGEMENT PLAN
BUILDING H-1, HEADQUARTERS
II MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
FORMER NAVAL HOSPITAL
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

Significance of the Naval Hospital

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. 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 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 also embodies the noteworthy design characteristics developed for naval hospitals by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. As such, the Hospital is also 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 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 Naval Hospital

- ?? 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 Naval Hospital

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. 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.

I. Contributing Characteristics of Wall Openings

- ?? Symmetrical fenestration
- ?? Cast stone surrounds ornamenting the pavilion's windows
- ?? Round-arch sunburst transoms above double doors in center of pavilion forming formal entrances
- ?? Nine-light circular window in pavilion's gable pediment
- ?? Multiple-light wooden and metal sliding sash window units in singles and pairs
- ?? Shed-roof porches with metal posts on end elevations of wings
- ?? Wooden doors with horizontal panels, upper lights, side lights with panels, and transoms under the wings' porches
- ?? Flared hipped-roof porches with metal posts protecting hyphens' north elevation entrances
- ?? Wooden panel doors with sidelights and transoms occupying the hyphen entrances

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.

I. Contributing Characteristics of the Building's Interiors

The qualities of association and design that make the Naval Hospital eligible for the National Register are primarily expressed through external

characteristics as discussed above.

Although most of the wings have undergone extensive remodeling since the hospital became the headquarters of the II Marine Expeditionary Force (II MEF), elements of the entrance lobby of the main block and the hyphens substantially reflect their original appearance. These contributing characteristics include the:

- ?? Lobby's coffered ceilings
- ?? Lobby's terrazzo flooring
- ?? Lobby's wood cornices and cove moldings
- ?? Lobby's stone-veneer wainscoting and columns
- ?? Hyphens' continuous east-west hallway forming a circulation spine from one end of the building to the other

Appropriate Treatments

- ?? Maintain the original fabric of the main block's first-story lobby.
- ?? Maintain the continuous east-west hallway to the greatest extent possible within the context of the military mission.
- ?? Alter interior spaces in ways that avoid changes to the building's exteriors.

**MANAGEMENT PLAN
BUILDINGS 236, 540, AND M-139
TRAINING POOL BUILDINGS
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE**

Significance of the Training Pool Buildings

Marines' ability to swim and maneuver in water with field equipment became an important part of training at Camp Lejeune as the Base became one of the Corps' principal training facilities for amphibious assault and advance base defense in support of naval operations during World War II. Marine personnel were required to complete two courses of Beginner and Rough Water swimming totaling nine hours of instruction. Marines also received three hours of Combat Swimming that included techniques of surf swimming, distance ocean swimming, swimming carrying light arms, and night tactical swimming. Although original plans for swimming instruction called for using the nearby New River and its tributaries as swimming facilities, pollution of the river was found to be so onerous that medical authorities prohibited swimming in the river. As a result, construction of two training pools at Hadnot Point (Buildings 236 and 540) and one at Montford Point (Building M-139) began in late 1943. The training pools provided Marine swimming instruction for the duration of the war.

Providing Beginner and Rough Water swimming training needed for efficient amphibious assaults, the Training Pools supplied training critical to the survival of Marines. Associated with Camp Lejeune's primary World War II mission, providing Marines with the skills and instruction necessary for conducting war, the buildings are thus eligible for the National Register as "Training Facilities" under the historic context "Marine Mobilization and Training." The Training Pools also incorporate the distinctive design characteristics of training pool buildings built using standard plans developed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks adapting the American Diagrid Corporation's roofing system. The pool buildings thus reflect distinctive specialized construction features developed by the military for the instruction of its personnel in particular skills, and are therefore further eligible for the National Register as "Training Facilities." Building M-139 is also eligible for the National Register as a contributing element to the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District.

