USMC Cultural Resources Program Overview

The United States Marine Corps (Marine Corps) serves as custodian and steward of approximately 2.7 million acres of land containing a diversity of cultural resources, including archaeological sites and collections; historic buildings, structures, and objects; cultural landscapes; and resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance to Native American tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. These resources reflect thousands of years of human activity, including important developments in our nation's history and the role of the military in that history. They embody our shared historical experiences.

Cultural resources are assets; their proper management benefits the mission, and enhances the quality of life. Benefits include economic savings through the reuse of resources and the conservation of energy; contributions to the Marine Corps' scientific, educational, and training programs; a better understanding of our diverse culture; and the advancement of public outreach efforts. Effective management of cultural resources helps the Marine Corps avoid cost delays and litigation that may result from failure to fully comply with cultural resource laws and regulations, and the negative impacts of those delays on mission training and operations.

Cultural resources management is fully integrated into the operations and training programs of the Marine Corps. Cultural resources on Marine Corps lands are managed through the implementation of Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMP), standard operating procedures, agreement documents with management prescriptions, and national program alternatives.

PROGRAM AREAS

Inventory and Evaluation. Each Marine Corps installation with real property management responsibilities must prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties, the general condition and management needs of such properties, and the steps underway or planned to meet those management needs as required by Section 110(a)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(a)(2)) and Executive Order 13287. The primary categories of historic properties, which are resources that are either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, include the following:

- Archaeological sites or districts
- Historic buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, or districts
- Traditional cultural properties.

Resource Protection. Marine Corps installations must implement policies and procedures for assessing the condition of known cultural resources; avoiding or mitigating impacts on those resources as a result of actions by the Marine Corps or contractors or tenants working on Marine Corps installations; maintaining and using treatment actions to ensure that their condition is preserved or enhanced; managing the data related to cultural resources; and performing public outreach and education. Relic hunting is illegal on all Federal property. Civil and felony criminal penalties apply per the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

Consultation. Marine Corps installations must regularly consult with internal and external stakeholders. The National Historic Preservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act, Archaeological Resource Protection Act, and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act can require coordination with American Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations interested parties and other government agencies, depending on the action involved.

Outreach and Interpretation. Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America," directs the Federal Government to provide leadership in preserving America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the Federal Government; promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties; inventorying resources; and promoting ecotourism.

Education promotes awareness of important Marine Corps cultural resources initiatives and the rationale behind them. A preservation awareness program

must be directed to both Marine Corps and external interests if it is to be effective. Types of outreach used by Marine Corps installations include—

- Tours of historic facilities or sites
- Preservation partnerships
- Museum and exhibits
- Traveling exhibits
- Public forums
- Websites
- Presentations at various forums and gatherings

Special events with local and national significance also offer excellent opportunities to educate the public. Events such as Earth Day (22 April), Fourth of July, Veteran's Day, National Historic Preservation Week (third week in May), National Public Lands Day (last Saturday in September), and local town celebrations are opportunities for the Marine Corps to help educate people about cultural resources and preservation principles.

Sustainability. The Federal Government encourages agencies to take the lead in being stewards of the environment, to preserve today's resources for the future. One of the primary focuses of environmental stewardship within the Department of Defense (DoD) is the concept of sustainability; this concept applies to design, construction, operations, and resource conservation. It is the responsible stewardship of the nation's natural, human, and financial resources through a practical and balanced approach. Sustainable practices are an investment in the future. Through conservation, improved maintainability, recycling, reduction and reuse of waste, and other actions and innovations, the Marine Corps meets today's needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own.

The National Park Service publication *Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design*, notes that "sustainability has often been an integral part of the composition of both tangible and intangible cultural resources. Ecological sustainability and preservation of cultural resources are complementary. Often, the historic events and cultural values were shaped by humankind's response to the environment. When a cultural resource achieves sufficient importance that it is deemed historically significant, it becomes a nonrenewable resource worthy of consideration for sustainable conservation. Management, preservation, and maintenance of cultural resources should be directed to that end."

Cultural resources on Marine Corps installations can be considered:

- The main source for understanding the development of human society in prehistoric and much of historic times within the lands contained within installations.
- A source of enjoyment and interest through intellectual and physical engagement and leisure-time pursuits, contributing to general mental, spiritual and physical health.
- An important medium for general education, life-long learning and personal development.
- A vital basis of people's awareness of historical and cultural identity, sense of community and place, and a key source of perspective on social change.
- A means of understanding long-term environmental change in relation to sustainability.
- A source of evidence about past use of renewable energy and recyclable resources such as water, timber, mineral resources, and organic waste.

The benefits of cultural resources can be maximized in two ways: (1) by enhancing people's awareness of archaeology and the historic environment and (2) by promoting active involvement, care, and appreciation of cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations and exhibiting this attitude when interacting with others.

OVERVIEW

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is the most active deployment site for Marine aviation units from both the east and west coasts. It hosts 50 to 70 unit deployments involving up to 700 aircraft per year, including the Navy fliers. MCAS Yuma operates two aerial gunnery ranges: the Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR) West in Arizona and the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) in southwest California.

The BMGR is the nation's second largest tactical aviation training range (691,929 acres) and is essential for developing and maintaining the combat readiness of the tactical air forces of the United States Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy and Army. The Air Force operates BMGR East and the Marine Corps operates BMGR West. The range is also used by the Navy, Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, Army National Guard and aircrews of allied nations. The predominant use of the range throughout its history has been air combat training on its land and in its airspace. The current land use agreement (MLWA 1999) reserves the BMGR for use by the Secretaries of the Air Force and Navy for: (1) armament and high-hazard testing; (2) training for aerial gunnery, rocketry, electronic warfare, and tactical maneuvering and air support; and (3) other defense-related purposes.

The CMAGR encompasses 719 square miles of withdrawn land in Imperial and Riverside counties, California. It functions as part of the Bob Stump Training Range Complex (BSTRC), a military aviation training facility composed of airspace and lands located in southeastern California and southwestern Arizona. BSTRC is the only location available to and operated by the Marine Corps where the primary mission is to provide full spectrum support for Marine Corps tactical aviation training. A portion of the range is also used by the Navy SEALs for training.

MCAS Yuma, and BMGR West, AZ; and CMAGR, CA

Rare (for SW Arizona) painted pottery sherd.

BRIEF HISTORY

The earliest human appearance in the Colorado Desert is poorly understood and much of the interpretation of what does exist is speculative. In general, early peoples appear to have occupied areas near water sources and sites have been identified around now-dry inland lakes (playas), on old desert river and lake terraces, and in cave settings. Starting approximately 8,000 years ago, regional populations began expanding, leading to more varied subsistence practices (food gathering), development of new and more varied categories of tools, and establishment of regional trade networks. Evidence for these developments within the Colorado Desert remains scarce, and most information about activity in this region during the Archaic Period (8,000–1,500 years before present) is inferred from evidence collected in adjacent regions.

Sites dating to the Late Prehistoric and Early Historic periods are more common and suggest major changes in the region's artifact assemblage,

Sherd scatter (pot drop), BMGR West

Trail Shrine, BMGR West

economic system, and settlement patterns. Pottery was introduced, possibly from Mexico, and the bow and arrow appeared and in some places replaced the spear-thrower (atl-atl). During this time, floodplain horticulture, featuring maize, beans, squash, and other crops, was introduced along the lower Colorado River and extended to the New and Alamo rivers in Imperial Valley. Most settlements reflect small, mobile groups occupying different parts of the region on a seasonal basis. Numerous trail systems throughout the Colorado Desert suggest the growing importance of long- and short-distance travel for trading expeditions, religious activities, visiting, and warfare. Pot drops (areas all the pieces of a dropped pot are found) and trail shrines can be found along these routes, a number of which are located in the CMAGR and BMGR West.

The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla at perhaps A.D. 1650 is thought to have caused major population disruptions on both the east and west sides of the Colorado Desert. Some believe that the infilling and desiccation of Lake Cahuilla are related to large population shifts along the lower Colorado River, and perhaps contributed to the persistent warfare that continued until 1857 along the lower Colorado and Gila rivers.

The first recorded European explorer of the interior Colorado Desert region was Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, a Jesuit missionary, cartographer, and explorer. Starting in 1691, Kino established a string of missions in northern Mexico and southern Arizona, finally reaching the Colorado River in 1702. Almost 70 years later, Father Francisco Garcés followed Kino's route, reaching the villages of the Quechan Indians at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers in 1771.

In 1780, missions La Purísima Concépcion and San Pedro Y San Pablo de Bicuner were established under the direction of Father Garcés. These settlements were located 9 miles apart on the west bank of the Colorado River, near present-day Yuma. Although the Yuma Tribes initially welcomed and assisted the early settlers, theft of prize farmland and abuse by the Spanish soldiers resulted in escalating hostilities between the two groups. In 1781, the Quechan attacked a military camp and both missions. This action, dubbed the "Yuma massacre," effectively halted further immigration and forced Spain to supply its new California colonies by the expensive and unreliable sea route. Subsequent military campaigns by Spain and later Mexico failed to defeat or subdue the Quechan, and the area was effectively closed to European

MCAS Yuma

Unusual house foundation, BMGR West

La Fortuna house foundation, BMGR West

exploration, settlement, and mining until after the Republic of Mexico was established in 1823.

From the 1840s through the 1880s, the U.S. Cavalry established a series of camps and forts throughout the Arizona, Nevada, and California desert to protect settlers and immigrants from the hostile tribes. One of the earliest of these was Camp Calhoun, established in 1849 on the banks of the Colorado River near present-day Yuma. In 1855, the name was changed to Fort Yuma. Once the forts were established, the California desert region again opened up for exploration and settlement.

