



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

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Office of Archives and History
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August 10, 2018

Rick Richardson
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rick.richardson@usmc.mil

Re: Historic Resource Re-evaluation Report, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, ER 07-2777

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Thank you for your email of July 19, 2018, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the materials submitted regarding the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District (ON1030), which was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 2000.

We concur that a boundary decrease is warranted. However, we recommend that the boundary continue to include the remaining contributing structures of the "village." The revised south boundary would run east with Powder Lane across Rifle Range Road to the eastern district boundary as shown on the enclosed map.

We concur that the district remains eligible for listing under Criterion A for military history. Furthermore, we believe the district to be eligible under Criterion C as the entirety of the complex, village and ranges, represents a "significant and distinguished entity" of military design and construction.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

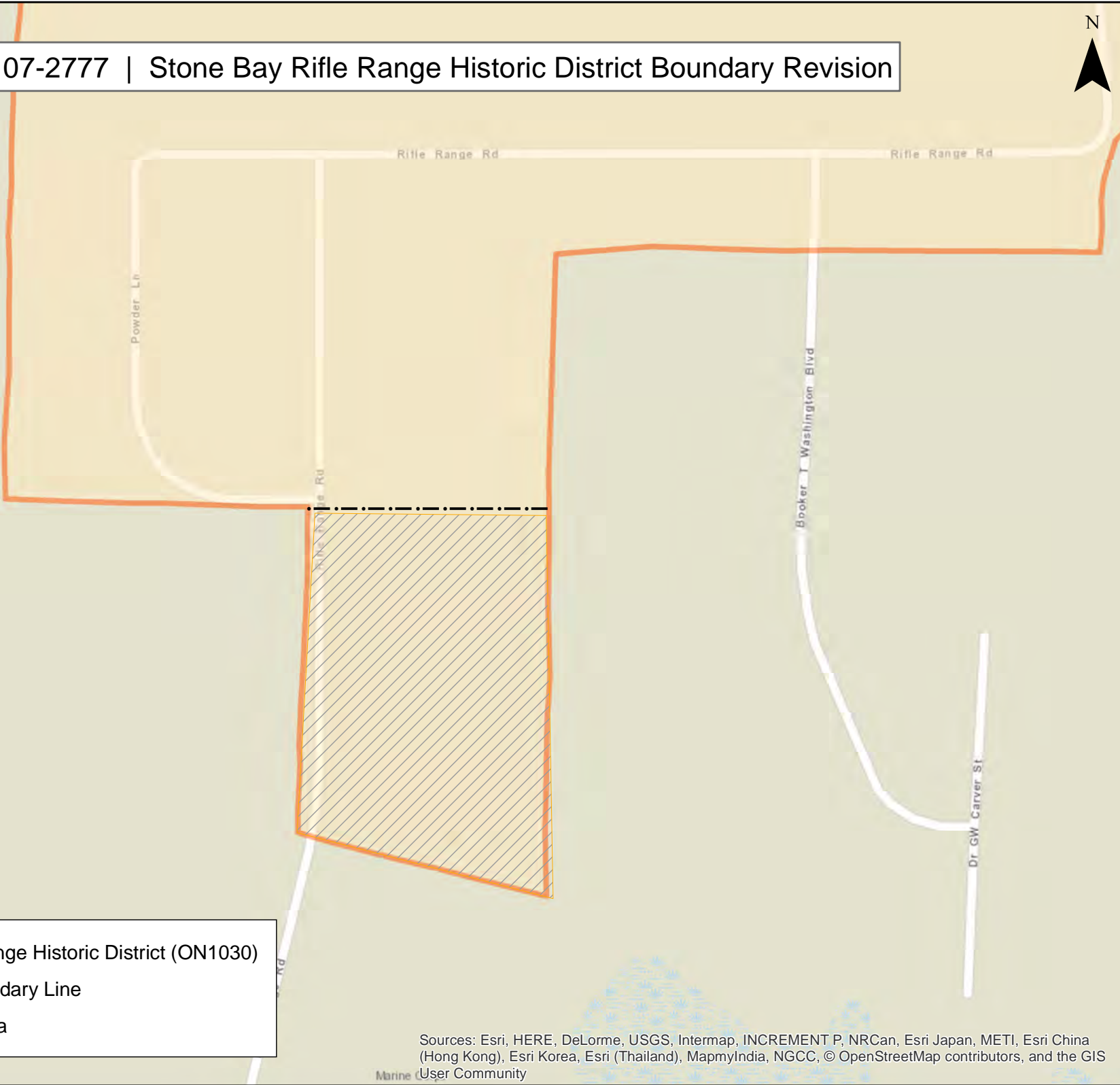
Sincerely,




Ramona M. Bartos

Enclosure – revised district map

cc: Katharine Kerr, ACHP

ER 07-2777 | Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District Boundary Revision



-  Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District (ON1030)
-  2018 Revised Boundary Line
-  2018 Removed Area

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Richardson CIV Rick R

From: Richardson CIV Rick R
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 11:46 AM
To: 'Harville, Katie E'
Cc: Gledhill-earley, Renee; Baker CIV Jessi O; Korenek CIV Martin G
Subject: Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District DOE: NRHP Re-Evaluation
Signed By: rick.richardson@usmc.mil

ER 07-2777

Hi Katie,
I received the final draft of the DOE for NRHP re-evaluation of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District. I have reviewed this draft and concur with the recommendations presented. Louis Berger recommends revising the boundary which would remove the southern portion of the former SBRR district due to loss of integrity, and recommends the revised district as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for military significance as a highly important training facility directly significant to Camp Lejeune's World War II wartime mission. This recommendation is made partly based upon the Department of Defense's Legacy Program publication "Military Training Lands Historic Context: Small Arms Ranges" (Archibald et al. 2010), which recommends that training ranges be evaluated for NRHP eligibility as a whole landscape rather than as individual buildings and elements sitting on the range. Louis Berger's re-evaluation has determined that the former southern portion of the NRHP District retains too little integrity based on cumulative loss of contributing buildings and changes to existing buildings over time.

Due -- 8/14/18

S- letter
KBH 8/7/18

For expediency, I am going to overnight one hard copy of the DOE, one hard copy of photo log, one hard copy of contact sheets of photos, one hard copy of keyed site plan of the proposed revised NRHP district, and one CD containing all of these documents so that you will have them prior to your discussion with Kate Kerr of the ACHP on 25 July. A copy of this email will be placed with the package to be overnigheted, and will serve as the transmittal letter.

R/S
Rick Richardson

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STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE HISTORIC DISTRICT DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE

Onslow County, North Carolina



Prepared for:



Marine Corps Installations East
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

Prepared by:



Louis Berger

Louis Berger
1001 Wade Avenue, Suite 400
Raleigh, North Carolina 27605

*Final Report
July 18, 2018*

STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY
MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

On behalf of the Marine Corps Installations East – Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCBCL), Louis Berger U.S., Inc. (Louis Berger) conducted a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Determination of Eligibility for Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. This evaluation supports the proposed historic property demolitions to occur within Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District in accordance with the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy and Campaign Plan.

The scope of this investigation included the on-site investigation and NRHP-eligibility assessment of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District. The property was determined NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C in 1999. Since that time, 19 historic building demolitions have occurred within the district in addition to multiple new construction projects, and historic buildings have been renovated and upgraded. Eight more demolitions are planned within the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District as part of the United States Marine Corps (USMC) Infrastructure Reset Strategy. The purpose of this investigation was to re-evaluate the district, in light of the numerous changes, to determine NRHP eligibility and to adjust NRHP boundaries as appropriate. The re-evaluation included fieldwork, photo documentation, and documentary research.

As a result of the re-evaluation, the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District was found to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. It does not possess exceptional architectural distinction or historic integrity; however, its carefully planned landscape of training ranges and their immediate support buildings is intact and conveys its significance in supporting Camp Lejeune’s central training mission. The southern portion of the district—containing barracks buildings, warehouses, classroom buildings, and support facilities along with a majority of recently constructed facilities—has undergone too many demolitions to retain an adequate amount of integrity to qualify for the NRHP, and Louis Berger recommends a corresponding boundary decrease at its southern portion.

Louis Berger prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historical Preservation (48 *Federal Register* 44716); 36 CFR 60; Federal Regulations for Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800).

TABLE MS-1

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES EVALUATED FOR NRHP ELIGIBILITY

RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	PIN No.	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION	NRHP CRITERIA
Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District (ON1030)	Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	1999-99	Eligible	A

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

On behalf of the Marine Corps Installations East – Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCBCL), Louis Berger U.S., Inc. (Louis Berger) conducted a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Determination of Eligibility for Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. This evaluation supports the proposed historic property demolitions to occur within the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District and other historic districts at MCBCL.

This report has been prepared in conjunction with an Environmental Assessment, *Demolition of Historic Properties in Accordance with the Infrastructure Reset Strategy* and subsequent Section 106 consultations. A total of 73 buildings are proposed for demolition by 2027. Twelve contributing properties in Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District are proposed for demolition (see Section II.A.1, below). This document considers the proposed Infrastructure Reset Strategy demolition in the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District along with past new construction and demolition projects. These past projects include new construction of the United States Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command (MARSOC) facilities and demolition of five Family Officers' Quarters (RR39-RR43), and Buildings RR56, SRR57, SRR58, and SRR59; the Facility Safety Improvements project that included demolition of RR29 through RR37 that is currently being undertaken; and demolition of three other buildings that were evaluated in 2014 as part of the Camp Lejeune Demolition EA (SRR66, RR9, and RR15).

B. METHODOLOGY

This purpose of this investigation was to re-evaluate the existing Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District for NRHP eligibility and adjust the NRHP boundaries, as appropriate, in light of the demolitions that have occurred over the past 10 to 15 years in addition to the 12 proposed demolitions. The investigation included fieldwork, photo documentation, and documentary research.

Louis Berger Architectural Historian Megan Privett, assisted by NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic Cultural Resources Team Lead Heather Robbins, conducted fieldwork on March 8, 2018. They surveyed the historic district and took photographs wherever possible (photography was not permitted for specific areas and buildings), and documented changes to the district. Previously prepared architectural studies were consulted and MCBCL Cultural Resources staff provided information, primary source documents, maps, and aerial photographs that aided with the history and re-evaluation of the historic district. Guidance from the Department of Defense's Legacy publications on various cultural resource topics, accessed online, provided technical assistance in assessing and applying NRHP Criteria to small arms ranges. Ms. Privett wrote the report. She exceeds the standards set out in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 *Federal Register* 44738-44739; 36 CFR Part 61) (United States Department of the Interior 1983).

This report was prepared in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 *Federal Register* 44716), 36 CFR 60, and 36 CFR Part 800.

II. STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE NRHP-ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

A. DESCRIPTION

The Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District is located in the southwestern portion of MCBCL in Onslow County, North Carolina. Home to approximately 41,000 active-duty marines and sailors, the installation's overarching mission is to maintain combat readiness for expeditionary forces. Situated west of the New River on a peninsula bounded by Stones Bay and Stone Creek, the Stone Bay Rifle Range serves as a military training compound for all United States Marine Corps (USMC) recruits with the goal of achieving and maintaining proficiency in use of small arms and rifles (Figure 1). The compound, which essentially functions as its own separate training area isolated from other areas of Camp Lejeune, is accessed from the south from NC Highway 210 (NC 210) by Rifle Range Road, which leads northward through a host of newly constructed MARSOC facilities and a newly developed system of roadways into the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, essentially dividing the southern part of the district in half (Figure 2). This southern portion consists of a battalion-sized complex (300 to 800 soldiers) of housing, administration buildings, recreation, and support facilities for training at Stone Bay Rifle Range. Rifle Range Road, or Range Road, then turns east and becomes the southern border for the ranges that make up the northern portion of the district. Powder Lane serves as another north-south artery in the district's western portion, and Butts Avenue serves as the primary northern boundary for the district, south of which are the three rifle ranges: Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie. An unnamed road stems north from Range Road to divide Range Charlie from Hathcock Range, located on the eastern side of the district adjacent to Stones Bay, eventually turning southward to intersect with Butts Avenue. The Hathcock Sniper Range, initially planned as a machine gun range during the 1940s, appears to have been expanded and reconfigured into a sniper range by 1989. Named for Gunnery Sgt. Carlos Hathcock, a widely renowned sniper during the Vietnam War, the Hathcock Sniper Range is located on the eastern side of Range Charlie. A pistol range complex is located west of the three rifle ranges, bordered on its southern end by Range Road (Plate 1) (Martinez 2014:1).

A range operations center, a small arms magazine, and target storage buildings accompany each of the ranges along with public toilets ("head" buildings) and target sheds. The far northern ends of the ranges are equipped with a concrete wall built up behind the 50-target ranges (Plate 2). When originally constructed, the three rifle ranges featured the "undercut" type of butts, for which the wall closest to the firing line was dug so that it sloped from the top of the trough back toward the firing line, creating a triangular space underneath for target storage. Firing lanes bisect each of the three rifle ranges from north to south, and a tunnel runs north to south between Range Alpha and Range Bravo (Plate 3). Rows of trees screen the eastern and western boundaries of each rifle range from each other. Current ongoing MILCON projects at the rifle projects include various improvements, described below in Section 2, Rifle Ranges.