Treatment of Built Environment Category

The three Training Pools (Buildings 236, 540, and M-139) are Category 2 resources because they 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) can contribute to the interpretation of Camp Lejeune's history but are not central to that interpretation; (c) represent a significant investment of resources but not such a great investment that their destruction would constitute a major waste of such resources; and (d) 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. Building M-139 is also a Category 2 building under the Montford Point Camp No. 1 management plan. The following table lists the three Training Pool Buildings and their related Treatment of Built Environment Category 2 by building number.

TRAINING POOL BUILDINGS

**TREATMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES
FOR CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

Building No.	Original Use	Current Use	Treatment of Built Environment Category
236	Training Pool	Training Pool	2
540	Training Pool	Training Pool	2
M-139	Training Pool	Training Tank/Pool	2

Treatment Goals for the Training Pool Buildings

- ?? Maintain the historical integrity of the historic properties.
- ?? Continue to use the historic properties 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.

Design Standards for the Training Pool Buildings

As the three Training Pool buildings (Buildings 236, 540, and M-139) possess common architectural characteristics and historical significance as property types, the following design standards apply to all three buildings.

0 Contributing Site Features

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

0 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.

0 Contributing Elements of Circulation

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

0 Contributing Elements of Landscaping

- ?? Grass lawns surrounding the training pools

Appropriate Treatments

?? Retain existing grass lawns to greatest extent possible.

0 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.

0 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.

0 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.

REFERENCES CITED

Bowers, Martha H., and Stuart Paul Dixon
2000 *Historical Architectural Evaluations, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina.* Prepared for Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, under the terms of the U.S. Department of the Army, The Wilmington District Corps of Engineers, by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., Richmond, Virginia.

Integrated Cultural Resources
Management, Plan
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

Archaeological Survey is ongoing at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. As of September 2001, 639 Archaeological Sites have been recorded. Four hundred and twenty (420) (65% of all sites found) of these site have been found to not meet the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining 199 (35% of all sites found) sites for which additional work is required to assess their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places are listed in this Appendix, along with the recommended actions to be take.

List of Archaeological Sites Requiring Further Work

Site Number	Quad Map	National Register Status	Recommendations	Acres	Site Area
31ON311	Camp Lejeune	Conditional Eligibility	Further Work	3.92	15,849.14
31ON312**1	Camp Lejeune	Conditional Eligibility	Further Work	3.92	15,849.14
31ON314	Camp Lejeune	Conditional Eligibility	Further Work		
31ON318	Sneads Ferry	Conditional Eligibility	Further Work	0.85	3,427.96
31ON332	New River Inlet	Conditional Eligibility	Further Work		
31ON335	Camp Lejeune	Conditional Eligibility	Further Work		
31ON366	Camp Lejeune	Conditional Eligibility	Further Work	2.16	8,724.92
31ON370	Jacksonville South	Conditional Eligibility	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON373	Camp Lejeune	Conditional Eligibility	Further Work	1.07	4,330.73
31ON375	Sneads Ferry	Conditional Eligibility	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON376	New River Inlet	Conditional Eligibility	Further Work	0.47	1,884.90
31ON377	New River Inlet	Conditional Eligibility	Further Work		
31ON397	Sneads Ferry	Conditional Eligibility	Further Work	26.29	106,409.37
31ON308	Sneads Ferry	Determined Eligible	Further Work	78.38	317,206.51
31ON386/386*	Jacksonville South	Determined Eligible	Further Work	7.29	29,497.22
31ON387	Jacksonville South	Determined Eligible	Further Work	123.61	500,241.89
31ON388	Jacksonville South	Determined Eligible	Further Work	1.68	6,789.49
31ON482	Jacksonville South	Determined Eligible	Further Work		
31ON484**	Jacksonville South	Determined Eligible	Further Work	0.94	3,809.29
31ON501	Camp Lejeune	Determined Eligible	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON536	Jacksonville South	Determined Eligible	Further Work	25.57	103,468.22
31ON624	Jacksonville South	Determined Eligible	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON625	Jacksonville South	Determined Eligible	Further Work		
31ON898	Sneads Ferry	Recommended Eligible	Further Work		
31ON012	Hubert	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON072**	Jacksonville South	Unassessed	Further Work	3.89	15,732.84
31ON089	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work	2.96	11,989.56
31ON113	Hubert	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON173	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON204	Folkstone	Unassessed	Further Work	0.57	2,294.79
31ON205	Folkstone	Unassessed	Further Work	0.57	2,305.12
31ON229	Jacksonville South	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON260	Folkstone	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON261	Folkstone	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON262	Folkstone	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON280	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work	0.47	1,884.90
31ON310	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed	Further Work	0.53	2,159.13
31ON316	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON317	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON326	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON327	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON328	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON331	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON336**	Jacksonville South	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON337	Jacksonville South	Unassessed	Further Work	2.09	8,457.08
31ON344	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed	Further Work	3.92	15,849.14
31ON346	Hubert	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON347	Hubert	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON349	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON365	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON369	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON371	Jacksonville South	Unassessed	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON378	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON383North	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed	Further Work	1.59	6,421.83
31ON383South	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON385	Jacksonville South	Unassessed	Further Work	3.92	15,849.14
31ON395**	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work	1.58	6,392.03
31ON396/396*	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON401**	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON404	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed	Further Work	20.63	83,468.65
31ON568**	Folkstone	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON574**	Folkstone	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON597**	Haws Run	Unassessed	Further Work	4.34	17,581.38
31ON644	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work	6.44	26,074.51
31ON684	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed	Further Work	0.78	3,160.17
31ON706	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON765	Jacksonville South	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON773	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON895	Jacksonville South	Unassessed	Further Work		