The discovery of gold in California brought a great influx of American and European settlers to the state. Between 1849 and 1860 an estimated 8,000 emigrants crossed the Colorado Desert on their way to California. Significant economic development of the Colorado Desert region began in the 1860s and came to fruition in the early part of the 20th century. Development was dependent largely on two things: transportation and water.

The railroad was the single most important boost to development in the southeastern Colorado Desert, offering convenient transportation of heavy mining equipment, supplies, personnel, and bullion. The first of these was the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Los Angeles to present-day Indio in 1872, and later to Yuma in 1877. By 1880, the Southern Pacific Railroad was providing access to gold and silver ore deposits in the Chocolate, Cargo Muchachos, and Palo Verde mountains. Mining productivity in the southeastern Colorado Desert was greatest between 1890 and 1910, with a brief resurgence in the 1930s.

With their sunny weather—and the railroad to transport crops—the Coachella and Imperial valleys were attractive places for prospective farmers. Construction of the first irrigation canals began in 1900, allowing much of Imperial Valley to develop as a farming community. By 1902, 400 miles of irrigation ditches had been dug to irrigate 100,000 acres of potential crop land. The Imperial Land Company was formed to attract settlers, and the town of El Centro was laid out in 1900. The Chocolate Mountains were not suitable for farming and the area was never attractive to settlers.

Before construction of Boulder Dam between 1930 and 1936 (renamed Hoover Dam in 1947), a single day's water supply for the Imperial Valley "contained enough silt to make a levee 20 feet high, twenty feet wide, and one mile long." The Imperial Irrigation District (IID) was formed in 1911, and today, it delivers water and electrical power to the southeastern portion of the California desert. Construction of the Coachella Canal from 1936 to 1940 brought water to the east side of the valley. The Coachella Canal runs along the southwest side of the CMAGR.

MCAS Yuma

In 1928, Col. Benjamin F. Fly persuaded the Federal Government to lease 640 acres of land from Yuma

MCAS Yuma

La Fortuna Mine Reservoir, BMGR West

La Fortuna Mill, BMGR West

County. Three weeks later, a 20-year lease with an option for an additional 20 years at $1 per year, was signed. The new military installation, designated Fly Field, was used as a stopover point for 25 planes in a New York to Los Angeles air race. It was used sporadically by private aircraft until 1941 when the U.S. Government, through the Civil Aeronautics Administration, authorized construction of permanent runways.

Fly Field rapidly expanded to become an air base once the United States entered World War II. By early 1943, Yuma Army Air Base began graduating classes of pilots. The base became one of the busiest flying schools in the nation, training pilots on AT-6 single engine trainers, T-17 multi-engine trainers and B-17 Flying Fortresses.

At the end of the war, flight activity at Yuma ceased and the area was partially reclaimed by the desert. During the period of inactivity, it was controlled successively by the War Assets Administration, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Land Reclamation, which used it as a headquarters for its irrigation projects.

On 7 July 1951, the Air Force reactivated the base, and the 4750th Air Base Squadron resumed training as part of the Western Air Defense Forces. The airfield was initially named Yuma Air Base, but was renamed Vincent Air Force Base in 1956 in memory of Brigadier General Clinton D. Vincent, a pioneer of bombing techniques, who died in 1955.

The Air Force signed over the facility to the Department of Navy on 1 January 1959, and 9 days later, Col. L.K. Davis became the first commanding officer of the newly designated Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station. On 20 July 1962, the designation changed to Marine Corps Air Station. From 1969 until 1987, MCAS Yuma served primarily as a training base for pilots assigned to Marine Corps Crew Readiness Training Group-10 flying the F-4 Phantom, A-4 Skyhawk, and AV-8A Harrier. Since then, the main runway has been extended to 13,300 feet and the Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System has been added. Throughout fall 1990, virtually every Marine Corps fixed-wing squadron that participated in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm underwent pre-deployment training on Yuma's ranges.

MCAS Yuma

Smith Mine, BMGR West

Eagle Mine Historic Railroad, CMAGR

Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR)

World War II stimulated the development of what today is the BMGR and altered the historic patterns of land use in the region. The range was initially established in fall 1941 to support the Army Air Forces training programs at Luke Field and Williams Field. The first parcel of land selected for the range had three key characteristics critical to its intended mission. First, the new range was in flying proximity to Luke and Williams fields. Second, except for some scattered ranches and mines, the land was uninhabited and undeveloped. Third, at 1,684 square miles (1,077,500 acres), the initial range tract was large enough to be subdivided into several separate training areas that could safely support a number of simultaneous but independent training missions, which added significantly to the productivity of the overall training program.

Although the initial range was expansive, land continued to be added to provide training capacity to produce qualified aircrews for the nation's war effort. The complex expanded to a total of 4,339 square miles (2,776,968 acres) during the World War II era. In November 1942 and March 1943 lands were added to the western part of the range to support flight training programs at Yuma Army Air Base, which opened for operations on 29 June 1942 as a training command separate from those at Luke and Williams fields. By the end of 1942, the eastern and western range components were known as the "Gila Bend Gunnery Range" and "Yuma Aerial Gunnery and Bombing Range," respectively, and this east-west split of range resources continues today. It was officially renamed the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range in 1986.

Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR)

Activity in the Imperial Valley changed focus during World War II. General George S. Patton, Jr. determined that the desert stretching from the California-Arizona border and the Mexican border up to the lower part of Nevada would provide the perfect training ground for troops participating in the Desert Warfare campaign in Africa. The harsh dry conditions led Patton's officers and the troops to sometimes refer to the area as "the place that God forgot". It was officially designated the "Desert Training Center," but later changed designation to "California-Arizona Maneuver Area" to reflect additions in Arizona for simulated theater of operations.

In 1942, a Marine air station site selection committee identified two locations in the Imperial Valley, one at Niland and one at the Imperial County Airport that was under construction at the time. The committee selected a new airport for the air station (MCAS El Centro). Niland became Camp Dunlap, a Marine artillery training base. Camp Dunlap, expanded to include portions of the Chocolate Mountains, later became CMAGR.

In May 1944, the Government realized that the African campaign was winding down. The desert training camps were closed and the troops were sent to fight in other parts of the war. By this time, a million troops had been trained in desert warfare. Evidence

Tinajas Altas, BMGR West

of their activities, in the form of tank tracks, tent pads, rock constructions, fox holes, and ration cans, is still visible throughout the desert and within the Chocolate Mountains.

However, due in part to the escalated arms race of the Cold War era, the majority of the military facilities remained open. The focus of activities at many of these facilities shifted from support and the training of troops to weapons testing. The portion that had been developed as CMAGR continued to be used for aerial targeting and gunnery practice. In addition to the ongoing aerial gunnery and bombing training, ground support areas were developed for the training of ground units and to support aviation training. Because of the hazardous nature of the military aviation-related training activities, Marine Corps closed the range to public entry.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

MCAS Yuma

Lands within MCAS Yuma are largely developed. Archaeological surveys have yielded negative results (no sites) and suggest that most of the area has been heavily disturbed. Historic building evaluations for all buildings over 50 years old have been completed for MCAS Yuma; with the exception of building types considered eligible for purposes of a Program Comment (World War II temporary structures, Capehart-Wherry housing units, Unaccompanied Personnel Housing), the evaluations did not identify any buildings eligible for listing on the National Register. The only structures evaluated as eligible were a World War II air beacon and a munitions magazine.

Barry M. Goldwater Range West (BMGR West)

Because most cultural resource inventories completed by the Air Force and Marine Corps to date within BMGR have focused on the military use areas, the vast area that has been and remains open to public use is largely unsurveyed. As a result, our knowledge of the resources that may have been and may continue to be affected by public use is extremely limited. Some cultural resources have been identified in these areas over the years, either by small, systematic surveys (for example, around developed wildlife waters) or through reports of discoveries by casual range users.

MCAS Yuma

Prehistoric rock ring, CMAGR

Petroglyphs, CMAGR

Cultural resources recorded to date on BMGR West include artifact scatters, hearths, roasting pits, possible agricultural fields, petroglyphs, pictographs, bedrock milling sites, cairns, quarries, geoglyphs, trails, trail shrines, sites associated with historic Euro-American use such as mines and related features, wells, ranches, roads, and military training-related features such as World War II auxiliary airfields.

Indian American tribes in the region have indicated that these places represent their history and heritage, and are thus important parts of their cultures; therefore consultation with tribes that attach cultural importance to places on BMGR West is a significant focus of the cultural resources program at MCAS Yuma. Among the site and feature types recorded on BMGR West that have been identified by traditional cultural experts as culturally significant places are pictographs, petroglyphs, and geoglyphs; rock piles, mounds, cairns, and other accumulations that may represent shrines and trail markers; trails and water sources such as springs, tinajas, and streams.

Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR)

Anthropological and historical evidence suggests that the part of the Chocolate Mountains encompassed by CMAGR has generally been a peripheral area, somewhat removed from the main centers of both Native American and Euro-American historical development. Archaeological surveys conducted since the 1970s have recorded more than 200 sites at CMAGR. Common site types include lithic scatters and flaking stations, rock rings and cleared circles, and trail segments. MCAS Yuma has developed a Regional Archaeological Research Design to assist in the National Register evaluation of these sites. Archaeological survey efforts are ongoing; however, access to the CMAGR to conduct surveys is typically restricted to a brief window each year when training is shut down to allow ordnance cleanup work to occur.

A number of Native American groups lived in the general vicinity of the Chocolate Mountains and visited them or traveled through them from time to time. However, the ethnographic literature makes little specific mention of these mountains and they were not among the core areas of any groups in the Late Prehistoric and early Historic periods. Historic tribes associated with the regional study area are defined as the Kamia (also known as Desert Kumeyaay), Quechan, Halchidhoma, and Mojave (groups that speak languages of the Yuman family of the Hokan language stock); the Cahuilla (who are a Cupan group of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock); and Chemehuevi (a recent offshoot of Southern Paiute who speak a language from the Numic family of the Uto-Aztecan stock). A cultural affiliation study is in progress to help identify appropriate tribes with which to consult.