Booker T. Washington Road extends south from Rifle Range Road, leading to the former segregated area for African-American troops during the early to mid-1940s (the United States military was not integrated until 1948). This formerly separated, mini-cantonment area was not originally included in the historic district because it had a low level of integrity (Bowers 1999:7-7); a substantial amount of demolition and alterations have occurred since the time of that 1999 survey (Figure 3).

The district's eastern boundary follows the edge of Stones Bay, turning west to run south of Rifle Range Road by about 330 feet, then south to enclose the housing and support buildings. The southernmost portion of the district was originally drawn to include the five Family Officers' Quarters, now demolished, and currently includes three newly constructed buildings associated with MARSOC. The district is surrounded by forested areas and swamplands, with range impact areas to the north and a substantial amount of new construction driven by the development of MARSOC to the south (Figure 4).

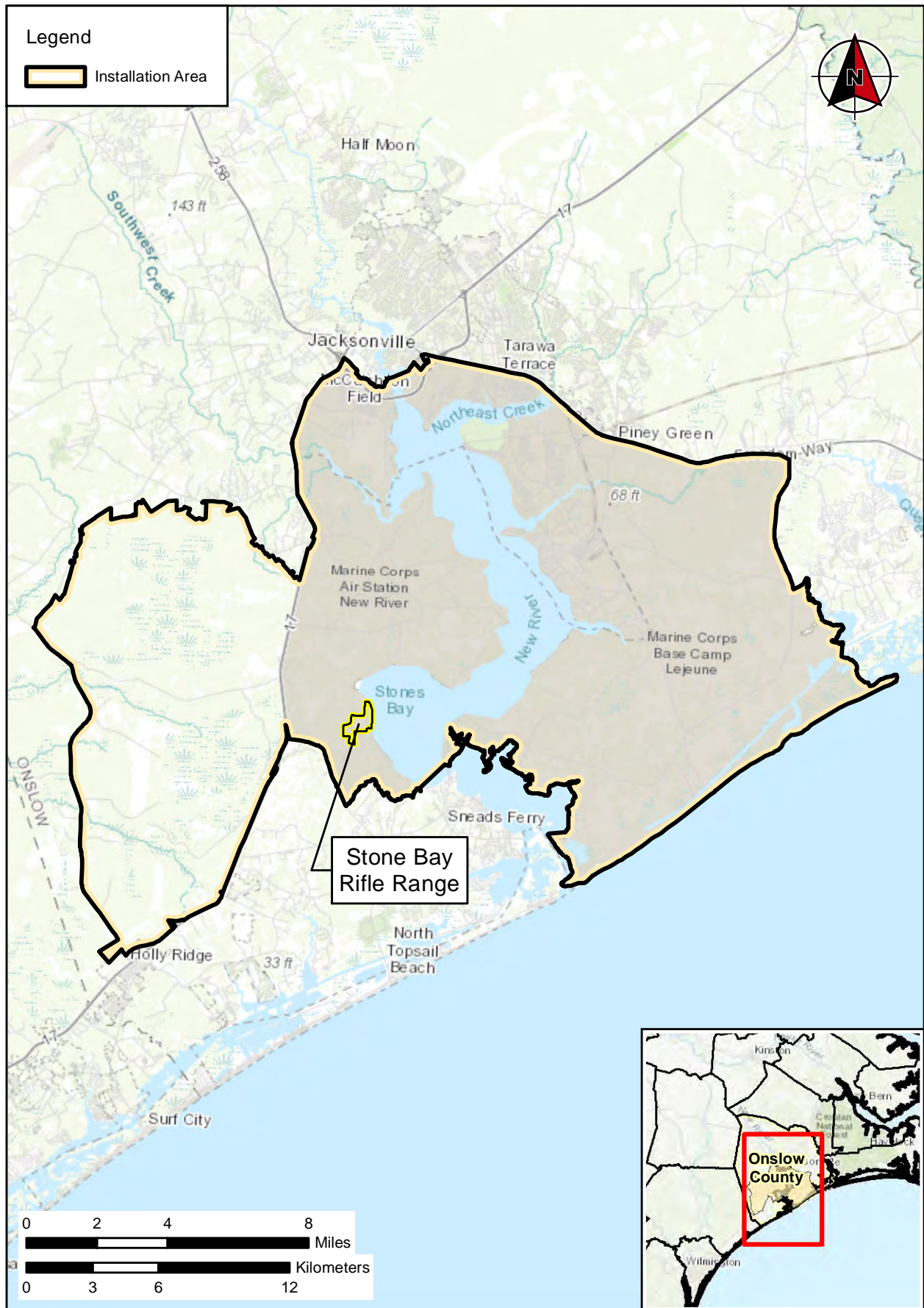


FIGURE 1: Vicinity Map, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (ESRI World Topographic Map 2018)



FIGURE 2: Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (ESRI World Imagery 2016; Leidos 2017)



PLATE 1: Range Road, Looking Northeast Toward Pistol Range, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 2: Range Bravo, Looking East, Showing Concrete Wall and Butts, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 3: Range Bravo, Looking North Down Firing Lane, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (SEARCH 2007)



FIGURE 4: New MARSOC Development in Southern Portion of Stone Bay Rifle Range, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (ESRI World Imagery 2016)

Stone Bay Rifle Range primarily supports four tenants: Weapons Training Battalion (WTBN), Special Operations Training Group (SOTG), Marine Corps Reserve Training Center (MCRTC), and MARSOC (USMC 2012:1-6, 19).

The following excerpt from the 1999 Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District NRHP Eligibility Report provides an apt description of the existing buildings located in the southern portion of the district.

In one respect, the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District resembles a medieval English village, consisting of a cluster of buildings and associated “common” land, which in this instance consists of the pistol, rifle, and sniper ranges that lie immediately north of the “village” proper. The battalion-sized “village” complex features one- and two-story buildings, neatly arranged in traditional rectilinear military fashion with consistent spacing and setbacks. The majority of buildings have exterior walls of red brick, most enclosing framing or strip steel. A small number are constructed of clay tile or dimensioned lumber. Roofs are gabled, hipped, or gable-on-hip, generally with asphalt shingles. Although of varying size and footprint, nearly all buildings have regularly spaced openings of consistent scale. The overall architectural style is the simplified Georgian Colonial Revival utilized throughout Camp Lejeune: indeed, except for the range structures, nearly all the buildings at the Rifle Range have counterparts elsewhere on the base. [Bowers 1999:7-1].

Currently, the original configuration described above remains intact but with holes indicating where buildings have been demolished, such as Walsh Hall (RR9), five Family Officers’ Quarters (RR39-RR43), two well houses (RR45 and RR47), and other miscellaneous buildings that contribute to the district (see Figure 2). The “village” portion of the district’s streets are lined with oaks, and carefully planned landscaping is evident in and around the support facilities as well as at the pistol range (Plate 4). Sidewalks and courtyards between barracks buildings and classroom/support buildings express the planners’ original design in the functionality and walkability of Stone Bay Rifle Range and its purpose not only as a training range itself but also as a planned miniature cantonment to aid in housing Camp Lejeune’s troops during the buildup of World War II (Plate 5). Originally, parking lots were not given much thought in the district’s design and were located in outlying areas of the district. Over time, as more personnel owned and drove their own vehicles on the installation, parking lots were constructed to the sides and in front of buildings. This is most evident with the newly constructed MARSOC facilities, such as the Bachelor Enlisted Quarters or BEQ (RR122) and the Enlisted Dining Facility (RR135), where large parking lots with wide driveways have been constructed between Rifle Range Road and the buildings themselves, thereby changing the setback and feel of the district as it appeared in 1999 (Plate 6). Although walkability has been considered and sidewalks have been included for the new construction in the district, the vast space between the new buildings and the increase in setbacks creates an atmosphere that is less of a village and more of a collection of stand-alone buildings surrounded by parking. The majority of the new construction has occurred in the former location of the five Family Officers’ Quarters, which now presents a remarkable change in the character of the historic district as a result of the new buildings’ increase in scale, massing, and variation in architectural features and materials (Plate 7). Stone Bay Rifle Range has experienced tremendous growth, primarily at the southern end, in the last 20 years.

1. Historic District Inventory

Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District contains a total of 79 resources: 41 contributing resources and 38 non-contributing resources (Table 1). Of the 41 contributing resources, 13 are either currently undergoing demolition or are planned for demolition in the near future.



PLATE 4: Range Road, Looking South, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 5: Looking North Along Sidewalks Between Barracks and Mess Hall, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 6: Looking Northeast at BEQ (RR122) and EM Dining Facility (RR135), Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 7: Looking Southwest Across Range Road at the Southern End of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

TABLE 1

STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

BUILDING NO.	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	HISTORIC STATUS
RR1	1942	Barracks	BEQ	Contributing (renovated 2002)
RR2	1942	Barracks	BEQ	Contributing (renovated 2005)
RR3	1942	Mess Hall	Vacant	Contributing; PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR4	1942	Barracks	BEQ Enlisted	Contributing (renovated 1999)
RR5	1942	Barracks	Troop Housing Emergency	Contributing (renovated 2002)
RR6	1942	Barracks/Fire Station	Recreation Center- MCCS	Contributing (renovated 2014)
RR7	1942	Battalion Warehouse/Maintenance Shop	Range Support Building	Contributing (renovated 2005); PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR8	1943	Theatre/Recreation	Gymnasium	Contributing
RR10	1942	Exchange	Marine Corps Exchange	Contributing (renovated 2010); PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR10A	1943	Exchange Warehouse	Exchange Installation Warehouse	Contributing
RR11	1942	Armory/Administration	Headquarters Weapons Training Battalion	Contributing
RR12	1942	Infirmery/Administration	Battalion Squadron Headquarters (MARCOR)	Contributing (renovated 2001)
RR13	1942	Battalion Warehouse	Woodworking Shop	Contributing (renovated 2005); PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR14	1942	Battalion Warehouse	Applied Instructional Building	Contributing; PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR15	1942	Power Plant	Power Plant	Contributing PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR16	1942	Target Shed	Training Material Storage	Contributing; PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR17	1942	Range Operation Center	Range Operations Building	Contributing (renovated 2002); PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR19	1942	Target Shed	Training Material Storage	Contributing; PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR20	1942	Range Operation Center	Range Operations Building	Contributing
RR22	1942	Range Operation Center	Range Operations Building	Contributing
RR24	1942	Range Operation Center	Range Operations Building	Contributing
RR26	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Contributing (renovated 2004)
RR27	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Contributing

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TABLE 1 (continued)

BUILDING NO.	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	HISTORIC STATUS
RR28	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Contributing
RR29	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Contributing (renovated 1988) CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR30	1942	Target Shed	Training Material Storage	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR31	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR32	1942	Latrine	Latrine Range B	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR33	1942	Target Shed	Training Material Storage	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR34	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR35	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR36	1942	Target Shed	Training Material Storage	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR37	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR44	2002	n/a	Armory	Non-contributing
RR48	1944	Classroom Building	General Warehouse	Contributing (renovated 1992); PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR49	1944	Classroom Building	Recreation Center	Contributing (renovated 2002); PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR50	1944	Classroom Building	Applied Instructional Building	Contributing; PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR51	1944	Classroom Building	Applied Instructional Building	Contributing (renovated 1992); PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR56	1946	Recreation storage/utility building	Recreation storage building	Non-contributing
RR62	1948	Hazardous/Flammable Storage	Hazardous/Flammable Storage	Non-contributing
RR63	1986	Hazardous/Flammable Storage	Hazardous/Flammable Storage	Non-contributing

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TABLE 1 (continued)

BUILDING NO.	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	HISTORIC STATUS
RR95	1998	n/a	Public Toilet	Non-contributing
RR100	1992	n/a	Training Material Storage	Non-contributing
RR104	1992	Firing Line Shed	Firing Line Shed	Non-contributing
RR104A	2008	n/a	Range Support Building	Non-contributing
RR108		Telephone Building	Storage/utility	Non-contributing
RR122	2015	n/a	BEQ (Bachelor Enlisted Quarters)	Non-contributing
RR110	2004	n/a	Storage Building	Non-contributing
RR134	2009	n/a	Telephone Exchange	Non-contributing
RR135	2009	n/a	Enlisted Dining Facility	Non-contributing
RR135A	2009	n/a	Hand Wash Station	Non-contributing
RR149	2011	n/a	Target Storage Shed	Non-contributing
RR154	2012	n/a	Marine Corps Exchange	Non-contributing
RR154C	2012	n/a	Exchange Storage Shed	Non-contributing
RR236		n/a	Temporary Office Trailer	Non-contributing
SRR8A	2011	N/a	Valve House	Non-contributing
SRR16A		Firing Line Shed	Firing Line Shed	Non-contributing
SRR18	1942	Magazine	Magazine	Contributing
SRR19A	1942	Firing Line Shed	Firing Line Shed	Contributing (renovated 2013)
SRR21	1942	Magazine	Small Arms Magazine	Contributing
SRR23	1942	Magazine	Magazine	Contributing
SRR25	1942	Magazine	Magazine	Contributing
SRR64	1949	Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	Contributing
SRR65	1948	Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	Contributing
SRR66	1948	Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	Contributing
SRR89		Tunnel	Tunnel	Contributing
SRR101		n/a	Outdoor Pavilion	Non-contributing
SRR102	1990	Storage	MTIS Building	Non-contributing
SRR105	1992	Pistol Range Control Hut	General Storage Shed	Non-contributing
SRR122B	2015	n/a	Outdoor Wash House	Non-contributing
SRR122C	2015	n/a	Outdoor Drying House	Non-contributing
SRR122D	2015	n/a	Picnic Shelter	Non-contributing
SRR135A	2009	n/a	MARSOC Hand Wash Sta.	Non-contributing
SRR153	ca. 1989	Observation Tower	Observation Tower	Contributing
Range Alpha	1942-45	Rifle Range	Rifle Range	Contributing
Range Bravo	1942-45	Rifle Range	Rifle Range	Contributing
Range Charlie	1942-45	Rifle Range	Rifle Range	Contributing
Hathcock Sniper Range	1943-1989	Machine Gun Range	Sniper Range	Contributing
Pistol Ranges	1942, 1950s, 1990	Pistol Ranges	Pistol Ranges	Contributing

2. Summary of Contributing and Non-Contributing Buildings

A complete, detailed inventory of the original contributing structures to the historic district can be found in the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District NRHP Eligibility Report (Bowers 1999). Only approximately half of the contributing resources inventoried in the 1999 report survive in the district. The historic buildings as well as major non-contributing buildings, including type and function, are summarized below.