1 ** Denotes that a site has historic components

List of Archaeological Sites Requiring Further Work
(See Note on Last Page of List)

Site Number	Quad Map	National Register Status	Recommendations	Acres	Site Area
31ON904/904*	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed	Further Work	0.08	303.04
31ON911	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work	0.52	2,091.18
31ON913/913*	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work	0.28	1,148.07
31ON917**	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work	2.99	12,091.31
31ON919	Jacksonville South	Unassessed	Further Work		
31ON923**	New River Inlet	Unassessed	Further Work	0.04	159.82
31ON926/926*	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed	Further Work	0.78	3,170.75
31ON071/071*	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	162.50	657,644.15
31ON071/071*	Browns Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON071/071*	Browns Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON071/071*	Browns Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON1014	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	4.76	19,241.44
31ON1019	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.23	4,972.21
31ON276	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.72	2,898.14
31ON319	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	6.10	24,685.06
31ON322	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.52	10,199.52
31ON323/323*	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	21.24	85,959.66
31ON324	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON325	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON333	Browns Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON334	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON340	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.03	8,197.16
31ON345	Hubert	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON379	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	25.05	101,360.00
31ON380North	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.05	4,241.86
31ON380South	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON384East	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON384West	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON389	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON390	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON391/391*	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	5.83	23,592.18
31ON392North	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.17	8,792.40
31ON392South	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.82	7,371.31
31ON394**	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	3.92	15,849.14
31ON399**	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.47	1,884.90
31ON402**	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON434	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.88	7,588.84
31ON436	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	5.49	22,229.88
31ON437	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON439	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.64	2,590.92
31ON441/441*	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON443	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.10	4,438.76
31ON445	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON446	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.78	3,158.27
31ON448/448*	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	7.06	28,583.57
31ON450	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.22	4,920.14
31ON452	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON453	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON461/461*	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.41	5,697.57
31ON469	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	3.92	15,849.14
31ON474	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.69	2,785.81
31ON488	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	12.39	50,121.66
31ON500/500*	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.85	7,465.63
31ON504**	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.33	9,421.30
31ON507	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.66	2,679.88
31ON509/509*	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	5.03	20,346.31
31ON523	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.20	4,853.88
31ON524	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.76	7,140.52
31ON536	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON544	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON546	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON572/572*	Folkstone	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON579	Folkstone	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.64	2,600.15
31ON580	Folkstone	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON600	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	16.54	66,941.00
31ON626	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON631	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	12.08	48,900.97
31ON632	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.09	8,456.78
31ON636	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.98	3,952.83
31ON639	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	5.03	20,358.36
31ON642/642*	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.59	2,394.17