OVERVIEW

Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) Barstow comprises 6,200 acres just east of the City of Barstow in San Bernardino County, California, near the junction of Interstates 15 and 40. The base consists of three distinct components: (1) the Nebo Area, (2) the Yermo Annex, and (3) the Rifle Range. Base headquarters lies in the Nebo Area, along with the main facilities for administration, storage, housing, shopping, and recreational activities. The Yermo Annex serves primarily as a storage, maintenance, and industrial complex. The Rifle Range provides the Marines and the civilian police forces with facilities for small arms training.

MCLB Barstow's mission is to provide infrastructure, responsive services, and support to the Marine Corps Forces, tenant activities, and other customers; to procure, maintain, repair and rebuild, store, and distribute supplies and equipment as assigned; and to conduct training. These services are generally provided to Marine Corps forces west of the Mississippi River and to the Far East.

MCLB Barstow, CA

Petroglyphs on Rattlesnake Rock

BRIEF HISTORY

MCLB Barstow began as a Navy supply depot in mid-1942. The Navy selected this site for several reasons: it was considered to be more secure from hostile attacks and sabotage than some coastal locations; it was near a major railway system and roads; and there was sufficient land for growth of the facility. The Navy transferred the depot to the Marine Corps at the end of 1942 to serve as a storage facility annex to the Marine Corps Supply Depot in San Francisco. As World War II progressed, the facility became a major inland supply depot for the Marine Corps operating in the Pacific Theater.

After World War II, the base continued to expand while many other military facilities were demobilizing. In October 1946, the Yermo parcel, 7 miles northeast of the Nebo main base, was annexed from the U.S. Army. The repair and maintenance facilities were added during the Korean Conflict of the early 1950s, which made the base the center for all Marine Corps logistics activities west of the Mississippi River, and throughout the Pacific Ocean and the Far East. Additional housing units for personnel were also added at this time.

In 1960, MCLB Barstow constructed a large repair facility at the Yermo section of the base and acquired additional land to create a buffer around the Rifle Range. During the Vietnam War era, the base permanently employed approximately 700 military and 2,100 civilian personnel. Since the end of the Vietnam War, the base has continued to provide, maintain, and distribute equipment and supplies. The facility also provides logistic support for Fort Irwin.

MCLB Barstow

Site CA-SBR-8319 oval rock alignments

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources at MCLB Barstow consist primarily of archaeological sites, and more than 50 archaeological resources have been identified there. Of these sites, one is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and two are sites of special historical interest in the area.

Rattlesnake Rock (CA-SBR-73) has been known and reported since the late 1800s. The site consists of numerous petroglyphs on a rocky outcrop. Over the years, it has been vandalized and graffiti has been added to it from the late 1800s onward. Early reports listed flaked stone tools, potsherds, flaked and groundstone tools, and an Olivella bead as present around the rock; however, shovel test pits have produced no prehistoric artifacts. Ratttlesnake Rock is listed as California Point of Historical Interest #40. This site is also considered to be very important to the Native American groups in the area. In the 1980s, the Marine Corps erected a chain-link fence to protect the petroglyphs from vandalism.

Site CA-SBR-8319 consists of three oval rock alignments, interpreted as possible sleeping circles. The features are ovals averaging 1.9 meters by 1.4 meters, formed by alignment in a single layer of small locally gathered rocks. No artifacts occur in association with the features.

Site CA-SBR-3033/H is a trail running parallel to the Mojave River. It has been referred to under a variety of names: the Mojave Trail, the Old Spanish Trail, and the Mormon Trail. It is believed to be the route taken by Father Francisco Garcès in 1776 on his journey from the Colorado River to San Gabriel, the path taken by Jedediah Smith in 1826, and a common route used by trappers and settlers on their way to the Pacific Coast. A portion of the trail has been reported to traverse the Yermo Annex; however, its presence and condition have not been confirmed. Other portions of the trail have been determined eligible for the California Register.

MCLB Barstow also stewards a memorial and tomb associated with an early resident of the Barstow area. The Navy purchased the land in 1942 from several individuals, including the family of Walter Ross. The tomb of Walter H. Ross (1887–1933) is located in the Nebo Area. A commemorative marker to Eugene Arnold Obregon, PFC USMC, 12 November 1965, lies just inside the Yermo north gate to Obregon Park.

Overview

The Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center (MCMWTC) is located off State Highway 108 at Pickel Meadow, 21 miles northwest of Bridgeport, California, and 100 miles south of Reno, Nevada. The elevation of the center is 6,762 feet above sea level (asl), with elevations in the training areas ranging to just under 12,000 feet. The land used by the MCMWTC covers approximately 52,600 acres: 44,400 acres under an interagency agreement with the U.S. Forest Service, 8,000 acres under annual special-use authorizations in the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, and 200 acres owned by the Department of the Navy. This high-altitude training facility is used intensively year-round.

The MCMWTC is a major subordinate element of the Marine Air/Ground Task Force Training Command. With support from Marine Corps Installations-West, the installation conducts unit and individual training courses to prepare U.S. Marine Corps, Joint, and Allied Forces for operations in mountainous, high-altitude, and cold weather environments. MCMWTC also provides support to Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Training and Education Command, Marine Corps Systems Command, and other Marine Corps and Department of Defense (DoD) agencies engaged in the development of war fighting doctrine and specialized equipment for use in mountain and cold weather operations.

MCMWTC Bridgeport, CA

View of MCMWTC looking west toards the West Walker River

Projectile points recovered from sites within MCMWTC

Brief History

The western Great Basin region has probably been occupied by human inhabitants for 11,000 to 12,000 years. The distribution of American Indian populations in the higher Sierra Nevada was greatly influenced by environmental and cultural factors. On a regional scale, higher population densities and more "permanent" settlements are frequently found at elevations from 3,300–4,100 feet asl. Sites at higher elevations were typically short term and seasonal, while higher altitude sites were typically occupied during the warmer months. Population densities also tended to be greater on the western side of the range than along the Great Basin rim, east of the Sierra Nevada crest.

The American Indians living in this area first made contact with Euro-Americans during the 1850s and 1860s. The Paiute and Washoe lost many of their traditional resources to extensive cattle and sheep grazing, commercial fishing, agricultural activities, and mining. Like other groups throughout the Great Basin,

MCMWTC Bridgeport

Bedrock milling feature at Site CA-MNO-3807

Bedrock milling feature and stacked artifacts at Site CA-MNO-3901

the Paiute and Washoe were relegated to land that was undesirable to the Euro-American immigrants. Some of the people from these tribes found employment as ranch hands or domestic help, but many more remained on the outskirts of town.

Although trappers and explorers were the first Euro-Americans to enter the Bridgeport Valley during the 1820s and 1830s, it was not until a mining boom in the 1850s that large scale migration to the area began. John C. Fremont and company traversed the study area in 1845 during the "Great Basin and Sierra Mountains to California" survey. Fremont had the unofficial job of writing descriptions that would make western travel appear extremely attractive, and the published accounts of his expeditions were very popular. By 1861, Mono County had been founded and 2 years later work began on the Sonora-Mono Road; a corridor that would become the major east-west transportation route through the Bridgeport Valley. In 1868, the Sonora-Mono Road was completed where State Highway 108 crosses the valley today.

Marine Corps use of the area began in 1951, when Camp Pendleton activated the Cold Weather Training Battalion, Provisional Staging Regiment, Training and Replacement Command in Idyllwild, California. Two weeks later, the U.S. Marine Corps re-designated the training camp as the Cold Weather Battalion, Staging Regiment, Training and Replacement Command, Camp Pendleton, California, and relocated it to Pickel Meadow. The prime objective of the camp was cold weather training of personnel for Korea.

Original military construction at Pickel Meadow consisted of temporary buildings and 50 tents for housing. The facilities included a mess hall and various converted Quonset huts. In May 1952, the Marine Corps re-designated Pickel Meadow as Cold Weather Battalion, Bridgeport, California, Marine Barracks, Camp Pendleton. The same year, the Seventh Engineer Battalion Fleet Marine Forces constructed permanent buildings to replace the older, temporary structures. Although a number of name changes occurred in the 1950s, by 1963, the facility was known as the Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center, Bridgeport, California, and was operated on a year-round basis. The facility was placed on caretaker status in 1967 and reactivated to a full-time command on 19 May 1976.

Cultural Resources

Although the Department of the Navy owns only limited acreage within the MCMWTC, the center has sponsored archaeological surveys of the training areas for three seasons. Recent surveys identified 154 archaeological resources (64 sites and 90 isolates). Of the 64 sites, 15 have been evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Sites at the MCMWTC span both prehistoric and historic eras and include major habitation areas, milling and reduction stations, quarries/opportunistic prospect stations, Basque campsites, and small historic can and artifact scatters.

Of particular interest are the multiple aspen groves with historic Basque arborglyphs (tree carvings) throughout the training areas. These carvings, made by Basque sheepherders, are spread across the landscape of 10 or more western states and date back to at least the 1890s. More than 85 percent of the carvings are names of the sheepherders and the dates they were present. Some include symbols such as trail markers, animal drawings, symbols, and female figures, while others are short diary-like passages, like that of A. Goñi (1917), who wrote of his unhappiness with the drought and the fact that he did not have the time to be a writer. In 2007, the Marine Corps, in partnership with Dr. Joxe Mallea-Olaetxe of the Center for Basque Studies at the University of Nevada-Reno, began to document the arborglyphs within the MCMWTC and collect ethnohistorical information on the Basque sheepherders.