Barracks (RR1, RR2, RR4, RR5), 1942 (Contributing)

These four buildings are Type B Modified H-style barracks, two stories high, of brick with shallow hipped roofs and constructed at numerous locations throughout Camp Lejeune. Walls are pierced with regularly spaced bays, and renovations include replacement vinyl windows or steel doors. Entrances are sheltered with canopies supported by pipe columns on concrete slabs. Exterior stair systems were added to the ends of the barracks during the 1980s-1990s.

Mess Hall (RR3), 1942 (Contributing) (Planned for Demolition)

RR3 is a one-story, T-shaped, brick Mess Hall set back behind (west of) the barracks buildings with a hipped roof topped with a belvedere. Four entries consisting of replacement aluminum and glass doors pierce the façade, which also features a brick veranda added during the 1979 and 1988 renovations. Further renovations include replacement aluminum windows, in-filled brick windows, and interior modernizations and updates. RR3 is planned for demolition as part of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy.

Recreation Building (RR8), 1943 (Contributing), and Recreation Storage (RR56), 1946 (Non-Contributing)

RR8 is a one-story, rectangular brick building featuring a front-gabled roof clad with vinyl siding in the gable ends and topped with a wood belvedere covered in vinyl and aluminum. A shed-roofed porch supported by groupings of metal pipe columns with decorative caps extends across the façade and wraps around to a small portion of the north and south elevations. The building's brick walls feature rusticated brick pilasters and are pierced with groupings of windows and doors, primarily on the west elevation. A pair of glass and steel doors flanked by large sidelights pierces the center of the façade and serves as the main entrance to the building. The 1980s renovations include replacement vinyl windows, steel doors, and interior gypsum board walls and ceilings.

RR56 is a one-room, brick storage building with novelty siding in the gable ends and a pair of five-panel doors. The building was originally constructed in 1946 in connection with an outdoor recreation complex that included a volleyball court, tennis court, and handball court.

Exchange (RR10), 1942 (Contributing) (Planned for Demolition), and Exchange Warehouse (RR10A), 1943 (Contributing) (Planned for Demolition)

RR10 is a one-story, brick post exchange building with a gable-on-hip roof resting on a concrete foundation. The façade (west elevation) is punctuated by 11 bays. The central bay consists of a pair of glass and aluminum doors with sidelights serving as the primary entrance; secondary entrances are located on all other elevations. All entrances are sheltered by metal canopies supported by metal pipe columns. RR10 is one of the few buildings remaining in the district that retains its original windows: six-over-six steel sash with concrete sills. RR10 is planned for demolition as part of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy.

RR10A is a one-room, brick exchange warehouse building with a front-gabled roof filled with novelty siding in the gable ends. A modern replacement door and frame fill the opening, which originally held a pair of five-panel doors.

Battalion Squadron Headquarters (RR12), 1942 (Contributing)

Originally the infirmary, RR12 now serves in an administrative function as a Battalion Squadron Headquarters. The one-story brick building features a gable-on-hip roof and a 15-bay façade. A gabled porch is centered on the façade supported by clusters of square wood posts sheltering the main entrance; secondary entrances are located on the north and south elevations.

Battalion Warehouses (RR6, RR7, RR13, RR14), 1942 (Contributing), (RR7, RR13, RR14 Planned for Demolition)

Located along Powder Lane, these buildings originally functioned as battalion warehouses and today serve multiple purposes, including storage. Designed from standardized plans employed at other locations throughout Camp Lejeune, the one-story brick buildings feature gabled roofs and seven-bay façades that alternate between window and door openings. Entrances consist of large, paired, metal sliding doors, and windows have been replaced with aluminum nine-light window sash containing a central hopper window bay with concrete sills. RR6 was converted into a fire station in 1983 with modifications made to accommodate firefighting vehicles as well as general renovations, such as replacement windows and brick infill of window openings. RR7 and RR13 are planned for demolition as part of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy.

Classroom Buildings (RR48, RR49, RR50, RR51), 1944 (Contributing) (Planned for Demolition)

Because of a shortage of wood at Camp Lejeune after October 1942, these former utilitarian classroom buildings were constructed of stuccoed clay tile with brick trim highlighting doors and windows. The one-story, gabled-roofed, narrow rectangular buildings feature stuccoed walls pierced with single and paired windows (now mostly vinyl replacements) as well as entrances infilled with replacement doors. Gable ends are sheathed with siding now covered in vinyl. All four classroom buildings are planned for demolition as part of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy.

Power Plant (RR15), 1942 (Contributing) (Demolition Scheduled as Part of 2014 MOA)

RR15 is a steel-framed, brick-veneered building with a flat roof and concrete frieze resting on a concrete foundation. The east elevation features metal doors, and the other elevations are pierced with metal window units with horizontal lights that date to the late twentieth century. RR63, a concrete block storage building, stands just south of RR15.

Administration Building (RR11), 1942 (Contributing)

RR11 stands at the corner where Range Road turns east. It formerly housed a variety of administrative functions for the Rifle Range. Today it serves as the headquarters for the Weapons Training Battalion. The two-story, H-plan brick building, constructed from the plans used for the barracks buildings, lacks the center rear wing added to the barracks but does have the two-story exterior stair system attached to the northern ends of the building. Its entrances are sheltered by concrete slab canopies supported by pipe columns, and its windows and doors have been replaced with modern materials.

Rifle Ranges (Alpha, Bravo, Charlie), ca. 1942-1945 (Contributing)

Stone Bay Rifle Range features three 50-target rifle ranges located on the northern side of Range Road oriented to the north for firing: Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie, or A, B, and C, which are identical in their layout and respective buildings. All Rifle Ranges date to the compound's initial construction during World War II from 1942 to 1945, confirmed by period aerial photography (see Sections II.B and E, below). Firing positions are placed at various intervals, such as 200, 300, and 500 feet, from the target pits. The far southern end of each range is equipped with a range operation center, and across Range Road from each range is a brick magazine. An "outdoor classroom" complete with an open-air metal pavilion sheltering sets of bleachers stands at the southern boundary of each rifle range. Firing lanes bisect each of the rifle ranges from north to south, leading to the target lines and pits with the "undercut" type butts,

concrete wall, and target storage sheds. Latrines are placed at the midpoint of each range as well as at each range's far northern boundary. Targets themselves were originally mostly stationary, made of wood frames and fabric panels. Today targets consist of wood panels, synthetic materials, or wood and metal combinations (Bowers 1999:7-5; Cuning and Bowers 1998:32-34; Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. [SEARCH] 2007). Weapons used for small arms training from 1917 through the present include pistols, rifles and carbines, automatic rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, and shotguns (Archibald et al. 2010:7; Catlin Engineers and Scientists [Catlin] 2017a,b:8-13; Cuning and Bowers 1998:42-43; Richardson 2017).

Current ongoing MILCON projects at the rifle ranges include improvements to each of the ranges themselves as well as the demolition and reconstruction of target sheds, range heads, and the concrete target pit wall and berm. New range pit houses consolidating target sheds and range heads will be constructed at the far northern end along Butts Avenue for each of the Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie ranges. The new designs are of poured reinforced concrete and concrete block construction and feature brick veneered walls, flat roofs, and minimal fenestration patterns consistent with Camp Lejeune's architectural design standard. Additional ongoing alterations to the ranges currently underway include the relocation of Butts Avenue closer to the new pit houses and the widening of the road. Furthermore, side safety walls made of vinyl sheets filled with pea gravel will separate the ranges in place of the trees previously screening each of the rifle ranges from each other. A new concrete wall and berm serving the butts and pit are also planned. No new landscaping is proposed as part of the project.

Pistol Ranges, ca. 1942-1990 (Contributing)

Located west of the rifle ranges and north of the housing and administration portion of the district, three pistol ranges are oriented to the north for firing, each with their own firing line shed. The pistol range complex also possesses a separate Range Operations Center, small arms magazine, and storage sheds immediately south of the ranges that are identical to their counterparts at Stone Bay's three rifle ranges. Target lines consist of stationary and electronically controlled moving targets. A large expanse of lawn dotted with old-growth trees north of Range Road separates the pistol ranges from the barracks and support facilities to its south. Viewing the ranges from above, the far right pistol range was not developed until the late twentieth century, although it was included in the original layout designed for Stone Bay. The pistol range complex was planned during 1941-1942 and appears in the 1943 layout of Stone Bay Rifle Range, but only the middle pistol range was fully developed during the period of significance. The other two left and right ranges were developed around 1950 and 1990, respectively. It is not entirely clear as to what level the undeveloped ranges were already cleared or constructed during the period of significance, but range landscape was indeed planned during the period of significance although two of the ranges were not constructed at the time. (Bowers 1999:7-5; Heather Robbins, email communication 2018).

Hathcock Sniper Range, 1940s-1989 (Contributing)

The 1,000-yard Hathcock Sniper Range, named for Gunnery Sgt. Carlos Hathcock, sits at the district's far eastern boundary, adjacent to Stones Bay and surrounded by forests of pine and swampland. A portion of the Hathcock Sniper Range was initially used as a machine gun range in the 1940s and referred to as Range D. Range D was expanded and reconfigured as the Hathcock Sniper Range ca. 1989, as shown in an aerial photograph (see Section II.D, below). A timber observation tower and earth berm occupy the range's southern end, and butts similar in type to those used at the other ranges are located at the range's northern end. The surveyor was not allowed access to this range at the time of the current survey (Richardson and Pensak, email communication 2018).

Firing Line Sheds (SRR19A), 1942 (Contributing), (RR104), 1992 (Non-Contributing), SRR16A, no date (Non-Contributing)

Long concrete slabs sheltered by a shed roof supported on braced wooden posts, the firing line sheds survive primarily at the pistol ranges, which are located west of the rifle ranges.

Range Storage Buildings (RR16, RR19), 1942 (Contributing) (Planned for Demolition)

These are small, one-story, frame storage buildings with gabled roofs, featuring German siding, five-panel wood doors, and paired, two-light windows. Some doors are modern steel replacements.

Range Operation Centers (RR17, RR20, RR22, RR24), 1942 (Contributing) (RR17 Planned for Demolition)

These four one-story, brick buildings rest on a concrete slab foundation with side-gabled roofs sheathed with vinyl in the gable ends. Each building's façade is set back to form a grade-level, engaged porch facing the ranges, supported by pipe columns. Single and paired windows pierce the west, south, and east elevations of the buildings. Each building appears to have an addition constructed at its eastern end, most likely a former open area sheltered by the gable roof that was later enclosed with brick and pierced with glass block windows. Their north elevations are defined by alternating bays of windows and doors.

Magazines (SRR18, SRR21, SRR23, SRR25), 1942 (Contributing)

These are one-story brick buildings each with gabled roof resting on a raised concrete foundation extended as a platform across the façade. The building type features exposed rafter tails, a double-leaf steel door, and square, louvered vent openings in the gable ends. Designed from standardized plans from the U.S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance, the brick magazines are gabled buildings similar to that of the small arms magazines found elsewhere on the installation. SRR23, serving Range Bravo, is larger and slightly more decorative with brick corbeling, corner pilasters, and a stylized "frieze" in addition to a sheltered loading platform located on the building's three-bay façade. The central steel door is flanked by window openings covered in steel shutters. The entire building is surrounded by a high-security fence.

Range Head Buildings/Latrines (RR26, RR27, RR28, RR29), 1942 (Contributing), RR31, RR32, RR34, RR35, RR37), 1942 (Contributing), (RR29, RR31, RR32, RR34, RR35, RR37 Currently Undergoing Demolition)

These are one-room brick buildings resting on concrete slabs with gable roofs. Their walls are pierced with a steel casement sash window and a door, sheltered by an extension of the roof. These buildings are currently undergoing demolition. New Range Pit Houses consolidating target sheds and range heads will be constructed at the far northern end along Butts Avenue for Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie ranges. The new designs are poured reinforced concrete and concrete block construction with brick veneered walls, flat roofs, and minimal fenestration patterns consistent with Camp Lejeune's architectural design standard. Two new field heads will be constructed in the side berm between Alpha and Bravo ranges and in the side berm between the Charlie and Hathcock ranges.