List of Archaeological Sites Requiring Further Work
(See Note on Last Page of List)

Site Number	Quad Map	National Register Status	Recommendations	Acres	Site Area
31ON643	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	10.94	44,264.15
31ON650	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	5.40	21,871.00
31ON651	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON653	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	3.03	12,279.22
31ON656	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	6.91	27,949.86
31ON667	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	17.33	70,130.11
31ON682	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.80	3,244.89
31ON683**	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.99	3,997.70
31ON686	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON688	Hubert	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON690	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON691	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.16	4,680.74
31ON692/692*	Hubert	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	3.63	14,685.34
31ON693/693*	Hubert	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	13.18	53,331.16
31ON695	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.65	10,714.96
31ON697	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.75	3,016.44
31ON716/716*	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	3.80	15,384.08
31ON730	Browns Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.80	3,252.37
31ON738	Hubert	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.31	1,265.21
31ON739	Hubert	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.06	251.10
31ON741	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	10.98	44,453.00
31ON742	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	23.14	93,639.97
31ON743	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	3.02	12,236.79
31ON744/744*	Sneads Ferry	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	12.22	49,451.73
31ON749	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON750	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.43	9,817.35
31ON751	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	10.88	44,037.08
31ON757**	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	3.49	14,111.78
31ON762	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.07	4,326.95
31ON770	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	32.81	132,775.18
31ON777/777*	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.74	3,006.38
31ON779	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.35	5,452.93
31ON780	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON786	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.84	3,382.74
31ON788	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.29	5,216.94
31ON789/789*	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	6.27	25,389.48
31ON790	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.85	7,482.32
31ON793/793*	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.43	9,849.25
31ON794/794*	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.78	7,194.81
31ON797	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.59	6,433.92
31ON800	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.82	3,302.47
31ON802	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.45	9,919.09
31ON807/807*	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	10.68	43,215.79
31ON817	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.91	11,794.17
31ON819	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.43	9,850.09
31ON821	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.74	2,989.98
31ON822	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.49	1,968.80
31ON824	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.52	6,138.40
31ON830/830*	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.26	5,077.80
31ON831	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	18.39	74,421.36
31ON834	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.72	6,948.82
31ON839	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.98	12,060.08
31ON849**	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	4.46	18,058.41
31ON859	Browns Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON860	Browns Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON871/871*	Hubert	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	5.67	22,960.85
31ON872/872*	Hubert	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	3.06	12,368.97
31ON874/874*	Hubert	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	5.94	24,021.77
31ON892	Hubert	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	20.02	81,031.32
31ON896	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON908	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.52	6,130.35
31ON909	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	6.56	26,530.83
31ON910	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.35	1,401.61
31ON915	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.12	4,511.64
31ON920	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	6.98	28,256.21
31ON922**	Hubert	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	4.86	19,654.45
31ON942/942*	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.68	10,826.48
31ON955/955*	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	4.77	19,299.43
31ON966/966*	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	5.88	23,774.25
31ON971	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON972	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	2.27	9,199.94

List of Archaeological Sites Requiring Further Work
(See Note on Last Page of List)

Site Number	Quad Map	National Register Status	Recommendations	Acres	Site Area
31ON979/979*	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work		
31ON981	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.39	5,642.14
31ON982	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.49	1,971.45
31ON984	Jacksonville South	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	0.50	2,008.64
31ON989	Camp Lejeune	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	1.39	5,633.98
31ON990/990*	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	5.86	23,731.76
31ON996/996*	New River Inlet	Unassessed, Potentially Eligible	Further Work	10.63	42,998.16

Archaeological Investigations are ongoing at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. The list of sites requiring further work will change as new information becomes available. Please check with I & E, EMD for the most updated list of sites.