The shepherds chose smooth, mature aspens associated with meadows and canyons, areas also suitable for summer camping. They preferred larger trees, because they could carve more detailed and larger figures with knives and other sharp tools. A couple of years after an incision was made, the tree scarred over with a black or dark-colored scar. As the tree grows, the scar widens, resulting in a larger drawing. In many cases the original letters and drawings are no longer identifiable as tree growth has distorted them. The identifiable glyphs include the artists name and date, trail markers, animal drawings, symbols, and female figures.

MCMWTC Bridgeport

Basque carvings on aspen trees

"1911" glyph on aspen tree

Front view of historic-era cabin at Site 37

OVERVIEW

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Camp Pendleton, founded on 25 September 1942, was a small outlying airfield to support the rapid growth of Marine aviation required by World War II. Today, it consists of 488 acres of mostly built-out land. The Air Station, while fully enclosed within Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, is a separate installation under the purview of Marine Corps Installation West. The Air Station has supported a variety of Marine Corps and other Armed Forces missions over the years and has seen dramatic changes in technology over that period. It now serves as a highly-technical and complex aviation facility supporting the programs and policies of Marine Corps aviation as it moves further into the 21st century.

The station is currently home to the Marine Air Group 39 Headquarters, including its subordinate squadrons and Marine Air Logistics Squadron 39. The mission of MCAS Camp Pendleton is to maintain and operate the Marine Corps' premier Air Station in support of flight operations to prepare Marines for combat while protecting and enhancing the environment and providing the highest quality facilities and services.

BRIEF HISTORY

The airfield was initially used to train Marine aviators during World War II. It functioned as a secondary runway for the much larger MCAS El Toro; as an alternate site for the then common airships (blimps) flying out of Lighter Than Air Tustin; and as a dispersal field in the case of attack.

During the Cold War period it was thought that the atomic bomb could be used to stop amphibious landings of the kinds that the Marines had used so successfully during World War II. New amphibious landing concepts, employing the then emerging technology of helicopters, were one of the responses to this change in the strategic situation. With the helicopter came the concepts of "vertical envelopment" and "vertical assault." Supporting these new concepts became the prime role of the station. The first helicopters were assigned in spring 1956, and ever since then, it has been principally a helicopter station. Throughout the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, the station and its squadrons took part in Marine aviation actions

MCAS Camp Pendleton, CA

F4U Corsair. This Corsair is parked in front of the VMO-6 Operations Building (Photo Credit: Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum)

Excavations at Topomai Village site

MCAS Camp Pendleton

These images highlight two areas that provide a poignant memorial to MCAS Camp Pendleton aviators who have perished in the service of their country, and offer current aviators and their supporting Marines and civilians a sense of those who have gone before and what they flew.

in Korea and Vietnam. Considerable growth in operations occurred during this period. By 1985, more air operations were conducted here than either MCAS El Toro or MCAS Tustin. To reflect its increase in airspace and mission, it was re-designated as an MCAS on 1 April 1985.

On 12 January 1987, MCAS Camp Pendleton was commemoratively named Munn Field after Lt. General John C. (Toby) Munn, a distinguished Marine aviator who served from 1927 to 1964.

Throughout the 1990s and into the new millennium, the Air Station's squadrons have deployed to Iraq, Afghanistan, Africa, and Japan. Following various base re-alignments and closures in the 1990s, the Air Station has become considerably more active in operational terms and ever more vital to the future of Marine aviation. As the integral fifth element of the Marine Air Ground Task Force, MCAS Camp Pendleton will continue to be a force in readiness capable of providing aviation ground support to a variety of operational forces.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Comprehensive and exhaustive cultural resource investigations under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act have been completed in their entirety for the lands and buildings on MCAS Camp Pendleton. Those investigations resulted in the identification of site CA-SDI-10156/12599/H and evaluation of that site as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Additional research indicated that the site was a small portion of the historic Luiseno village of Topomai.

The Environmental Officer of MCAS Camp Pendleton administers and manages its cultural resources program through its Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). The ICRMP is a living document that aids the station in maintaining an active cultural resources conservation and management program. Involvement is sought and incorporated, from more than 20 American Indian tribes and the station uses a rotating group of tribal monitors during any actions that may require review and consultation. Existing policies and management practices ensure that the Air Station is ready to follow any new regulatory advice that may be promulgated or to appropriately manage and respect any new finds that may be uncovered as part of future development and maintenance projects.

OVERVIEW

Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton occupies more than 130,000 acres of coastal southern California in the northwest of San Diego County. Camp Pendleton is the Marine Corps' premier amphibious training base and its only west coast amphibious assault training center. The installation has been conducting air, sea, and ground assault training since World War II.

The base is currently home to the I Marine Expeditionary Force and its subordinate units, as well as the Marine Corps Systems Support Activity, the Navy's Assault Craft Unit-5, and Marine Corps Installations West. The mission of MCB Camp Pendleton is to provide housing, training facilities, logistics support, and administrative support for the Fleet Marine Force units and other units assigned. The facility also provides specialized schools and training as directed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

BRIEF HISTORY

Camp Pendleton has a rich and diverse cultural heritage. The base has been making a concerted effort to learn more about this rich history while preserving it for future generations.

The earliest evidence of human occupation on Camp Pendleton comes from its coastal area where sites dating to more than 8,000 years ago have been found. From these earliest times, the coastal region was occupied by people who lived in small groups and ate shellfish, fish, and local plants and animals. Later peoples occupied the inland woodlands and lived along streams among oak groves, often gathering around bedrock boulders to process food. They may have moved between the coast and the highland on a seasonal or annual basis. They had very specific religious practices and strong social connections with people outside the immediate Camp Pendleton area.

Spanish explorers first encountered coastal villages of the neighboring Kumeyaay in 1769 with the establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The Mission San Juan Capistrano, which initially had jurisdiction over the Camp Pendleton area, was established in 1776. Later, San Luis Rey de Francia

MCB Camp Pendleton, CA

Las Flores Adobe, exterior view of restored porch

Chapel, Rancho Santa Margarita

MCB Camp Pendleton

Petroglyph at MCB Camp Pendleton

Screening soil for artifacts during archaeological excavation

was founded in 1798, and the Camp Pendleton area was effectively divided in half. By the early 1820s, California came under Mexico's rule, and in 1834, the missions were secularized.

During the Mexican period, Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores—later to be Camp Pendleton—was acquired and improved by Pio Pico and his brother, Andrés. Pio Pico became the last Mexican Governor of Alta Californio while Andrés gained notoriety as the commander of the California forces who vanquished the Americans at the Battle of San Pasqual. Some of the more fascinating characters of the Mexican period were the ousted Mexican Governor of Alta California, Juan Bautista Alvarado, and his military commander, José Castro. They took control of California in a coup and resisted the appointment of a new governor, resulting in a military confrontation at Las Flores.

The American period owners of Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores were James Flood and Richard O'Neill. The Marine Corps acquired the ranch from the O'Neill family in 1941.

Camp Pendleton was designed and constructed between 1942 and 1945 by Los Angeles architect Frank Cannon, the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Haddock-Engineers, Ltd., and Hunt, Chambers, and Ellingwood. President Franklin D. Roosevelt officially dedicated Camp Pendleton in September 1942 and, in 1944, the Marine Corps declared it a permanent installation.

The first combat troops arrived at Camp Pendleton in late August 1942. After 10 months of training the first battle-ready group from Camp Pendleton, the 5,500-strong 9th Marines (regiment) of the 3rd Marine Division, sailed from San Diego to New Zealand on 24 January 1943. By the time the division was deactivated on 28 December 1945, 10 members had earned Medals of Honor.

Also during World War II, the Marine Corps established the Marine Corps Navajo Code Talker Program at Camp Pendleton. In 1942, 29 Navajos were recruited and completed boot camp at Camp Elliot (now Marine Corps Air Station Miramar). Following boot camp, the recruits were sent to the Field Signal Battalion Training Center at Camp Pendleton, where they were trained in standard communication procedures and equipment. After training, they were assigned to one of the Marine's three combat divisions. By the end of the war, nearly 420 Navajos were involved in the program. Their secret radio code communication significantly contributed to successful battles in Bougainville, Tarawa, Cape

MCB Camp Pendleton

1st Marine Division Headquarters (Building 1133)

Monument given to MCB Camp Pendleton

Gloucester, Guam, Peleieu, the capture of Saipan, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. After the fall of Japan, many Code Talkers served with the U.S. Occupation Forces in Japan and China.

After the war ended, General A.A. Vandegrift ordered that Camp Pendleton remain the center of all Marine Corps activities on the West Coast. He designated the base as the permanent home of the 1st Marine Division and the Signal Communications School. Camp Pendleton's title was changed from Marine Corps Training and Replacement Command, San Diego Area to Marine Barracks, Camp Pendleton.

During the Cold War, the facility continued to train Marines for combat overseas, including the Korean and Vietnam wars. In 1975, the base served as a refugee center for Southeast Asian refugees. The Corps broadened its mission capabilities during the 1980s and 1990s, from amphibious tactics to expeditionary, with emphasis placed on special operations and urban warfare. The Marines at Camp Pendleton effectively combined infantry, armor, supply, and air power during operations in Grenada and Panama, as well as during the Persian Gulf War of 1990–1991. Throughout the past decades, Camp Pendleton has continued to prepare Marines for combat readiness and to defend and protect the United States and its national interests.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources managed by MCB Camp Pendleton include archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, and resources of interest to regional American Indian tribes. Prehistoric archaeological sites range from isolates to large habitation sites and villages to rock art locales, while historic sites include remnants of a mission and various ranching features.

Historic buildings and structures include the Las Flores and Santa Margarita Ranch house complexes, as well as several World War II temporary structures. The historic preservation ethic of Camp Pendleton was established by President Roosevelt at the inception of the base on 25 September 1942, who asked that the Old Ranch House be kept "just the way it is now." Las Flores, an 1868 adobe building, is a National Historic Landmark being rehabilitated under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service and the University of Vermont. The Santa Margarita Ranch complex, consisting of a residence, chapel, and a museum constructed between 1840 and 1860, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Building 1133, 1st Marine Division Headquarters, was designed by Architects Myron Hunt and E.L. Ellingwood, and has been evaluated as eligible for listing on the National Register.