Target Sheds (RR30, RR33, RR36), 1942 (Contributing), (Planned for Demolition)

Target Sheds serve the pit area at each range, flanked by two latrines located immediately behind the butts. The brick, rectangular buildings are topped with flat roofs, and each features two entrance bays on the east and west elevations, with four fixed window bays of six lights each and underlined with concrete sills, piercing the north and south elevations. The south elevation contains a small, projecting wing just large enough to contain entrance doors on either side. A concrete block water table wraps around the entirety of the building. These buildings are currently undergoing demolition. New Range Pit Houses consolidating target sheds and range heads will be constructed at the far northern end along Butts Avenue for Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie ranges. As described above, the new designs are of poured reinforced concrete and concrete block construction, brick veneered walls, flat roofs, and minimal fenestration patterns consistent with Camp Lejeune's architectural design standard.

Tunnel (SRR89), no date (Contributing)

Main range access runs along the eastern side of Range Charlie. A concrete-lined tunnel between Alpha and Bravo ranges near the 300-yard point allows personnel to access those ranges during training exercises.

Outdoor Classrooms (SRR64, SRR65, SRR66), 1948-1949 (Contributing)

These are open-air, gable-roofed, metal-frame shelters that house sets of bleachers for the instruction of Marines for each of the Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie ranges. Metal cross-bracing fills each opening between the metal supports, and vinyl siding fills the gable ends. A large sign painted red with either “A,” “B,” or “C” sits in the middle of each outdoor classroom to identify the accompanying rifle range.

Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ) (RR122), 2015 (Non-Contributing)

RR122 is a large, commanding, three-story brick building featuring four wings connected by hyphens clustered around a central main block. All wings and the main block feature hipped metal roofs or gable-on-hip metal roofs, and all are punctuated by regularly spaced window bays and downspouts. A stucco two-story decorative surround accents the main entrance, and a concrete block water table extends across all exterior elevations.

Enlisted Dining Facility (RR135), 2009 (Non-Contributing)

RR135 is an Enlisted Dining Facility dominated by a metal hipped roof with gabled eyebrow vents and hipped porches sheltering the building’s entrances. The building’s brick walls are pierced with groupings of large aluminum windows, and paired metal and glass doors make up the entrance bays surmounted by sidelights and transoms. A brick soldier course wraps around the building’s exterior one-third of the way up from ground level, and large portions of the exterior walls have a concrete block water table.

Marine Corps Exchange/MCX Marine Mart (RR154), 2012 (Non-Contributing)

RR154 is a one-story brick building with a metal gable-on-hip roof and concrete block foundation. A hipped entrance bay projects westward from the building’s façade and consists of a pair of glass and metal doors flanked by sidelights and topped with a four-part transom. Window bays of aluminum fixed panes fill the recessed areas flanking the entrance bay. Clerestory windows and a single-leaf secondary entrance pierce the south elevation of the building. A brick soldier course wraps around the entirety of the exterior located one-third of the way down from the building’s roofline. Window bays feature brick soldier course lintels and brick rowlock sills.

B. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND MILITARY CONTEXT

As part of the 1941 build-up of the USMC in anticipation of World War II, military leadership selected the site for a Marine training facility on the east coast: a vast, 111,000-acre tract in Onslow County, North Carolina, along the New River that was ideally suited for amphibious ground activity and training. Camp Lejeune, or Marine Barracks New River as it was initially called, acted as the main training base for the 1st Marine Division and the Fleet Marine Force that joined together the marine expeditionary units, as well as the sole training center for the Marine Corps Women’s Reserve. The Navy’s Bureau of Yards and Docks (BuDocks) managed the design and construction of Camp Lejeune, led by Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill and Quartermaster Gen. Seth Williams. The firms of Carr and J.E. Greiner Company of Durham, North Carolina, and Baltimore, Maryland, were selected for the Architecture and Engineering services contract. Construction contracts used three Charlotte-based firms: Good Construction Corporation, Blythe Brothers Company, and the Harrison-Wright Company.

Most of the World War II-era built environment, with contracts totaling \$14.5 million, was constructed in four phases from 1941 to 1943, and standardized building plans for housing, support, training, and storage facilities are prominent throughout the installation (Plate 8). Like many other military installations across the country during the rapid growth of the early World War II years, much of the manual labor was provided with assistance from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). In addition to Camp Lejeune, the USMC acquired and developed Camp Pendleton in California around the same time, and the two bases served as the primary training centers for the USMC. Initially,



PLATE 8: Looking West Toward RR23 and the Pistol Ranges, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Camp Lejeune's mission was to act as a division training center, but eventually the mission evolved to focus on the training of individual replacements, specialists, and unusual or unique Marine units. One of Camp Lejeune's earliest training ranges, Stone Bay Rifle Range, provided technical training in marksmanship critical for meeting the base's core mission (Cunning and Bowers 1998:E-1-E-29).

The following history of Stone Bay Rifle Range is excerpted from the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, 1941-1945*, prepared by Louis Berger & Associates (now Louis Berger) in 1998 (Cunning and Bowers 1998:E-41-E4-3).

Although it is not strictly true anymore, one of the principal tenets in the ideology of the U.S. Marine Corps is that every Marine is basically an infantryman. Even today, given the technical advances in weaponry and a complex organization that accommodates a bewildering variety of occupational specialties, the Marine Corps deems rifle range qualification a critical exam in its curricula. For this reason, the rifle range is among the most important features of any Marine Corps training base, and in the development of Camp Lejeune careful attention was paid to the location, design and operation of this feature.

Originally, the rifle range was to be located on the east side of the New River in Area G, the combat area. Camp Lejeune's planners contemplated alternative sites in the fall of 1941 when it was discovered that the original location would be a serious obstruction to exercises in that area. In spite of its greater distance from the main area at Hadnot Point, the present site on the west side of the New River was selected in December 1941 (Carr and Greiner 1943: Vol. 1, 34).

The Marines planned the layout of ranges and buildings from December 1941 until around April 1942. Actively involved in this process were Lt. Col. W.P.T. Hill, the Liaison Officer at Marine Barracks, New River; Gen. L.W.T. Waller, Jr., of Plans and Policies, and Gen. Seth Williams, Quartermaster, Marine Corps. General Waller was a former brigade commander and renowned veteran of expeditionary forces in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In the planning of the rifle range at Camp Lejeune he acted as a consulting expert.¹

Three 50-target rifle ranges with 200-, 300-, 400-, and 500-yard firing points were laid out near the western shore of Stones Bay, south of Stone Creek. A long distance (1,000-yard) machine gun range with 24 targets was sandwiched between the three ranges and the bay. According to standard guidelines of the time, Range B faces due north; Ranges A and C are a few degrees east and west of north, respectively. Paved roads run down the center of each range so "that ammunition [could] be supplied to firing points without stopping firing on adjacent ranges" for safety purposes (USMC, Williams 1941). Gen. Waller also recommended that a tunnel be constructed from the butts between Range A and Range B south approximately 300 yards, "so that personnel, witnessing officers, etc., would have ready access to the butts from these ranges without [having to drive around all three ranges to reach the butts]" (USMC, Waller 14 January 1942).

An area for pistol ranges, of which only one was built, was set aside just west of the rifle ranges. The pistol range had 30 targets, all electrically operated. Each of the rifle ranges and the pistol range had its own range house, target houses, and magazines for storing ammunition. Targets were fixed or prepared, and stored in the target houses, and the personnel in the range house supervised the operation of the each range. On the three rifle ranges, the target houses were located behind the butt, and toilets were built there too for the "pit detail" that manned the butts and target houses.

The butts at the New River rifle range were actually one of its most "modern" features. Instead of the traditional trough or pit with vertical concrete walls, the Marine Corps employed "the undercut

¹ Gen. Waller may also have been the person for whom the Waller Gunnery Trainer was named; one of these gunnery simulator-trainers was housed in Building 28 (non-extant) at Hadnot Point.

type of butts” as developed at the newly completed Camp Perry rifle range. In this type, the wall closest to the firing line was dug out and fitted with a concrete slab “ceiling” that sloped from the top of the trough back toward the firing line, creating a triangular space underneath for targets to be stored and for the pit detail to sit between firings. The leading edge of the angled ceiling was supported by vertical concrete posts, and soil covered the dugout. The dugout or undercut area was to be high and deep enough to store all the targets needed for one day’s firing, so that runs to and from the target house were cut to a minimum. General Waller noted that this design would also absorb the heat and glare of the sun, and keep the pit detail in the shade and protection of the concrete overhang, to which General Williams remarked: “If they’re made too comfortable the pit detail goes to sleep!” (USMC, Waller 14 January 1942).

The permanent housing, subsistence, and administration area for the Rifle Range lay immediately south of the pistol range. This complex, “almost a base within itself,” consisted of four barracks, a mess hall, administration building, post exchange, bachelor officers’ quarters (BOQ), theater/gymnasium, store houses, and central heating plant. “Offices of the range are located in the handsome Administration building which overlooks the firing ranges. The two story building contains offices, class rooms, and an armory” (*New River Pioneer* 1942:3). Except for the two-story administration building and heat plant, all buildings were identical to their counterparts at Hadnot Point and Courthouse Bay. For married officers there were five quarters identical to those constructed at Paradise Point.

When it opened in September 1942, the Rifle Range at Camp Lejeune was considered the most modern in the history of the Marine Corps (DoN 1942). In commenting on the initial plans, General Waller regarded them “beautiful in every detail.” And General Williams declared with obvious pride: “This range will be the most modern, up to date, practical range built up to 1942 in any country in the world. It’s up to the line to see that the Marines [hit] the bullseyes” (USMC, Waller 20 March 1942).

The permanent barracks area at Rifle Range could accommodate a battalion, but additional housing was still necessary, probably because as soon as the new range opened, recruits from Parris Island were brought up to Camp Lejeune to complete their rifle training. According to the base newspaper “The Corps has expanded so rapidly in the past two years that the P.I. range cannot handle all the platoons coming through recruit training at present” (*New River Pioneer* 1942:3). After three weeks at Parris Island, the boots moved to Camp Lejeune for three weeks. They were billeted at Tent Camp for “two weeks on the school range [there] under the careful supervision of Rifle Range instructors. This [was] followed by a week or more of actual firing on the new range” (*New River Pioneer* 1942:3). At the Rifle Range, the recruits may have lived in an 80-unit tent camp southwest of the barracks area. The tent camp had its own mess hall, galley, shower house, and toilet buildings—probably all tents or of temporary construction. The galley and 88 tents were removed immediately after the war ended (USMC 1946).

Each class of African-American recruits from Montford Point also spent a week at the Rifle Range. In early 1943, a separate encampment for African-American Marines was constructed approximately one half-mile south of the ranges. This compound had 17 platoon barracks, six washroom buildings, a mess hall, and heating plant identical to those of Montford Point Camp No. 2. The main street of the rectangular camp was named Dr. G.W. Carver Street, and the Marines traveled to and from the ranges via Booker T. Washington Road. Approximately half of this camp has been demolished, or damaged in training exercises since 1946.

The Rifle Range was also used by any Marines who needed to requalify with the rifle, and by the thousands of infantry replacements training at Camp Lejeune. In order to provide additional instruction facilities, four school buildings of the tile block, stucco, and brick construction were built behind the permanent barracks in 1943.

During the post-World War II era Stone Bay Rifle Range continued in its mission to train all Marine recruits passing through Camp Lejeune to become proficient in the use of small arms and rifles even as the USMC demobilized to reduce its wartime strength of 485,833 to a peacetime level of 108,200. At Camp Lejeune troop strength fell from its peak of 42,000 to 31,000 troops (Louis Berger 2004:47-48). The drastic reductions were also reflected at Stone Bay, with the Rifle Range Battalion deactivated and reduced to a Range Detachment of one officer and 21 enlisted men in January 1946. The layout and core buildings serving Stone Bay Rifle Range, however, essentially remained the same as when they were completed in 1943 (Figure 5).

The once constant buzz of activity quieted to a slower pace at Camp Lejeune compared to the bustling war-time years until 1950, when Operation Crossover, the first major post-World War II landing exercise of the USMC, occurred at Onslow Beach. It was at this time that the Rifle Range Battalion, Training Center was reactivated. Reorganization of many of Camp Lejeune's commands in response to diminishing troop levels, changing missions, and military needs during the Korean War took place during the 1950s, but the fundamental training-centered mission of the Rifle Range Detachment at Stone Bay continued unchanged (Figure 6) (Louis Berger 2004:47-57; Montross and Canzona 2015:22-37).

Stone Bay Rifle Range persisted as a core, mission-central facility critical to the training of Marines at Camp Lejeune during the Vietnam era. The 1960s military population at Camp Lejeune hovered around 32,000, with most of its commands not reaching full strength because of the manpower needs in Southeast Asia. In terms of training, 35 non-firing ranges existed at Camp Lejeune with 52 firing ranges serving troops in 1963 (Louis Berger 2004:95). Two military rifles during this period were used for qualification on the training ranges: the M14 and the M16 (Louis Berger 2017:31). Training ranges consisted of a variety of types for each different type of weapon or method of firing, with range layouts planned as stand-alone facilities or shared with other ranges that operated numerous weapons systems as part of a larger division training site. At rifle ranges the target lines were typically placed at 300, 600, 900, and 1,500 yards with either stationary or moving targets, many built as part of target pits, butts, or in an embankment. Targets were fashioned from various materials, such as fabric panels, wood, metal, or plastic as pull-up targets, pivot targets, pop-up targets, electrical moving targets, and silhouette targets (Archibald et al. 2010:11, 113, 215). Figure 7 shows an aerial view of Stone Bay Rifle Range in 1962.