Integrated Cultural Resources
Management, Plan
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

SECTION 106 DOCUMENTATION FORM
For Archaeological Properties Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Step-by-Step Instructions

This form is to be used to document the information used in Steps 1 through 6 of the Section 106 compliance procedure set forth in Chapter 2 of the *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina*. The Installation and Environment, Environmental Management Department (I & E, I & E, EMD), is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the information entered on this form.

Review the latest update of the Inventory.

Date: _____ Project Name: _____ Project Location: _____

Step 1. Undertaking (See Table 2-1)

a. Describe proposed activity

b. Is the activity listed in Table 2-1 as exempt from historic properties review ? Y ____ N ____

—

c. If the proposed activity is listed in Table 2-1 as exempt, then proceed. No additional documentation is necessary.

d. If the activity is not listed in Table 2-1 then it constitutes an undertaking. Proceed to Step 2.

Note: If the activity is not listed in Table 2-1, but the I & E, EMD, determines that in a particular case the activity does not constitute an undertaking he shall consult with the staff archaeologist and document the rationale used in making this determination. Attach all telephone and conversation records and correspondence. Proceed with the activity and retain documentation.

Step 2. Attach a scaled map of the area of potential effects. Proceed to Step 3.

Step 3. Known Cultural Resources

a. Review the latest update of the Inventory of Known Cultural Resources, on file at I & E, EMD.

b. Are historic properties known to exist within the area of potential effects? Y ____ N ____
(If the inventory indicates that there are no known sites, then proceed to Step 4.)

d. If cultural resources are known to exist, document the NC State site number, any other site number, UTM coordinates, NRHP recommendation, site description, and actions required or commended in Inventory of Known Cultural Resources on attached sheet. Proceed to Step 7 (see instructions).

Step 4. Historic Property Probability

a. Consult the latest version of the Cultural Resources Base Map, to determine the probability of encountering cultural resources in the area of effect.

b. What is the Historic Property Probability Rating for the area of potential effect?

High Probability ____ Low Probability ____ Free Zone ____

Note: If the I & E, EMD determines that the rating should be different from that shown on the Cultural Resources Map, document the parties consulted and the rationale used in making this determination. Attach all telephone and conversation records and correspondence.

c. If area is designated a "free zone," then proceed with undertaking. Retain documentation.

d. If area is designated as having low or high historic property probability, proceed to Step 5.

Step 5. Impact Potential

a. Consult Table 2-2 to determine the impact potential of the undertaking.

b. What is the impact potential rating for the proposed undertaking? High ___ Low ___

Note: If the Assistant Chief of Staff, I & E, EMD, determines that the rating should be different from that shown in Table 2-2 or if the undertaking is not listed in Table 2-2, then document parties consulted and rationale used in determining potential intensity of impact. Attach all telephone and conversation records and correspondence.

Step 6. Matrix Results

a. Using the information obtained in Steps 4 and 5, consult the decision matrix Table 2-3 to determine whether additional work is required to identify historic properties within the area of potential effect:

Historic Property Probability (Step 4)	_____
-	
Impact Potential (Step 5)	_____
-	

b. Does matrix indicate that additional work is required? Y ___ N ___

c. If additional work is required, then proceed to Step 7 of the instructions.

d. If no additional work is required, then proceed with undertaking (retain documentation).

Step 7: Coordinate the Documentation Form with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

a. Proceed to step 8.

Step 8: Review the Opinions of the SHPO to Determine the Appropriate Level of Further Investigations.