MCB Camp Pendleton maintains consulting relationships with 19 American Indian tribes. Resources of interest include the Topomai Village site, Panhe village, some more recent traditional use areas, and the rock art sites. Tribal members are included in archaeological monitoring teams (one archaeologist and one tribal member per team).

OVERVIEW

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar encompasses 23,015 acres of mesa and hills, spanning roughly 12 miles across from Sycamore Canyon to Interstate 805 in San Diego County, California. The station's mission is to maintain and operate the facilities and provide services and material to support the operations of the 3d Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW) and the other tenant organizations.

MCAS Miramar is separated by Interstate 15 into two sections that are referred to as the Main Station and East Miramar. Main Station includes the airfield and all of the administration, maintenance, supply, and recreational facilities. On the airfield, year-round aviation activity includes landings and takeoffs and the transport of personnel and equipment. While fixed-wing aircraft are confined to pattern work in controlled airspace, rotary-wing operations are conducted at the airfield and in the training areas of East Miramar. East Miramar is mostly undeveloped by necessity as it underlies the flight path and is currently used for infantry training, warehousing, weapons training, and ordnance storage. Explosive Ordnance Disposal maintains an office and a training facility/range. Weapons training is conducted at three established ranges.

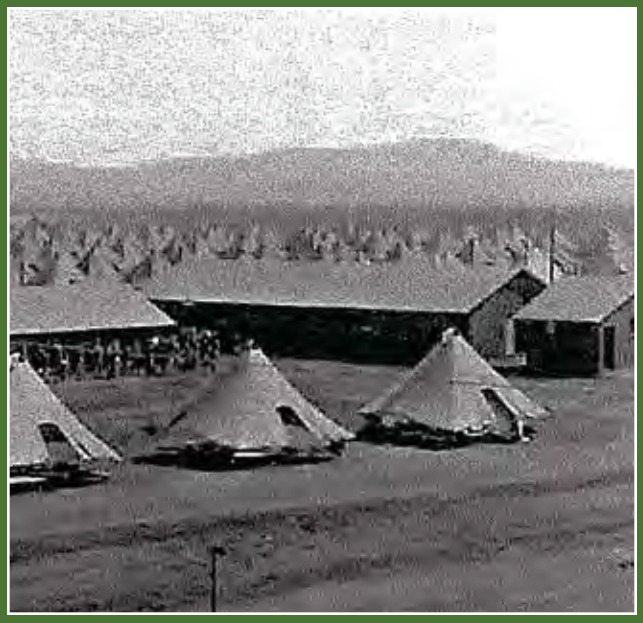
BRIEF HISTORY

San Diego regional prehistory consists of three general periods: Paleo Indian (10,000 to 7,200 years before present [BP], Archaic (7,000 to 2,000 years BP), and Late Prehistoric (2,000 to 800 years BP). Paleo Indian populations appear to have been hunters and gatherers and left behind flaked stone tools, including large projectile points, scrapers, and choppers. Archaic period peoples, also hunters and gatherers, fished and collected shellfish in addition to hunting and gathering plants. Archaic period artifacts include cobble grinding tools (manos and basin metates) as well as projectile points and other flaked stone tools. Populations settled inland along drainages as well as on the coast. The onset of the Late Prehistoric period occurred between 2,000 years BP and 800 years BP, when there was an apparent influx of populations from the desert regions. Predominant artifacts include small, pressure-flaked projectile points and ceramics. Collection and

MCAS Miramar, CA

Calvary operations at Camp Kearny

Early training, Camp Kearny



Early view of Camp Kearny, 145th Artillery Camp (O'Hara 2005:10)

Aerial view, Camp Elliot (O'Hara 2005:46)

processing of plant foods, particularly the acorn, became important, as evidenced by the increase in sites from this period that are found in association with bedrock milling stones.

Sustained contact with Europeans began with the arrival of Spanish Franciscan missionaries in 1769. The mission system of coerced labor and fundamentally different religious practices in conjunction with rapid spread of disease decimated the aboriginal population and made it difficult for native ways to continue as they had in the past. After the War of Mexican Independence from Spain, the government no longer supported the efforts of the missionaries and mission lands were secularized and granted to individual citizens as ranchos. In 1846, the land that is now MCAS Miramar was granted to Santiago Arguello, who held it presumably through the Mexican-American War until it was subdivided in the Homestead era in the 1880s.

In the mid-1880s, a population influx resulted in an increased need for agricultural land. Several small farming and ranching communities developed in the region, including two within the current station's boundaries: Linda Vista (1886) and Miramar (1890).

Linda Vista was centered in the eastern end of San Clemente Canyon (between the I-15 freeway and the rifle range) and the surrounding mesa lands. Miramar was on the mesa, situated at the current intersection of Miramar Road and the I-15 Freeway. Both communities struggled with water supplies and lack of adequate irrigation. The development of Camp Elliott displaced much of the community, though a handful of families remained in the area; all grouped around the village of Miramar.

Camp Kearny—National Guard (1917–1920)

In May 1917, the U.S. Government leased 8,000 acres on Linda Vista Mesa for the facility named for General Stephen Watts Kearney, who distinguished himself during the Mexican War. The name was later shortened to Kearny. The camp was designed to accommodate 40,000 men and 10,000 cavalry horses and mules. Though an airfield had not been formally established, the first aviation exercise took place in 1918, when an Army aircraft landed on the camp's parade ground. The camp was officially closed and dismantled in 1920.

Camp Holcomb/Elliott (1934–1944)

In 1934, the Marine Corps rented 19,000 acres of diverse and rugged terrain east of Camp Kearny to use for artillery, anti-aircraft, and machine gun training. The base was called Camp Holcomb after then Commandant, Major-General Thomas Holcomb. The camp consisted of a collection of semi-permanent buildings that intermittently housed two battalions of Marines.

In 1939, the Fleet Marine Force acquired Camp Holcomb for combat training. The base was re-designated Camp Elliott for Major-General George F. Elliott, the Corps 10th Commandant. Construction on a completely new 4,800-man base began that year; the Marines occupied the camp in January 1941. By 1943, countless canvas tents had been hoisted to house an additional 8,000 Marines.

All Marine training at Camp Elliott was transferred to Camp Pendleton in 1944. The Navy took control of Camp Elliott for the remainder of the war and used it as a training and distribution facility until 1946. Following the war, the property served a variety of temporary uses. Between 1951 and 1953, the Navy reactivated Camp Elliott as an auxiliary training center. In 1960, it was decommissioned and divided between Naval Air Station (NAS) Miramar and the Air Force for the creation of the Atlas Missile test facility. General Dynamics developed Sycamore Annex, under the direction of NASA, as a high-security testing area used in the development of the Atlas and Centaur missiles. In 1966, NASA took over the property. By 1969, the site was determined surplus and title was transferred to the General Services Administration (GSA). In December 1972, the parcel was transferred to the Navy and incorporated into NAS Miramar.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station Camp Kearny (1943–1946)

In 1929, the Navy decided to use 1,000 acres at the former Camp Kearny for an experimental lighter-than-air-ship base. A mooring mast and accessories were installed in 1932, but following a series of disasters, the Navy abandoned plans to use dirigibles. In 1939, the Navy paved a portion of the parade ground for use as an emergency landing strip.

Following the United States' entry into World War II, a part of the 1st MAW transferred to Camp Kearny

MCAS Miramar

Airborne Aircraft Carrier, 455 Akron class (O'Hara 2005:25)

and the runways were enlarged. In 1943, the Navy completed an extensive redesign and resurfacing of the airfield and construction of associated facilities, including taxi lanes, aprons, and hangers. This new facility was called Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Camp Kearny, and its principal charge was that of training pilots to fly multiengine aircraft.

Marine Corps Air Depot (1943–1946)

In 1943, the Marine Corps established the Marine Corps Aviation Base (MCAB) Kearny Mesa, sharing the airfield with NAAS Camp Kearny to the south. Within 6 months, the MCAB was renamed Marine Corps Air Depot (MCAD) Miramar. Its primary purpose was to supply and house additional Marines from North Island. After the war, MCAD Miramar served as a separation center. On 1 May 1946, MCAD Miramar was decommissioned, merged with NAAS Camp Kearny, and renamed MCAS Miramar. In June 1947, the Marines at MCAS Miramar were transferred to MCAS El Toro, and the station was reapportioned to the Navy.

Naval Air Station (1949–1997)

Under the Navy, the station was again designated an auxiliary air station, known as NAAS Miramar. In

MCAS Miramar

Bedrock milling feature, Site CA-SRI-8339A

Linda Vista Cemetery

1949, after the passage of the Woods Plan, Congress appropriated funds for the development of a Master Jet Air Station at Miramar. Major construction and rehabilitation of the runways soon followed, and on 1 April 1952, the site received the official designation NAS Miramar. By 1955, the station housed nearly 400 jets and was the Navy's principal fleet support air station. In 1961, NAS Miramar acquired the former Camp Elliott, thereby nearly doubling its size. In 1969, the Top Gun school was founded at NAS Miramar to produce fighter crews highly trained in Air Combat Maneuvering. In December 1972, NASA transferred Sycamore Annex to the Navy, increasing the size of the station to nearly its current dimensions. The Navy operated NAS Miramar until October 1997 when the station was realigned to the Marine Corps by the Base Realignments and Closures Commission. All Marine personnel, aircraft, and equipment from MCAS Tustin and MCAS El Toro moved to the station, which was redesignated MCAS Miramar.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources located on the station fall into the following principle categories: prehistoric Indian sites; American agricultural period sites; World War I military features, and World War II-era and post-World War II military features. Nearly all of undeveloped lands on MCAS Miramar have been surveyed for archaeological resources. Similarly, nearly all identified and recorded archaeological sites have been evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

The recent evaluation of all buildings and structures on the station has resulted in the conclusion that none are presently eligible for the National Register. No historic landscapes, sacred sites, or traditional cultural properties have been identified on the station; however, MCAS Miramar continues to consult with Native American tribes and other interested parties regarding the potential affects of its actions on resources of concern to those stakeholders.