More recently, changes at Stone Bay Rifle Range transpired in 1996 when the Rifle Range Detachment was re-designated as the Weapons Training Battalion (Louis Berger 2004:88). Since that time the Weapons Training Battalion at Stone Bay Rifle Range has trained over 25,000 Marines annually in rifle and pistol marksmanship. Stone Bay Rifle Range also provides training grounds for the Eastern Division Rifle and Pistol Matches and other high-profile rifle and pistol competitions in the USMC. Even greater transitions occurred with the introduction of MARSOC to Stone Bay around 2006, resulting in a large complex of new facilities and an increase in troop level for the compound. The extensive, \$259 million long-term project, with the latest building (RR122) completed within the historic district in 2015, provides consolidated facilities for MARSOC Marines primarily at the southern end of Stone Bay, including three barracks buildings, 17 training facilities, 15 administrative facilities, and 10 miscellaneous facilities. Adm. Eric T. Olson, commander of United States Special Operations Command, commented at the ribbon cutting of the new headquarters building in 2009, "What you see behind you is a truly powerful manifestation of what can happen when two organizations like the United States Special Operations Command and the United States Marine Corps combine resources, combine energy to contribute to the capabilities of a most important organization like the Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command with a most important mission at this time in our history" (Blumenstein 2009:1).

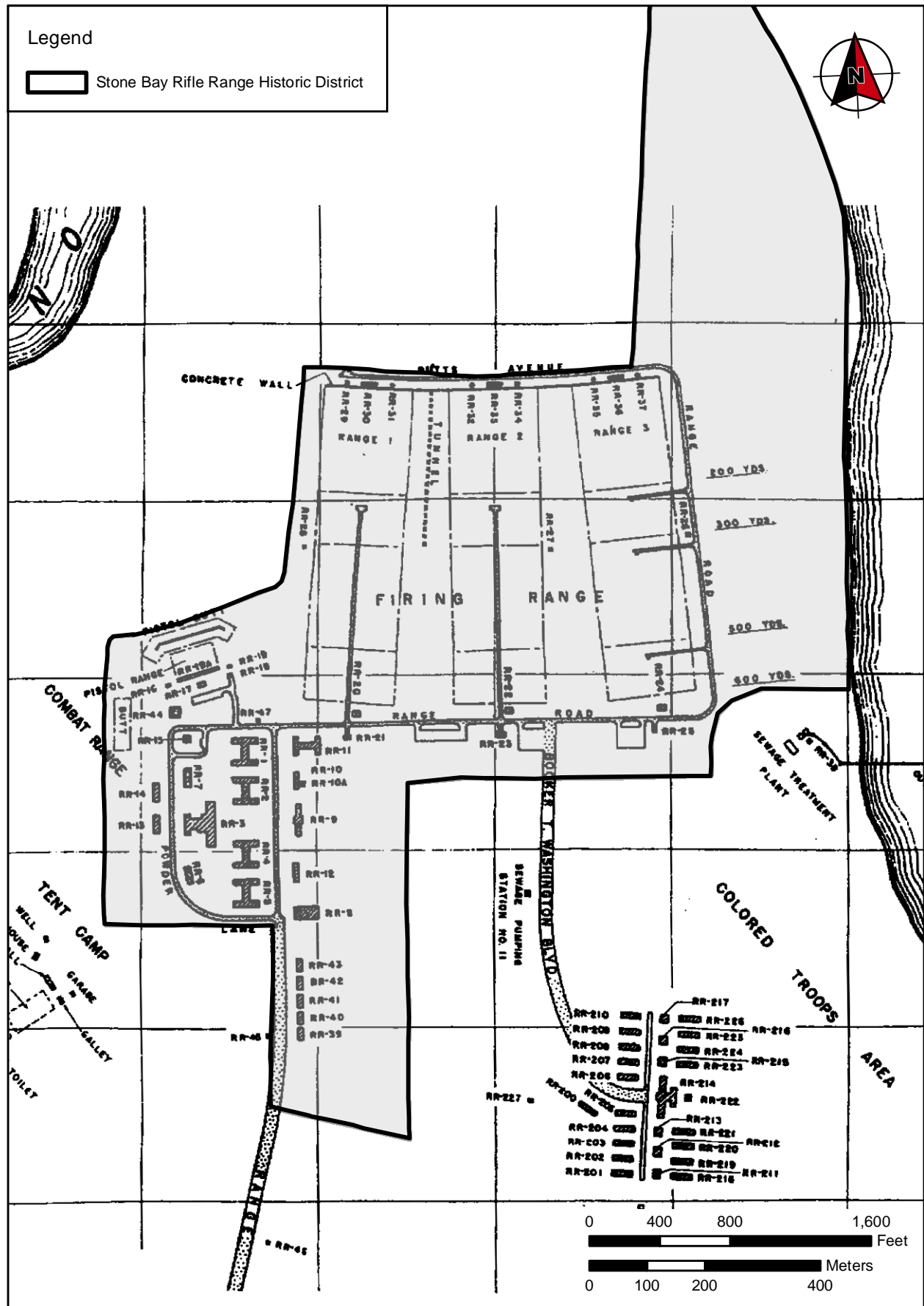


FIGURE 5: Layout of Stone Bay Rifle Range, 1943 (Bowers 1999)

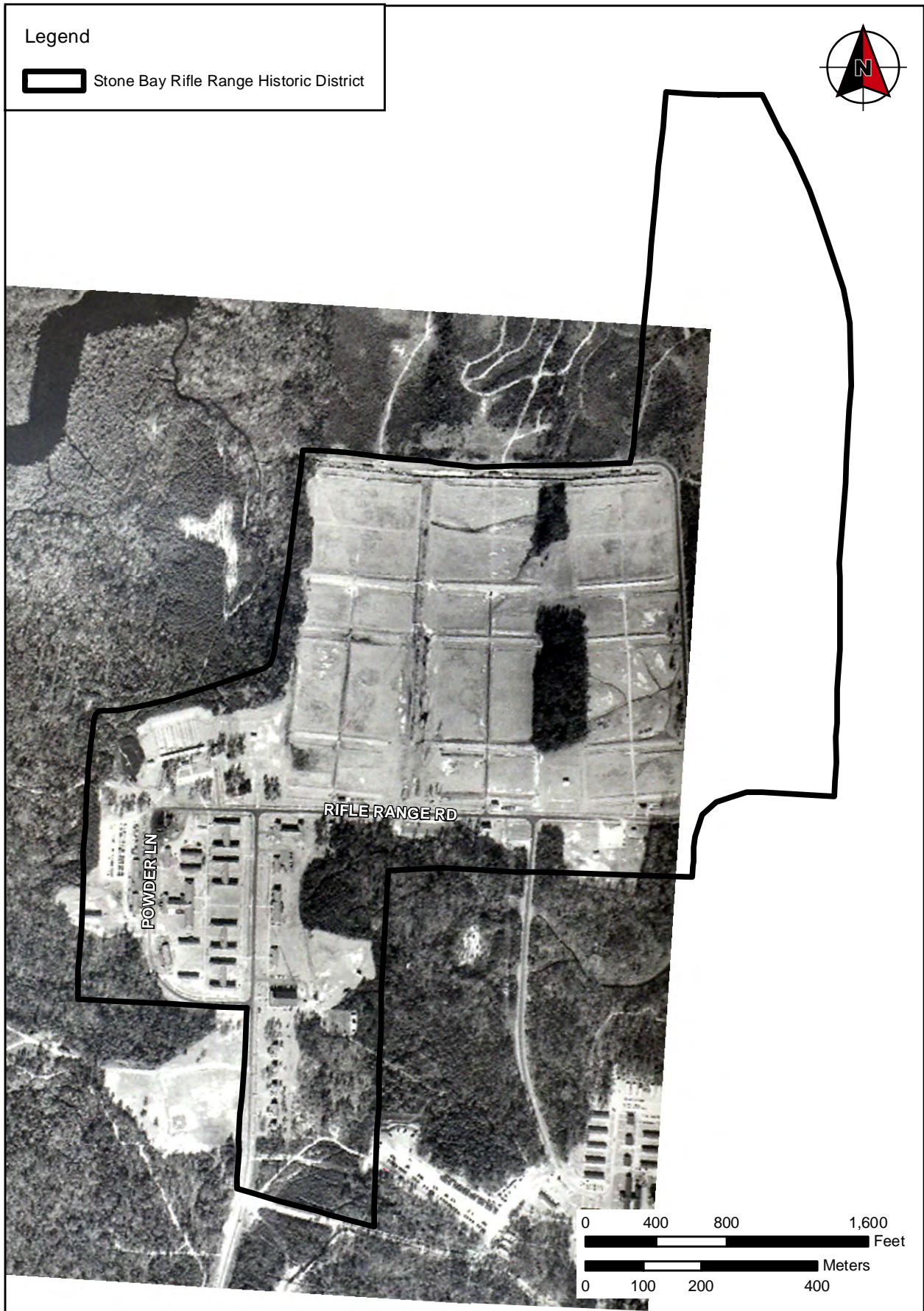


FIGURE 6: Aerial View of Stone Bay Rifle Range, 1956 (Hardlines 2006)

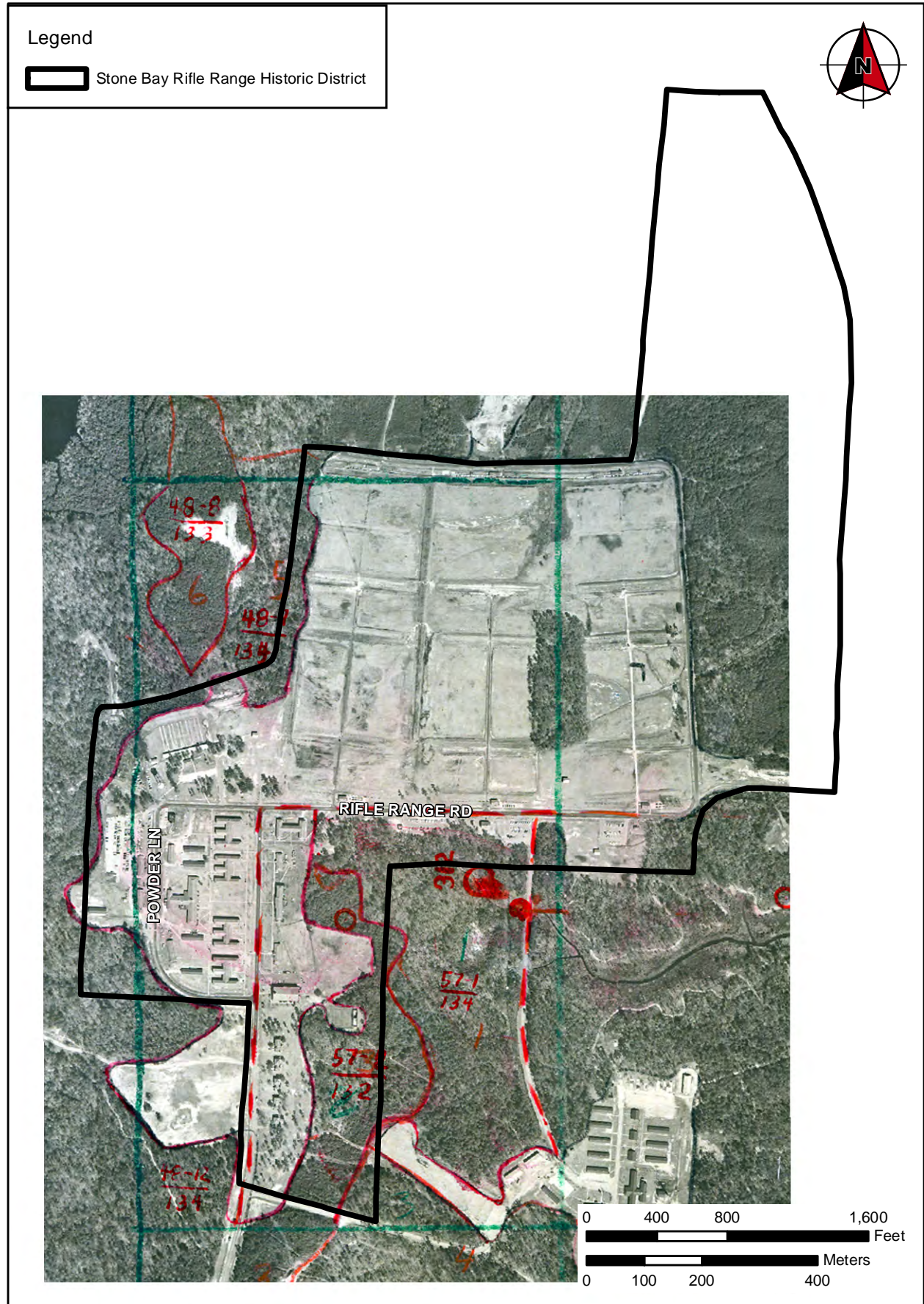


FIGURE 7: Aerial View of Stone Bay Rifle Range, 1962 (Hardlines 2006)

Today Stone Bay Rifle Range continues, with these significant modifications, to provide the support and facilities needed for the training of nearly all Marines in marksmanship, re-qualification, and competition shooting (Weapons Training Battalion [2018]:1).

C. ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Camp Lejeune's architectural character, including that of Stone Bay Rifle Range, was highly influenced by the need to use readily available, durable materials, the need for economical construction, and a shortage of craftsmen. The building construction techniques and material selection, such as strip steel framing, brick veneered buildings, and stucco construction trimmed with brick, reflected a shortage of wood at Camp Lejeune during the early years of World War II, when the majority of the installation was developed. Standardized plans designed by the Navy's BuDocks were most often used, and brick veneer walls were chosen in favor of other exterior masonry finishes because brick costs were low in the region. Foundations were made of concrete and roofs of asphalt shingle.

Architectural designs at Stone Bay are nearly identical to their counterparts elsewhere on Camp Lejeune, in particular at Hadnot Point and Courthouse Bay. Any architectural detail given to the buildings—and especially at Stone Bay Rifle Range—was modest and simple. Architects employed an overarching “Modified Early American” style in their restrained designs (Plate 9). Corps Liaison Officer Lieutenant Colonel Hill, instrumental in the planning of Camp Lejeune, proposed “a simple colonial design and detail pleasing in appearance and low in cost” and “familiar in character to many of the early buildings of Tidewater Carolina.” As a result traditional, vernacular forms made with durable materials were dressed up with simplified Colonial Revival details and standardized into easily adaptable design plans. Because the vast majority of permanent construction conducted at Camp Lejeune transpired over a short time span between 1941 and 1943, the architectural designs found on the installation are reflective of mainly just one or two larger stylistic themes. Furthermore, the use of standardized plans, materials, and design features provided the reduction of costs that military leaders so desperately needed in the wake of Depression-era budgetary restrictions and the rationing of materials during World War II (Cunning and Bowers 1998:10-14; Louis Berger 2004:27).

During the late 1942 and early 1943 construction phase, a restriction on steel in addition to the already scarce wood supply led to further changes in architectural design and implementation of building materials. Architects created a new style of construction at Camp Lejeune to replace the standard brick warehouses previously built throughout the installation, coined the “Montford Point Style” because the style was highly concentrated in the Montford Point area of the base. The classroom buildings at Stone Bay Rifle Range are of this type. They are constructed of hollow clay tile, stuccoed walls, and brick trim surrounds for windows and doors. The basic architectural features of the original brick design, however, were retained, including the window and door fenestration patterns, roof shape and pitch, and floor plans (Cunning and Bowers 1998:16; Louis Berger 2004:28) (Plate 10).

Planners of the layout of Stone Bay Rifle Range designed the complex supporting the ranges in the pattern of a battalion-sized complex, in which four barracks buildings are arranged in a rectangular fashion around a mess hall, with storehouses and an office nearby. The USMC dubbed this grouping of buildings the “Open Regimental Quadrangle” plan, and it can be spotted in several other areas at Camp Lejeune, particularly in the Regimental and Command Services Area No. 3. Stone Bay also contained the typical regimental group support buildings that followed the system of organization for a Division Training Area, including a headquarters building, infirmary, Post Exchange, servicemen's club, and combination theatre/gymnasium. Stone Bay Rifle Range's barracks buildings faced the administrative and regimental support buildings, with the mess hall and classroom buildings placed immediately behind barracks connected by sidewalks (see Figure 5). This carefully planned arrangement illustrates the hierarchy of the more formal, regimental support buildings grouped separately from the more utilitarian



PLATE 9: Looking Northeast Toward RR3 Across Range Road, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 10: Looking Northeast Toward RR50 and RR51 Classroom Buildings, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

support buildings like the battalion warehouses, classrooms, and mess hall, separated by barracks (Plate 11). The hierarchy is also evident through use of architectural detail, although reserved, and overall level of design. For example, the more substantial administrative and support buildings, such as the mess hall, the former Walsh Hall (RR9), theatre/gymnasium, and the post exchange at Stone Bay, received architectural treatments and details that were slightly more decorative and indicative of their Colonial Revival style inspiration (Cunning and Bowers 1998:10-14).

Perhaps the most elaborately designed building at Stone Bay Rifle Range is the former Theatre, now a gymnasium or recreation building, which features a classical treatment of a symmetrical façade of brick walls pierced with window bays on both stories, a front-gabled roof crowned with a belvedere and sheathed with siding in the gable ends, and a wraparound front porch supported by groupings of metal columns with decorative caps (Plate 12). The few administration buildings and the original Post Exchange likewise reflect slightly more stylistic architectural treatment. Thus, as one entered the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District from the south on Range Road, the more formal, “public” buildings along with the Family Officers’ Quarters lined the right side of the road, with barracks arranged around the Mess Hall on the left (Plate 13). Warehouses, classrooms, and support buildings were placed along Powder Lane, a secondary road, west of the main artery (Range Road) behind the barracks (Plate 14).

The design decision to construct a miniature cantonment for the range to house recruits passing through Stone Bay Rifle Range is a unique feature to Camp Lejeune, not found on many other training ranges belonging to U.S. military installations. Most training ranges were planned as isolated, stand-alone training facilities, separated from any type of support function or housing area. It should be noted, however, that this planning decision was influenced by the severe need for additional housing and support facilities during the World War II troop buildup throughout Camp Lejeune in 1941 and 1942, and the construction of the support and housing facilities at Stone Bay Rifle Range also served to help alleviate the housing shortage elsewhere on the installation (Cunning and Bowers 1998:E-6–E-16, E-41–E-43).

Camp Pendleton in California was known as Camp Lejeune’s west coast Marine training counterpart. Like Camp Lejeune, Camp Pendleton’s construction occurred during a short time frame during the buildup to World War II and also reflected a single design theme. In contrast to Camp Lejeune, however, Camp Pendleton’s was temporary with the majority of its buildings erected as wood-frame structures, Quonset huts, tents, and homosote. In 1944 the military declared Camp Pendleton a permanent installation even though it continued to use much of its temporary infrastructure. Eventually, many of its temporary buildings were replaced or upgraded during the Korean War during the 1950s, with improvements to buildings and expansion of military facilities totaling approximately \$20 million. After Camp Matthews closed in the early 1960s, the Marine Corps Recruit Depot’s Weapons training was transferred to Camp Pendleton. It was during this time that new training areas were developed, including the Edson Range, a rifle range constructed for marksmanship training (Oceanside Chamber of Commerce 2015:1).

Another historic rifle range, Camp Logan National Guard Rifle Range Historic District in Lake County, Illinois, is an example of an earlier rifle range dating primarily to the late nineteenth century and the World War I-era. It does, however, contain a few buildings of World War II vintage. Operating between the years of 1892 and the early 1970s, the training facility included small weapons handling and tactical maneuvers and rifle marksmanship training. Major infrastructure improvements provided by the WPA occurred in 1934-1937, and throughout the 1930s Camp Logan hosted the School of Arms for National Guard Officers of the 33rd Infantry Division. During World War II the Great Lakes Naval Training Station used the rifle range at Camp Logan. Post-World War II construction at Camp Logan, although limited, brought the total number of buildings up to 36 by 1964. Camp Logan is no longer part of an active military installation, and it does not match the scale or contain the strong, cohesive permanent World War II-era military construction seen so prominently throughout Stone Bay Rifle Range at Camp Lejeune (Illinois Department of Natural Resources 2018:1-2).



PLATE 11: Looking South Toward Barracks Buildings and RR51, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Hardlines 2006)



PLATE 12: Theatre/Gymnasium Combination Building (RR8), Oblique of West and South Elevations, Looking Northeast on Range Road, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 13: Facing North on Range Road with Administrative and Support Buildings on Right and Barracks on Left, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 14: Support Buildings and Battalion Warehouses Along Powder Lane, Facing North, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Page Field, located at Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island in South Carolina, also functioned as a stand-alone training facility isolated from the main hub of the installation complete with aviation-related training facilities, hangars, a network of runways, and support buildings not unlike Camp Lejeune's Stone Bay Rifle Range. Page Field boasted housing, mess halls, recreational buildings, storehouses, training and instructional buildings, utility buildings, and aviation-related structures needed for the airfield's independent operation in fulfilling its mission. Although Page Field was established in 1934, a majority of its facilities were constructed during the World War II troop buildup; however, most of them were dismantled or demolished after 1946 when the mission at Parris Island changed and Page Field was no longer used as extensively as in previous years. Only a small handful of structures survive at Page Field from the World War II period. The aviation landscape remains intact, although significantly altered with non-historic infill, changes in roadway patterns, and vegetation growth (SEARCH 2013:22-32, 36-6).

Like Page Field and Camp Logan, Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation in Virginia (not to be confused with MCB Camp Pendleton in California) is another example of a military training landscape, although significantly smaller in area than Camp Lejeune at approximately 327 acres. It was determined eligible for the NRHP. Located in Virginia Beach, Virginia, Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation was developed initially in 1912 as a state rifle range. The reservation underwent two more distinct building campaigns in 1919 and again during World War II, when the majority of its surviving structures were constructed. Most of its remaining buildings date from 1940-1942 and are "temporary" military construction based on the 700 Series drawings; however, the various ranges and training areas remain intact despite the loss of several support facilities dating to World War I and earlier. The Navy used Camp Pendleton during World War II, leasing the reservation from the State of Virginia. It remained the primary training range for the Virginia National Guard until the mid-twentieth century. Its surviving 108 contributing buildings and six sites fill Camp Pendleton's landscape of open fields, rifle ranges, wooded areas, and cantonment sections that contained housing, support, and recreational facilities for troops separated from training activities. Because of the disparity in sheer size, Camp Pendleton's ranges are not nearly as isolated from its cantonment in comparison to Camp Lejeune, where support facilities are located on-site at Stone Bay Rifle Range. The two historic districts also represent very different architectural contexts, with Camp Pendleton containing a strong collection of World War II temporary buildings with a few earlier resources dating to World War I or prior, and Camp Lejeune's Stone Bay Rifle Range displaying the USMC's employment of World War II-era permanent construction with restrained Colonial Revival detailing for the majority of its contributing resources (Moffett 7-1-7-5, 8- 20).

As a planned military landscape, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District exemplifies an intact small arms training range built during the World War II period of permanent masonry and steel construction that served as a cornerstone for Camp Lejeune's training program of Marines in basic combat and marksmanship skills. Very few other military installations have surviving rifle ranges from the World War II period of permanent construction reflecting a single design theme that have been evaluated and determined eligible for the NRHP. Most active, substantial military installations contain stand-alone training ranges separated from any housing or support facilities. Because Camp Lejeune is unusually large with substantial distance separating the various training ranges from one another, planners sought to create a miniature cantonment for Stone Bay to alleviate the necessity of Marines traveling back and forth from the rifle range to support, housing, and recreational facilities elsewhere throughout the base. Other installations, such as Parris Island and Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation, are significantly smaller than Camp Lejeune and therefore have barracks located close enough to reduce the need for on-site support amenities and infrastructure at their rifle ranges.

D. NRHP EVALUATION

The Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District has suffered a loss of integrity since its original NRHP evaluation in 1999. Within the southern "village" portion of the district, only the original barracks

buildings and a few support buildings (RR12, RR8, RR6, RR11) will survive after the proposed demolitions (see Figure 2). Out of the original district's 61 contributing historic structures, 30 no longer survive or will be demolished in the near future (Figure 8). As approximately half of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District's buildings have been demolished, it no longer has adequate historic integrity to convey its original intended design and be deemed eligible for the NRHP within its current boundaries (Plate 15) (see Figure 8). At the ranges themselves, however, the landscape features and the immediate associated buildings remain intact. A boundary decrease is therefore recommended and described in detail in Section E, below. The period of significance for Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District remains 1941-1945, the years during World War II when the entire compound was planned and the majority of it executed in permanent construction. Although two of the pistol ranges were not developed until after the period of significance, they were all planned in the original Stone Bay Rifle Range layout according to the 1943 diagram (see Figure 5). Range Impact areas, however, were not planned or developed until after the period of significance. It is also during these years that Stone Bay experienced arguably its highest level of activity with a massive number of troops cycling in and out of the compound for small arms training compared to the years after World War II.

1. Location

The Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District retains integrity of location. It has not been moved from the original site west of Stone Bay chosen in December 1941. The ranges themselves as originally planned remain in their respective locations, and very few surviving buildings have been moved.

2. Setting

The setting of the Stone Bay Rifle Range has been altered somewhat with the recent MARSOC construction in the district's southern half, including a large complex of new facilities, parking, roadways, and an entirely new access road into Stone Bay Rifle Range intersecting with Rifle Range Road at the district's southern boundary (see Figure 4). Overall, however, the district retains its historic surroundings of Coastal Carolina forested areas, swamplands, and range impact areas to the north. Streets remain lined with oaks from the period of significance, and courtyards and open spaces retain historic plantings and old-growth oaks designed as shaded common areas. In the historic district itself the setting of the northern half (the ranges and their support buildings) is intact; however, recent MILCON activities have affected the ranges to a degree, including the trees screening each range (Plate 16). This coupled with the encroaching development in the district's southern half presents a notable change in character when entering the historic district.