Is further identification/evaluation is not necessary, proceed to Step 10? Y ___ N ___

Is further identification/evaluation is necessary, then proceed to Step 9? Y ___ N ___

Step 9: Perform the Appropriate Survey and/or Information Gathering Work.

Step 10: Determine National Register Eligibility.

Are eligible properties present, Y ___ N ___

No, proceed with the undertaking. Retain documentation.

Yes, proceed to Step 11.

Step 11: Apply Council Criteria of Effect (36 CFR 800.9) by Consulting Marine Corps Order 11000.19 (Appendix A), Enclosure 5, items 3.b through 3.e, and Proceed through the Rest of the Section 106 Process as Instructed.

Integrated Cultural Resources
Management, Plan
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

Appendix F
Architectural Properties Which Are
Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune
Onslow County, North Carolina

**Architectural Properties Which Are
Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places**

Montford Point Camp Number 1 Historic District

✓ Building M100	Building M101	Building M102	Building M103
✓ Building M104	Building M105	Building M109	Building M112
✓ Building M113	Building M116	Building M119	Building M120
✓ Building M121	Building M122	Building M123	Building M124
✓ Building M125	Building M126	Building M127	Building M128
✓ Building M129	Building M130	Building M131	Building M132
✓ Building M133	Building M134	Building M139 ¹	

Montford Point Camps Number 2 and 2A Historic District

✓ Building M200	Building M201	Building M202	Building M203
✓ Building M205	Building M206	Building M207	Building M208
✓ Building M209	Building M210	Building M211	Building M212
✓ Building M213	Building M214	Building M215	Building M216
✓ Building M217	Building M218	Building M219	Building M220
✓ Building M221	Building M222	Building M223	Building M224
✓ Building M225	Building M226	Building M227	Building M228
✓ Building M229	Building M230	Building M231	Building M232
✓ Building M233	Building M234	Building M235	Building M236
✓ Building M237	Building M238	Building M239	

Regimental Area Number 3 Historic District

✓ Building 2	Building 300	Building 302	Building 302A
✓ Building 303	Building 307	Building 308	Building 309
✓ Building 311	Building 312	Building 313	Building 314
✓ Building 315	Building 316	Building 317	Building 318
✓ Building 319	Building 320	Building 321	Building 322
✓ Building 322A	Building 323	Building 324	Building 325
✓ Building 326	Building 327	Building 328	Building 331
✓ Building 332	Building 333	Building 334	Building 339
✓ Building 340	Building 341	Building 342	Building 343
✓ Building 344			

¹ Also listed Under Training Pool Buildings

**Architectural Properties Which Are
Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places**

Assault Amphibian Base Historic District

Building A1 Building A2

Command Services Historic District

Building 1 Building 15 Building 16 Building 17
 Building 19 Building 235

Parachute Training Historic District

Building PT4 Building PT5 Building PT6

Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District

 Building RR1	Building RR2	Building RR3	Building RR4
 Building RR5	Building RR6	Building RR7	Building RR8
 Building RR9	Building RR10	Building RR10A	Building RR11
 Building RR12	Building RR13	Building RR14	Building RR15
 Building RR16	Building RR17	Building RR19	Building RR20
 Building RR22	Building RR24	Building RR26	Building RR27
 Building RR28	Building RR29	Building RR30	Building RR31
 Building RR32	Building RR33	Building RR34	Building RR35
 Building RR36	Building RR37	Building RR39	Building RR40
 Building RR41	Building RR42	Building RR43	Building RR45
 Building RR47	Building RR48	Building RR49	Building RR50
 Building RR51	Building RR56	Building SRR18	Building SRR21
 Building SRR23	Building SRR25	Building SRR64	Building SRR65
 Building SRR66	Building SRR89		

Training Pool Buildings

Building 236 Building 540 Building M139¹

Naval Hospital

Building H1

Barrage Balloon Classroom

Building BB28

¹ Also listed Under Montford Point Camp 1 Historic District