OVERVIEW

Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego encompasses 505 acres adjacent to Lindbergh Field and along Interstate 5 in San Diego County, California. MCRD San Diego's main mission is the initial training of enlisted male Marine Corps recruits living west of the Mississippi River. More than 21,000 recruits are trained each year. The depot also is the home to the Marine Corps' Recruiter School, the Western Recruiting Region's Drill Instructors School, the Marine Band San Diego, and the MCRD San Diego Command Museum. In addition, several schools pertinent to the Marine Corps mission are based at MCRD, including the Sea School, which trains the spit and polish embassy guards, and the famous C & E Battalion that trains communications and electronics operators and technicians.

MCRD San Diego's primary mission is to make Marines. During basic training, recruits complete drill, physical training, swim qualification, and other training possible in a garrison environment at the depot. While basic training results in an improved level of physical fitness, getting in shape and becoming strong are not the main purposes of a recruit's time at the depot. The main purpose of recruit training is to instill the recruits with discipline and the Corps' core values of honor, courage, and commitment.

BRIEF HISTORY

In 1916, Congress allocated funds for a Marine expeditionary base on shore and tidelands along the bay north of San Diego. General Pendleton, the first base commander, commissioned the Marine Advanced Expeditionary Base, San Diego, with the 5th Marine Brigade Headquarters in December 1921. The initial facilities included six barracks, a warehouse, and roads and walks. In 1923, the Marine Corps Recruit Depot for the Western United States was relocated to the base from Mare Island Naval Shipyards in Vallejo. The installation was renamed Marine Corps Base, Naval Operating Base, San Diego.

Because of budget cuts following World War I and the Great Depression, construction was halted in 1926, with the base approximately 60 percent complete. A hiatus continued until 1939. With the approach of World War II, the base began a rapid expansion,

MCRD San Diego, CA

Arched arcade runs fully a half mile long and links all buildings on the arcade. (Douglas Davy)

The arcade is a 14-foot wide walkway, fronted by a series of square columns and half-round arches. A key design element is an elaborate, arched, tiled drinking fountain designed by Goodhue. (Douglas Davy)

MCRD San Diego

Pictometry image of historic district (Pictometry 2008)

including 27 new warehouses plus new barracks, mess facilities, and other buildings. The administration and auditorium buildings were completed in 1943.

During World War II, recruit training became the most important function at the base. Various training schools were reduced in size or moved elsewhere to accommodate the expansion of the recruit training mission. The name of the base was changed to MCRD San Diego in 1948.

Training demands increased again during the Korean War, as President Truman ordered the Marine Reserves to mobilize in 1950 for quick deployment. Recruit strengths increased dramatically again during the Vietnam War, reaching 13,600 in February 1966. This led to the planning and construction of new permanent recruit barracks west of the parade ground.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources at MCRD consist of a 110-acre historic district listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. The 25 buildings and associated landscape elements that contribute to the district were planned and designed by renowned architect Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue between 1917 and 1921. The key design elements of Goodhue's site plan for MCRD are scale, unity, and style. The scale is massive, with an arched arcade fully a half-mile long that links all buildings on the arcade. The arcade is a 14-foot-wide walkway, fronted by a series of square columns and half-round arches. It is punctuated by larger, ornamented archways positioned at the end of each barracks building, and by a much larger archway where a roadway enters the parade ground.

Attached to the arcade's north wall are two-story barracks, offset with a second row of barracks buildings arranged along a second axis farther north. The offset buildings create a series of courtyards between the two rows. The second-row barracks are fitted with wooden balconies in the style of early Monterey adobe residences. The massive ochre-colored stucco walls and tile roofs also are reminiscent of Spanish California.

Other key design elements include paired rectangular windows and doors with fanlight transoms; ironwork light fixtures in the Spanish Colonial style; and an elaborate, arched, tiled drinking fountain designed by Goodhue.

Because the installation was constructed entirely on fill land, the acreage within MCRD is considered to have no potential for prehistoric or early historic archaeological resources.

OVERVIEW

The Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC), Twentynine Palms, lies in southern San Bernardino County, California. It is in the southern tip of the Mojave Desert, approximately 60 miles north-northeast of Palm Springs, and approximately 150 miles east of Los Angeles. MCAGCC covers 598,178 acres (935 square miles) of desert, mountainous terrain.

The MCAGCC is the home of the Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command (MAGTFTC) and the Marine Corps Communication Electronics School (MCCES). The mission of the MCAGCC is to conduct relevant live-fire combined arms training, urban operations, and Joint/Coalition level integration training that promotes operational forces readiness. The primary training scenario conducted at MCAGCC is Mojave Viper, a service-level training exercise that incorporates combined arms and security and stability operations exercises to train Marines and Sailors for situations they are likely to encounter in combat. Numerous other training programs, exercises, and activities are conducted at the base during the year. The mission of MCCES is to train personnel in electronic fundamentals, operational communications, air control/anti-air warfare operations, and communication electronics maintenance.

BRIEF HISTORY

Prehistoric Twentynine Palms

Between the early Holocene Epoch (9000–5500 before present [BP]) and modern times, the Mojave Desert was occupied by various cultural groups, all of which used similar tools and strategies to survive the harsh desert climate. The groups were hunters and gatherers and depended on seasonal wild plants and game for their needs. Groups were made up of extended families that came together to form larger groups when food was plentiful and broke apart into smaller groups when the need arose. The groups migrated seasonally between higher elevations and the desert. During the warmer months, the people could count on a wide range of plants and animals in the former, and during the colder months, the latter provided important food resources. The volcanic mountains of the northern part of the MCAGCC provided them with high-quality jasper.

MCLB Albany, GA

Big Horn Sheep Petroglyph

Lavic Lake petroglyphs

MCAGCC Twentynine Palms

Foxtrot petroglyphs

At the time of European contact, the Twentynine Palms region was inhabited by two American Indian groups, the Serrano and Chemehuevi. Like their predecessors, both groups were hunter-gatherers. These small, highly mobile groups followed the seasonal availability of plant and animal resources. The Mojave people also had trails and possibly settlement sites in this area of the desert, and it is evident that some of the rock art found at the Foxtrot Petroglyph site is of Mojave origin. To the south, the Cahuilla people occupied the Coachella Valley, and might have made their way into what is now MCAGCC to hunt, acquire resources, and to trade.

Early Exploration and Mining

The first recorded European expedition into the Mojave Desert was led by Spanish government official Pedro Fages, who traveled through the Cajon Pass in 1772 in pursuit of fugitives from the Presidio at San Diego. Others followed at intervals, but the Morongo Basin and the Twentynine Palms region lay relatively unexplored until the mid-nineteenth century. Colonel Henry Washington led the first recorded American survey of the region, exploring and mapping the area around Twentynine Palms in 1855. In his field notes, Washington noted an "Indian wigwam" near a seemingly permanent "spring of good water," thereby providing the first written description of the Twentynine Palms Oasis.

During both the Spanish and Mexican occupations of California, scattered prospecting for minerals took place in the Mojave Desert, but the California Gold Rush (1848–1852) triggered a significant migration of miners into the region. Mining activity in the eastern Mojave Desert subsided for several decades after the Gold Rush ended, picking up again in the 1880s with the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad's Mojave to Needles line. The Lavic siding was constructed in November 1882 to service the railroad's rolling stock and maintenance crews. The earliest and most productive mining claims were filed in the Lava Bed Mountains and the Bullion Mountains between 1882 and 1901. The Lava Beds Mining District, organized in 1882, was the earliest in the area. The late 19th century also saw the emergence of significant non-metallic mining in the region for borax, gypsum, clay, and salt.

The Depression of the 1930s witnessed the migration of numerous unemployed, urban wageworkers and dust bowl migrants into California. Many of these

newcomers tried their luck at mining in the California deserts. However, most people engaged in small-scale and inexpensive mining operations using equipment such as arrastras and winnowing devices. This phase also saw the introduction of new and more effective technologies for processing complex ores, renewing mining activity at some of the previously abandoned claims in the area.

In 1942, gold mining was suspended by a presidential executive order that declared gold mining an industry nonessential to the war effort. This suspension lasted until the end of World War II, but mining copper, iron, manganese, tungsten, lead, zinc, and other strategic minerals intensified. In 1952, the establishment of the Marine base closed the area to mining.

Ranching and Homesteading

The California Gold Rush and the subsequent influx of newcomers into the state during the second half of the 19th century necessitated a greater food supply. Because of its position along the cattle routes into southern California, ranching developed in the Morongo Basin alongside the regional mining economy.

The growth of Twentynine Palms in the 1920s was in large part the result of people moving to the area for the recuperative benefits of Twentynine Palm's warm and dry climate, which was beneficial for sufferers of arthritis, asthma, tuberculosis, and for World War I veterans whose lungs were damaged by mustard gas. A Pasadena physician, James B. Luckie, moved to Twentynine Palms and began encouraging veterans and members of the Pasadena Branch of the American Legion to file for homesteads in the region. During the 1930s, the population of Twentynine Palms and its surrounding area grew steadily as veterans and homesteaders were joined by others seeking a healthy lifestyle and an escape from the rapid pace of urban life.

Military Era

Between 1939 and 1941 the United States initiated a massive effort to mobilize its resources in response to the escalating conflicts in Europe and the Pacific. In November 1941, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson granted the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers authority to establish a glider school on the playa north of Twentynine Palms.