3. Materials

The historic integrity of materials used in the construction of Stone Bay Rifle Range has suffered significant losses in the form of original windows, doors, original siding and trim, and the wholesale demolition of historic properties. Only a very few buildings retain their original windows and doors, and the vast majority of original wood siding and trim has been covered or replaced with vinyl (Plate 17). Many buildings that originally had paired, wood-paneled doors now have entrances infilled with framing and a single, steel door. A few properties have additions, and all two-story barracks buildings have exterior stair systems that were constructed onto the ends during renovations made in the 1970s and 1980s (Plate 18). Brick exterior walls of most surviving buildings remain intact, as do concrete elements, porches, and fenestration patterns. New construction has been designed with in-kind or very similar materials wherever possible to the original brick veneer, concrete, metal, wood, and asphalt shingle. Stone Bay's rifle ranges themselves have also been altered in their original materials, with some original target shed and head buildings undergoing replacement and the addition of new side safety walls to each of the rifle ranges in place of vegetative screening (Plate 19). The interiors of contributing buildings have

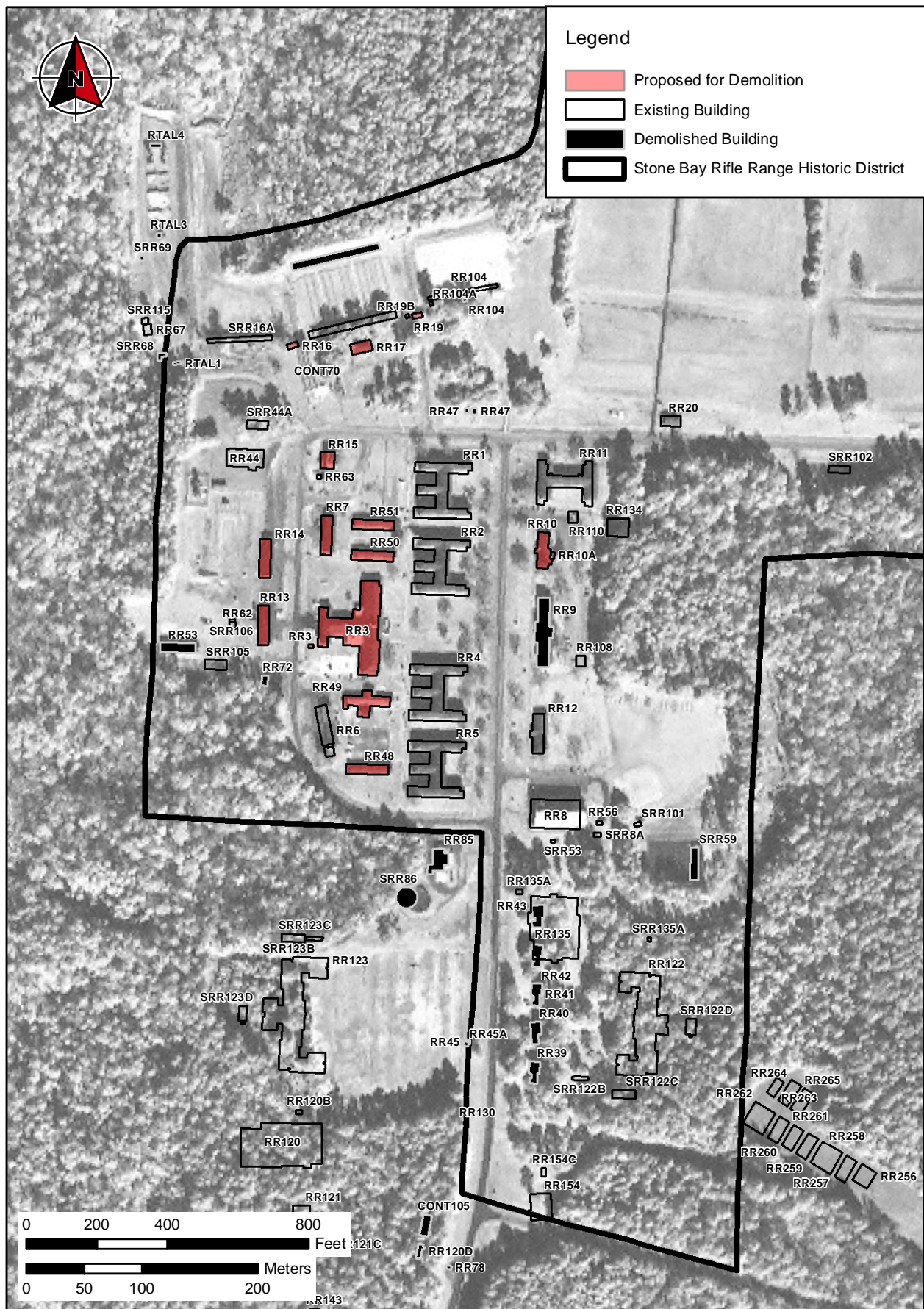


FIGURE 8: 1989 Map of Stone Bay Rifle Range with Legend Showing Demolished Buildings as of 2018 and Those Planned for Demolition (Hardlines 2006)



PLATE 15: Photos at Left: Range Road Looking South in 1999, with Details of Barracks Buildings and RR9 (now demolished). (Bowers 1999)
Photo at Right: Range Road Looking South in 2018, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina





PLATE 16: Range Bravo, Looking North, Showing MILCON Construction Activity, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 17: RR8, Gable End of West Elevation Covered in Vinyl Siding, Typical Treatment of Exterior Wood for Buildings in Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 18: RR5, South Elevation, Showing Exterior Stair System Renovation from 1970s-1980s, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 19: Range Bravo, Looking North Down Firing Lane at Targets, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

received modern cosmetic updates during renovations over the last 30 years. The interiors of Stone Bay Rifle Range's buildings were not accessed during the current (2018) evaluation.

4. *Design*

Military training ranges are intended to be used as a whole complex, with each structure or feature providing a vital role in the functioning of the range in the training of the soldier. The Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District rifle ranges retain sufficient integrity of design, but the integrity of design for its southern village portion has been compromised, mainly with the loss of the five Family Officers' Quarters and several support buildings on the western side of the village, including the former mess hall, classroom buildings, battalion storage warehouses, administration buildings, and recreational features (see Figure 2). Two buildings on the eastern side of Range Road already demolished or proposed for demolition leave further holes in the district: RR9 and RR10, an administration building known as Walsh Hall (RR9) and a former post exchange (RR10). The only support building that will remain west of (behind) the barracks buildings after the proposed demolitions is RR6, which will dramatically alter the feel and character of the proximity of support buildings to housing, illustrating the need and original intent of a close-knit, walkable community utilized by Marines while training at Stone Bay Rifle Range. Still, street patterns, sidewalks, and the interrelationship of barracks to the surviving support and administrative buildings remains evident through setbacks and green space (Plate 20), and the distinct separation of range support buildings from the village area of Stone Bay is intact and little altered. Likewise, the original design and layout of the ranges is intact, with the original placement of support buildings, firing and target lines, and butts retaining a medium amount of integrity because some of the range buildings (the rifle range target sheds and heads) are currently undergoing demolition and reconstruction. Although the new target sheds and heads at the far northern boundary of the three rifle ranges will remain in the same locations and employ similar materials to the original buildings, the original three support buildings will now be consolidated into one building and two new heads will be placed in new locations on the ranges (Plate 21).

5. *Workmanship*

The district retains a medium degree integrity of workmanship. The buildings retain their original massing, architectural details, and fenestration patterns. The resourceful, unique adaptations that architects and builders used during the early years of World War II because of the wood shortage during the installation's major construction boom are unique to Camp Lejeune and also survive at Stone Bay Rifle Range, such as metal pipe columns and clay-tile stuccoed walls trimmed with brick surrounds seen on the former classroom buildings (Plate 22). However, all of the surviving classroom buildings exemplifying this category of construction are planned for demolition, although others still survive in other portions of the installation.

6. *Feeling*

The district has suffered a loss of integrity of feeling to a small degree. The primary components of Stone Bay Rifle Range, such as the rifle, sniper, and pistol ranges and their support buildings, are intact, as well as the barracks buildings and a few support facilities to the south. The compound continues to function in much the same way as it was originally designed, to train Marines in the use of small arms and rifles and to provide housing and support facilities during their training at Stone Bay Rifle Range. Street patterns, the rhythm of the barracks buildings placed along Rifle Range Road, and major landscape features remain unchanged and are able to convey integrity of feeling (Plate 23). However, a majority of support and administrative historic properties, in addition to the Family Officers' Quarters, have been demolished or are planned for demolition, altering the feeling of the district, particularly the southern half as



PLATE 20: Range Road Looking West Toward RR3 and Barracks, Visually and Physically Connected Through Green Space, Courtyards, and Sidewalks, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 21: Range Bravo, Detail of Concrete Wall and Pit with Butts, Looking South, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 22: RR50, East and North Elevations, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 23: Range Road, Looking South, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

designed in 1941 and 1942 (Plate 24). Furthermore, the southern end of the district that formerly contained the five Family Officers' Quarters surrounded by green space and dotted with trees has been drastically remodeled into large parking lots that surround the large-scale dining facility and BEQ, both markedly different in design, massing, and scale from the original construction of Stone Bay Rifle Range (Plate 25). The feeling of the southernmost piece of the district fueled by the growth of MARSOC has evolved from one of a light residential streetscape buffered with trees to that of a large complex of BEQs and modern support facilities separated by wide setbacks from the street and buffered with parking lots (Plate 26).

7. Association

Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District remains a small arms rifle range for the training of all Marines with many of its support buildings still serving in their original functions, and it therefore retains its historic association. However, new missions such as those pertaining to MARSOC with accompanying new buildings, encroach upon the historic district, adding to Stone Bay's primary use as a training range for small arms and home to the Weapons Training Battalion and MARSOC.

8. Recommendations

The Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District has been evaluated under the property types "Training Unit" and "Training Facility" according to criteria outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form *World War II Construction at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, 1941-1945* (Cunning and Bowers 1998). The Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for military significance as a highly important training facility directly significant to Camp Lejeune's wartime mission. The ranges themselves retain a high degree of integrity, and a sizable number of their support buildings continue to operate in their original functions arranged in their original layout as designed (Figure 9; Plate 27). The historic context "Marine Mobilization and Training" details how a training unit can possess significance under Criterion A for a direct association with Camp Lejeune's primary mission during the period of significance: that of equipping Marines with the skills and instruction needed for prosecution of war. This mission was certainly expressed through the training requirements at Stone Bay Rifle Range, with nearly each Marine passing through Camp Lejeune during World War II training for a period of time at the Rifle Range, regardless of rank, specialization, or race, to succeed in the proficiency of personal arms use required by the USMC (Louis Berger 2004:34). That need continues to be met today.

In addition, the Department of Defense's Legacy Program's publication, *Military Training Lands Historic Context: Small Arms Ranges* (Archibald et al. 2010), recommends that training ranges be evaluated for NRHP eligibility as a whole landscape rather than as individual buildings and elements sitting on the range. That technical guidance stresses the importance of the particular training range to the overall installation's mission as well as the continued use of the landscape and its associated structures in connection to its original mission (Archibald et al. 2010:302-303). With proficiency in rifles being a core component of basic Marine training, Stone Bay's Rifle Range remains connected to the primary mission of Camp Lejeune in addition to retaining its original, planned landscape of its ranges and placement of range support buildings (Plate 28). Other historic rifle ranges do exist, such as Camp Logan National Guard Rifle Range Historic District in Illinois and Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation in Virginia, but none from the USMC or in North Carolina is comparable to the permanent construction and character of Stone Bay Rifle Range. Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District is therefore recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of military history.

The Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Although the training compound was planned by USMC leaders who were significant in military history, no single



PLATE 24: Range Road, Looking Southeast Toward Former Family Officers' Quarters (now demolished), Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Hardlines 2006)



PLATE 25: Range Road, Looking Southeast Toward Recently Constructed MARSOC Dining Facility in the Location of the Former Family Officers' Quarters, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 26: Newly Constructed MARSOC BEQ and Dining Facilities, Looking Northeast, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



PLATE 27: "Looking Down the Firing Line," Looking East Toward Rifle Ranges at Range Road, Stone Bay Rifle Range, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, May 1949 (USMC 1949)