MCAGCC Twentynine Palms

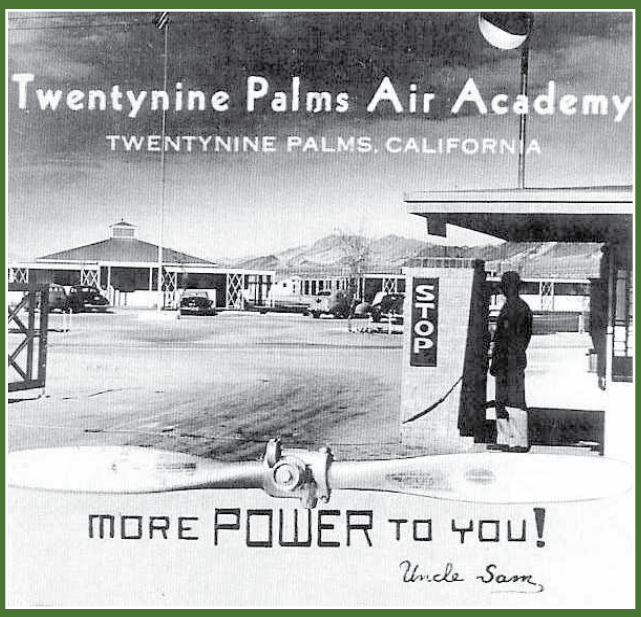
War Eagle Mine

The new glider school, officially known as the Twentynine Palms Air Academy, was initially operated by a civilian firm that contracted to build, maintain, and operate the glider facility for the Army. The field was named Condor Field by the soldiers, who admired the California condor's ability to soar. Between January 1942 and March 1943, over 1,600 glider pilots were trained at Condor Field, many of whom went on to serve in every theater of the war. By early 1943, the Army discontinued glider training at Twentynine Palms as training shifted to more centralized facilities.

From early 1943 to early 1944, the Army Air Force used Condor Field as a flight training school for powered aircraft. Hard pressed to find flying facilities for operational training of fleet squadrons in southern California, the Navy petitioned the Army to transfer Condor Field to Navy control. In August 1944, the Navy Department officially established the Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Twentynine Palms under the command of the Naval Air Center headquartered in San Diego. For approximately 1 year, the Navy used the facility for flight training, specializing in bombing and strafing. After the war ended in 1945, the NAAS Twentynine Palms, like many other auxiliary air stations, was taken off duty and placed on caretaker status, although the main airfield was moved to San Bernardino County.

In December 1952, Lieutenant Colonel Fredrick H. Scatling and approximately two dozen Marines

MCAGCC Twentynine Palms



Promotional Images, Twentynine Palms Air Academy, Condor Field, 1942

comprising Camp Detachment, Marine Corps Training Center, occupied the facilities at Condor Field. The Marine Corps leadership envisioned Twentynine Palms as providing facilities for long-range field artillery, antiaircraft artillery, heavy gun tanks, guided missiles, and heavy artillery rockets, and for field firing exercises of units up to division and wing size.

In late 1956, Congress appropriated $15 million for new construction at the base. On 1 February 1957, the Marine Corps officially commissioned the facilities at Twentynine Palms as an independent base. Given the official name, Marine Corps Base (MCB), Twentynine Palms, the essential mission of the station remained the same: to provide the personnel, material, and services to support Fleet Marine Force (FMF) units training there (Ludwig 1989). In the 1960s, the Marine Corps moved one of its premier technical schools, the MCCES, to MCB Twentynine Palms. However, MCB Twentynine Palms essentially served as the Marines' artillery training base.

In 1974, Lieutenant General Louis H. Wilson (later the 26th Commandant of the Marine Corps) suggested using the Twentynine Palms facility as a combined arms training center where Marines could conduct training using complete and realistic combat simulations, including infantry, artillery, and air power. On 1 October 1978, the Marine Corps redesignated MCB Twentynine Palms as the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Training Center, Twentynine Palms. Its purpose was to conduct extensive, realistic battlefield training with combined arms (air, artillery, and infantry) for units of both the Atlantic and Pacific FMF. One of the main components of the new training concept was integrating air operations into the exercises, something that had happened only to a limited extent at Twentynine Palms during earlier specialized training exercises. By mid-1978, the center was ready to hold its first combined arms exercise.

From the early 1980s until the end of the Cold War era, MCAGCC continued to grow steadily. In addition to fulfilling their training mission, the Marines at MCAGCC remain ready to deploy overseas as needed. In 1990 and 1991, the Department of Defense (DoD) deployed nearly 8,000 Marines from MCAGCC in support of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. In 1993, the Marine Corps continued its tradition of innovative training when it established the MAGTFTC at MCAGCC to help the Marine Corps and other services to prepare for changes in the battlefield involving low-intensity conflicts.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The vast acreage that comprises MCAGCC, the diverse topography, and the large number of sites relative to survey coverage present a number of challenges in terms of managing cultural resources. These challenges inspire creative solutions to identify and protect historic properties.

Cultural resources inventories have identified over 1,700 sites within MCAGCC. Quarries, prospects, lithic scatters, ceramic scatters, habitation sites, segregated reduction locations, rock features, rock art, rockshelters, and mining and mining-related settlements are among the different types of sites recorded on the installation. Evaluation of these sites for National Register eligibility is ongoing. No buildings or structures at MCAGCC have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register.

One site is listed in the National Register and more than 150 sites are recommended eligible for National Register listing. In addition, two historic mining districts have been identified on the installation, and 10 historic mining-related sites have been recommended eligible as contributing resources to these districts.

Of the eligible and listed sites, eight are Native American rock art sites. These are some of the highest profile resources on the installation. These sites are highly significant to the Native American community as well, and the MCAGCC has made the sites available to visits by Native Americans. The installation consults with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, the Colorado River Indian Tribes, the Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians, the Fort Mojave Tribe, Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

MCAGCC Twentynine Palms

Curation Center

Curation room

Examining artifacts

OVERVIEW

Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) Albany comprises 3,570 acres between state Routes 82 and 19 in Georgia. The mission of MCLB Albany is to provide comprehensive logistics support to the Fleet Marine Force (FMF) and other customers for assigned operating and combat requirements through timely, efficient, effective, and proactive operations. The base provides comprehensive logistics support, including the rebuild and repair of ground-combat and combat-support equipment. The base also supports installations on the East Coast of the United States. MCLB Albany's sister installation is MCLB Barstow, California.

BRIEF HISTORY

At the end of the 1940s, MCLB Barstow was in place to provide logistics support for west coast Marine facilities, but the east coast Marine operations were in need of a logistics support base. The Korean War was something of a turning point in Marine logistics, as many of the same problems that occurred during World War II reappeared in Korea. The supply of Marine units on the front lines was still handled through a patchwork of Army, Air Force, and Navy operations.

The establishment of MCLB Albany was the result of a 2-year location search conducted in the early 1950s. The requirements for the site were level topography, a location convenient to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, and good rail and highway transportation.

What is now MCLB Albany was officially established on 1 March 1952, as the Marine Corps Depot of Supplies. The base was initially under the command of Brigadier General R. P. Coffman and consisted of a small contingent of Marines headquartered in a number of temporary buildings. None of these original buildings have been retained.

The establishment of MCLB Albany may have been inspired by mobilization for the 1950–1953 Korean War, but Albany did not play a role in the Korean War effort, because it was not in full operation until after the war's end. The years 1952–1954 were a time of rapid construction for MCLB Albany, as a variety of facilities were built to establish a fully functional

MCLB Albany, GA

Archaeological Site 9DU5

Aerial image of archaeological site on MCLB Albany.

MCLB Albany

Dubber's Oak, named for Col. A.E. Dubber, is a 100-year oak near the entrance to MCLB Albany. Dubber, a Marine engineer and the ROICC during the time the base was built, insisted that the builders preserve as many trees as possible, and that the headquarters building be aligned on the large oak at the front gate.

logistics base. By early 1954, the administrative facilities and warehouses were sufficiently complete for the base to assume supply support for Marines east of the Rocky Mountains and in the Atlantic area. The installation was renamed Marine Corps Supply Center Albany on 29 July 1954. The base managed supplies at storage and issue locations for the Marines in the eastern United States, the Caribbean, and the Mediterranean areas.

Albany continued its vital role as a Marine logistics center through the early 1960s and during the years of major U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War from 1965 to 1973. With the end of the Vietnam War and the economic slowdown of the late 1970s, widespread military spending cuts occurred. However, in some ways, MCLB Albany benefited from this trend. The Albany installation was re-designated as Marine Corps Logistical Base Atlantic on 1 April 1976. At this time the Marine Corps Supply Activity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was closed, and Philadelphia's inventory control, financial management, procurement, and technical support functions were transferred to Albany. On 1 November 1978, Albany was given its current name, MCLB Albany. From this time on, logistics support functions for Marine Corps ground weapons systems was performed at MCLB Albany.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources managed by MCLB Albany include an archaeological site that is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a series of Cold War-era barracks, and a 100-year live oak tree known as "Dubber's Oak." The tree was placed on the Georgia Landmark and Historic Tree Register in November 2001 for its unique history and circumstances and its significance to the history of the City of Albany, Dougherty County, and the State of Georgia.

The Cold-War-era barracks are considered National Register-eligible under the terms of a nationwide Program Comment. Because this agreement includes up-front mitigation for these resources, MCLB Albany may renovate or rehabilitate the barracks without further review or consultation. Evaluation of other Cold-War-era buildings and structures is ongoing.

The installation has completed archaeological surveys of its unpaved acreage and has evaluated all buildings and structures built before 1960. Consultation with Native American tribes in the region has been initiated regarding the known eligible site; however, MCLB Albany plans to preserve the site in place for the foreseeable future.