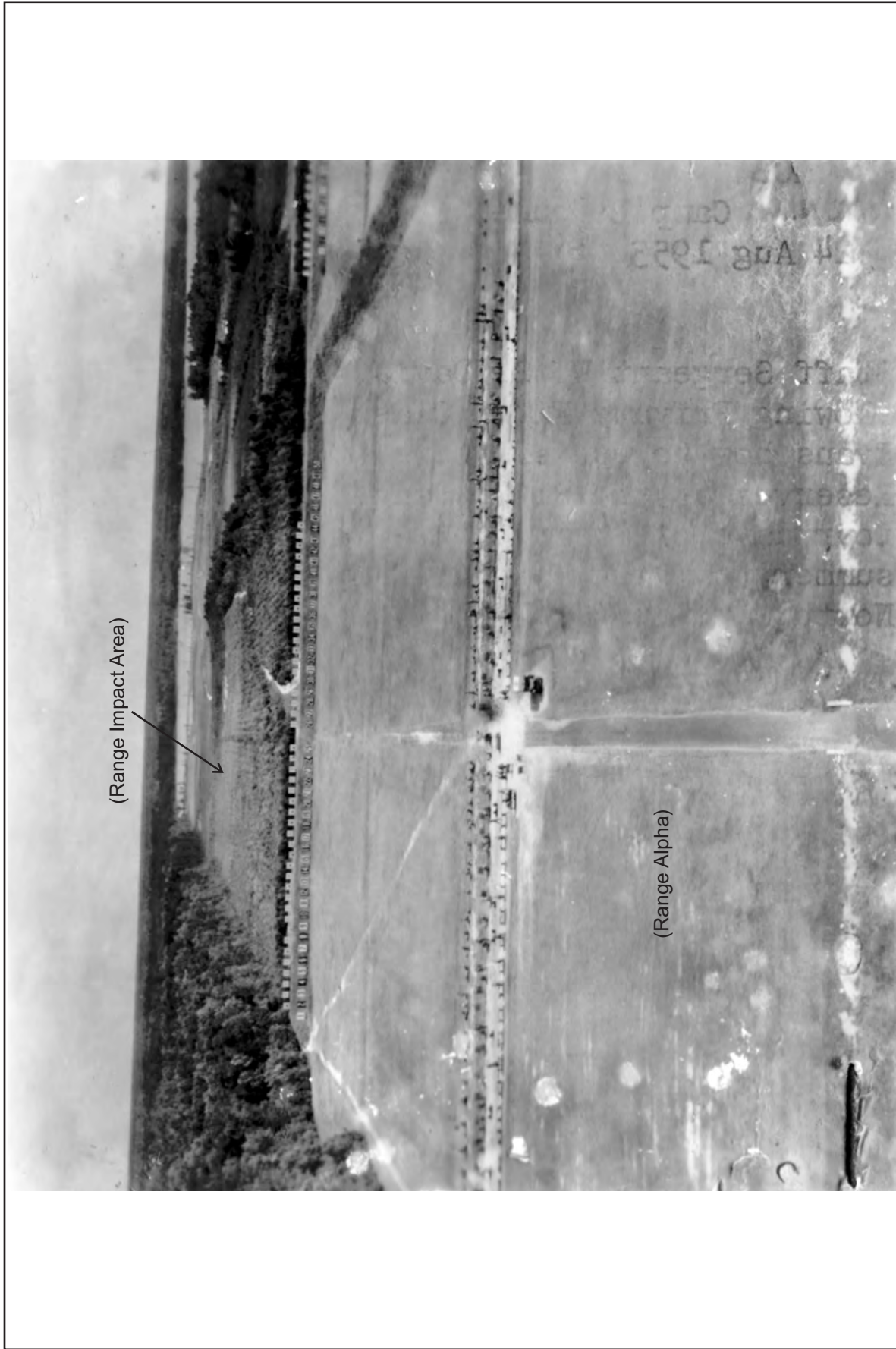


FIGURE 9: Rifle Range A, Looking North Toward Butts and New River with Personnel on the 200 Yard Line, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, July 1957
(image provided by Adam Smith, CERL)



PLATE 28: Range Road, Looking West, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

individual proved to be exceptionally critical to the range's design or existence that would merit significance under Criterion B. Furthermore, its surviving built environment does not reflect any connection to specific individuals exceptionally significant in the history of Camp Lejeune. The Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District is therefore not eligible under Criterion B for an association with significant individuals that have contributed to our history.

The Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C. Although the built environment of the district illustrates a clearly designed and hierarchical architectural landscaped representative of the battalion-sized training unit, evidenced by the "open regimental quadrangle" plan and Family Officers' Quarters placed at a favorable distance, the loss of a sizeable number of support facilities and the Family Officers' Quarters in the southern village portion of the district make this carefully planned arrangement difficult to convey (Plate 29). Furthermore, many contributing buildings that do survive have suffered a loss of integrity in the form of window and door replacements (Plate 30). Standardized designs developed by the Navy that were used for Stone Bay Rifle Range were also implemented in the construction throughout other areas of Camp Lejeune, especially at Hadnot Point and Courthouse Bay, and the architectural schemes and styles implemented at Stone Bay Rifle Range are therefore not unique or specific to the training range. The Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District does not retain sufficient integrity to be eligible under Criterion C.

The Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District does not reveal any new information about twentieth-century construction methods and materials and is therefore not recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

E. NRHP BOUNDARIES AND BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The proposed boundary decrease for Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District (Figure 10) would eliminate the southern village portion of the district as well as the southernmost section formerly containing the five Family Officers' Quarters from the current NRHP boundaries (see Figure 2), leaving only the ranges and their immediate support buildings within the district.

The proposed boundaries are outlined in yellow on the map in Figure 10. The northern boundary is defined as shown on aerial photography of the ranges themselves bordering Butts Avenue and the northern edge of Hathcock Sniper Range. At the western end of the northern boundary of Range Alpha on Butts Avenue, the boundary line turns south and runs along the western side of Range Alpha. Next, the boundary follows the western boundary of the pistol ranges, and then turns east and follows Range Road, dipping south to include the magazines on the southern side of Rifle Range Road across from the rifle ranges. From Rifle Range Road the boundary turns northeast to include Hathcock Sniper Range and continues north along the edge of Stones Bay, meeting the eastern end of the northern boundary of the ranges to complete the polygon of the new NRHP boundary decrease for Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District. The entire district encompasses approximately 217 acres.

The proposed NRHP boundary decrease for Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District excludes the southern village portion of the district because of a lack of integrity, a large volume of historic resource demolitions since the 1999 eligibility evaluation, and an overall change in the feeling and character of the district because of new construction. The carefully planned landscape of the ranges at Stone Bay and their immediate support buildings remain intact and retain a sufficient amount of the seven aspects of integrity; the district boundaries were therefore drawn to include the rifle, pistol, and sniper ranges, which were developed in the 1940s and afterward and are a part of the training landscape as a whole, and their supporting structures such as range operation centers, range pits and butts, magazines, firing line sheds, outdoor classrooms, latrines, target sheds, and other miscellaneous support buildings (Figure 11). Although



PLATE 29: Looking South Toward Barracks Buildings and RR51, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Hardlines 2006)



PLATE 30: RR49, Looking North, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



FIGURE 10: Proposed NRHP Boundaries for Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District (ESRI World Imagery 2016; Leidos 2017)

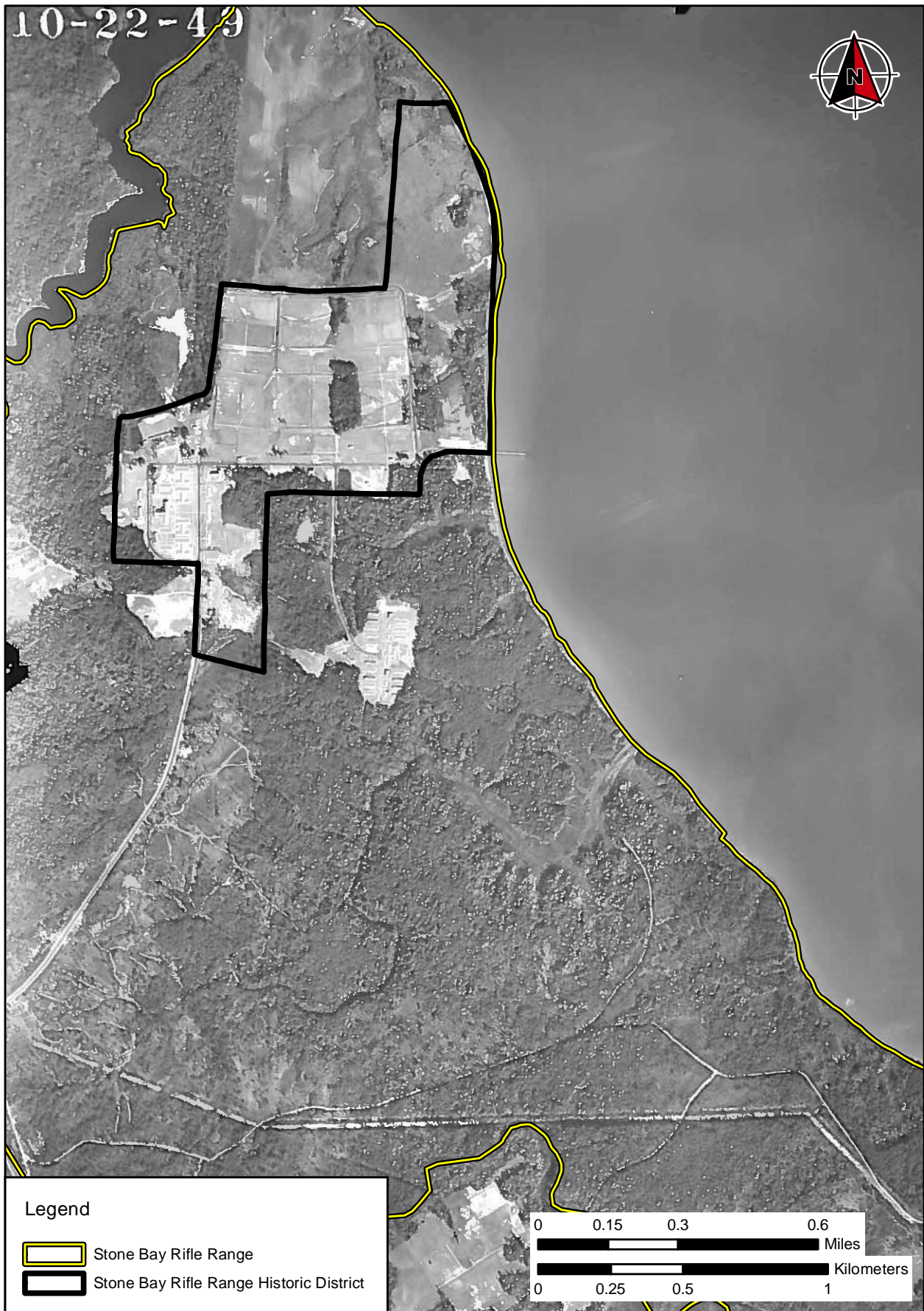


FIGURE 11: Aerial View of Stone Bay Rifle Range, ca. 1949 (provided by Heather Robbins, NAVFAC, July 2018)

significant to the training landscape, the range impact areas to the north were not included on the original 1943 Stone Bay Rifle Range layout and according to period aerial photographs apparently were not developed until the mid-1950s or later. Therefore, because they were not planned within the period of significance for the historic district, they are not included within the district boundary.

F. PROPOSED BOUNDARY REVISION OF STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The proposed Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, following the NRHP boundaries delineated in Figure 10, contains a total of 43 resources, consisting of 22 contributing resources and 21 non-contributing resources. Of the 22 contributing resources, four are either currently undergoing demolition or are planned for demolition in the near future, leaving 18 contributing resources (see Figure 2; Table 2). The proposed district would encompass 217 acres.

TABLE 2

PROPOSED BOUNDARY REVISION OF STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BUILDING NO.	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	HISTORIC STATUS
RR16	1942	Target Shed	Training Material Storage	Contributing; PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR17	1942	Range Operation Center	Range Operations Building	Contributing (renovated 2002); PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR19	1942	Target Shed	Training Material Storage	Contributing; PLANNED FOR DEMOLITION
RR20	1942	Range Operation Center	Range Operations Building	Contributing
RR22	1942	Range Operation Center	Range Operations Bldg.	Contributing
RR24	1942	Range Operation Center	Range Operations Bldg.	Contributing
RR26	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Contributing (renovated 2004)
RR27	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Contributing
RR28	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Contributing
RR29	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Contributing (renovated 1988) CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR30	1942	Target Shed	Training Material Storage	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR31	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR32	1942	Latrine	Latrine Range B	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION

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TABLE 2 (continued)

BUILDING NO.	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	HISTORIC STATUS
RR33	1942	Target Shed	Training Material Storage	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR34	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR35	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR36	1942	Target Shed	Training Material Storage	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR37	1942	Latrine	Public Toilet	Non-contributing CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEMOLITION
RR95	1998	n/a	Public Toilet	Non-contributing
RR100	1992	n/a	Training Material Storage	Non-contributing
RR104	1992	Firing Line Shed	Firing Line Shed	Non-contributing
RR104A	2008	n/a	Range Support Building	Non-contributing
RR236		n/a	Temporary Office Trailer	Non-contributing
SRR8A	2011	N/a	Valve House	Non-contributing
SRR16A		Firing Line Shed	Firing Line Shed	Non-contributing
SRR18	1942	Magazine	Magazine	Contributing
SRR19A	1942	Firing Line Shed	Firing Line Shed	Contributing (renovated 2013)
SRR21	1942	Magazine	Small Arms Magazine	Contributing
SRR23	1942	Magazine	Magazine	Contributing
SRR25	1942	Magazine	Magazine	Contributing
SRR64	1948	Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	Contributing
SRR65	1949	Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	Contributing
SRR66	1949	Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	Contributing
SRR89		Tunnel	Tunnel	Contributing
SRR101		n/a	Outdoor Pavilion	Non-contributing
SRR102	1990	Storage	MTIS Building	Non-contributing
SRR105	1992	Pistol Range Control Hut	General Storage Shed	Non-contributing
SRR 153	ca. 1989	Observation Tower	Observation Tower	Contributing
Range Alpha	1942-45	Rifle Range	Rifle Range	Contributing
Range Bravo	1942-45	Rifle Range	Rifle Range	Contributing
Range Charlie	1942-45	Rifle Range	Rifle Range	Contributing
Hathcock Sniper Range	1943-89	Machine Gun Range	Sniper Range	Contributing
Pistol Ranges	1942, 1950s, 1990	Pistol Ranges	Pistol Ranges	Contributing

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