OVERVIEW

Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii consists of eight properties that collectively cover an area of 4,646 acres. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Kaneohe Bay (1) was redesignated as MCB Hawaii on 15 April 1994 as part of the consolidation of all Marine Corps installations and landholdings in Hawai'i under a single command. The Marine Corps installation at Kāne'ohe Bay became the headquarters for MCB Hawaii and the following areas were designated as "Special Areas": Marine Corps Training Area Bellows (2), Waikane Valley Impact Area (3), Camp H.M. Smith (4), Pu'uloa Training Facility (5), Manana Housing Area (6), Pearl City Annex (7), and Molokai Training Support Facility (8).

The mission of MCB Hawaii is to maintain facilities and provide services that support readiness and global projection of operating forces of III Marine Expeditionary Force (Hawaii), and other activities and units designated by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

BRIEF MILITARY HISTORY

In November 1887, with the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty that provided the United States with exclusive use of Pearl Harbor as a coaling and repair station, the U.S. military obtained its initial installation in the Hawaiian Islands. After the annexation of Hawai'i as a Territory of the United States in 1898, permanent bases were established in the Islands. The Navy expanded its ship repair facilities at Pearl Harbor and began to develop wharves and shore-side facilities there. The first permanent garrison of Marines arrived in 1904. In 1909 Congress appropriated funds to construct a Marine Barracks and in 1914 the Marines moved into this complex at Pearl Harbor.

Work commenced on the Naval Air Station (NAS) at Kaneohe and MCAS Ewa in the late 1930s. NAS Kaneohe, originally planned as a seaplane base. Expanded in size and scope as World War II loomed. Several of the original buildings on the base, including the hangars, were designed by the office of noted American architect Albert Kahn (1869-1942), who was best known for his work with concrete industrial structures and was the foremost industrial architect of his time. NAS Kaneohe was activated in 1941.

MCB Hawaii Island of O'ahu

Aerial image of NAS Kaneohe, 1941

PBY patrol bomber burning at Naval Air Station Kaneohe, during the Japanese attack. (Official U.S. Navy photo.)

MCB Hawaii

Photo of NAS Kaneohe, 9 Dec 1941, after Japanese air raid

Hangar 1 as it appears today. (USMC photo by Cpl Richard Mattingly)

The United States entered World War II on 7 December 1941, with the Japanese attack on the Island of Oʻahu. The war in the Pacific lasted for almost 4 years. During this time, Hawaiʻi became an armed camp serving as a major logistics and training complex for the war in the Pacific. It was during this time that the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific was established. At the peak, over 600,000 acres of land were devoted to supporting the war effort. This is approximately three times the area presently under military control.

With the conclusion of World War II, a general cutback of military operations occurred in Hawaiʻi. In 1949, NAS Kaneohe was decommissioned, and the Navy made the land available for lease. All equipment and furniture on the base was moved to NAS Barber's Point on the western side of Oʻahu, and staffing at Kāneʻohe was significantly reduced. The Korean War in 1950 momentarily halted this reduction in force. On 15 January 1952, the former NAS Kaneohe came to life again, this time under the direction of the Marine Corps. It was commissioned MCAS Kaneohe, and included not only the former NAS, but also the eastern portion of the peninsula formerly known as Fort Hase. Camp Smith became Marine Corps property in 1956.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Each of the properties comprising MCB Hawaii has a rich history, reflecting not only the activities of the U.S. military in the 20th century, but centuries of land use by the Hawaiian people.

MCB Hawaii—Kaneohe Bay

The Mōkapu Peninsula, home to MCB Hawaii, is in the moku (district) of Koʻolaupoko and is divided into two ahupuaʻa (traditional native Hawaiian land divisions), Heʻeia and Kāneʻohe. The Mōkapu Peninsula is an area of legendary significance with many associated legends of Hawaiian origins; these legends call out the importance of not only the peninsula, but a number of specific landforms (fishponds, Pyramid Rock, Ulupaʻu crater) in Hawaiian traditions. Locales considered to be significant in legendary history for the Hawaiian people include the Kūwaʻaʻohe-Ulupaʻu Salt Works, Ulupaʻu-Mokumanu (Feeding the Shark God and the Sharks Cave), Pōhakupuka (Kūwaʻaʻohe Ulupaʻu boundary marker), Mōkapu–Heʻeia and Heleloa Dunes, and the Mōkapu Peninsula Fishpond Complex.

MCB Hawaii

Staff Judge Advocate (Building 215), designed by Albert Kahn and Associates, 1944 (Photo by Cpl R. Mattingly)

Fishpond Complex at MCB Hawaii, view from Kailua Town towards the bay

Heleloa Dune Complex, MCB Hawaii

Human remains were first recorded within MCB Hawaii in 1915, but it was not until 1938 when a detailed excavation of the He'eia Dunes led by Kenneth Emory yielded evidence of a substantial burial area. Mōkapu, comprising both the He'eia and Heleloa Dune complexes, has a long history of use as a burial area. Since 1915, activities at MCB Hawaii have resulted in the recovery of more than 1500 sets of human remains; these remains are being curated at the Bishop Museum pending reburial. All of the burials appear to be traditional, pre-Contact burials. Although most of the individuals were recovered from the three site clusters, there have been isolated finds throughout the Mōkapu Peninsula. Mōkapu Burial Area (including He'eia and Heleloa Dunes) is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The Fishpond Complex consists of Halekou, Kaluapuhi, Pa'akai, and Nu'upia fishponds, a sluice gate, and the southern Ulupa'u Beach dunes. Radiocarbon analyses date a portion of the complex at a probable age of 1010 ± 95 years before present. The Mōkapu Peninsula Fishpond Complex has been found eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

In addition to these traditional cultural properties, archaeological investigations within MCB Hawaii have identified more than 50 pre-Contact period Hawaiian sites, including several long-term habitation sites and numerous temporary habitation locales. Radiocarbon dating of these sites places initial Hawaiian occupation of the Mōkapu Peninsula as early as A.D. 1037.

The built environment at MCB Hawaii includes buildings and landscape features important for their association with military buildup in Hawai'i in advance of World War II, the events of 7 December 1941, and the subsequent use of Hawaiian military installations as logistics centers for the War in the Pacific. Notable among these resources is the complex consisting of Hangars 101, 103, and 104, the seaplane ramps, and portions of the parking apron, all of which were involved in the Japanese attack at NAS Kaneohe on 7 December 1941. Hangar 101, the seaplane ramps, and the parking apron were designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987. Hangars 103 and 104 are individually eligible for listing on the NRHP. Other significant buildings at MCB Hawaii include the administrative and support buildings and barracks designed by Albert Kahn, and the batteries and command post associated with the Harbor Defense Command.

MCB Hawaii

Battery Pennsylvania, located in the sea cliffs at Ulupaʻu, was constructed between 1943 and 1945. During World War II, the battery housed a 14-inch gun turret salvaged from the aft of the USS Arizona, which was sunk during the 7 December 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor.

Aiea Naval Hospital, 1949. The building today is the headquarters for the U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific at Camp Smith. (U.S. Navy Photo)

Camp Smith

Camp Smith lies in the ʻEwa District of Oʻahu. Native history describes the ʻEwa District as an important place for the aliʻi (royalty) of Oʻahu. Although the area was generally dry, it contained fresh water sources, fishponds, and taro pond fields. Extensive use of the area for sugar cane cultivation and cattle ranching has resulted in widespread disturbance, however, Camp Smith is considered to retain potential for buried archaeological deposits.

Two architectural resources at Camp Smith are considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. One is the Aiea Naval Hospital, also known as the Purple Heart Junction. It is a multi-wing, multi-story structure built in 1942, designed by Charles W. Dickey, and supervised by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. This structure was Dickey's last project before he passed away on 25 April 1942. Once the largest hospital outside of the continental U.S., This facility provided medical care and rehabilitation for thousands of people injured during World War II, including 6,000 patients from the Iwo Jima battle in 1945. The other structure, Building 306, is known as Shangri-La. This is a recreation pavilion constructed by the patients of the hospital as a rehabilitation project in 1943.

Puuloa Training Facility

Traditional accounts of Hawaiian legends identify the shore of Puʻuloa as the first place where human beings landed on Oʻahu. Puʻuloa is also reported to be the area where the chief Kahaʻi, grandson of Mōʻīkeha, an elder of the famous Oʻahu Chief Māʻilikūkahi, planted the first breadfruit (ʻulu) trees around the 12th century. The coastal coral plains of Honouliuli-Puʻuloa are believed to be the legendary "kula o Kaupeʻa" (plain of Kaupeʻa). This plain is said to be the realm of the homeless or wandering souls.

Most of the Puuloa Training Facility has been leveled by bulldozing. There are, however, several areas that are considered to have some archaeological potential. There are three bunkers and one building that appear to meet the age criteria for eligibility to the National Register. These need to be evaluated for historic significance.

Waikane Valley Impact Area

Hawaiian traditions hold that Waiʻkāne is a place of sanctuary and ceremonial cleansing (a.k.a. puʻuhonua). Seven cultural sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the Waiʻkāne Valley Impact Area:

MCB Hawaii

In this 1928 photograph from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Topographer George Stanley Druhot is working with a tripod, planetable, and alidade at Kahekili Leap, west of Mōkapu Point on the island of Oʻahu in Hawaiʻi. (Photo by Henry Matsuda.)

Beach and dunes at Marine Corps Training Area Bellows

- Two of the sites (1078 and 2880) are associated with traditional irrigated taro cultivation. Site 1078 is listed on the NRHP.
- Site 2889 has been identified as the Kamaka family shrine dedicated to the god Lono.
- Site 6651 is a natural spring in Waiʻkāne Valley. It has been identified by several informants as the legendary spring Wai-a-Kāne (Water of Kāne) that was supposed to have been dug by the god Kāne for Paliuli, the sister of Pele.

No buildings or structures exist within the Waikane Valley Impact Area.

Marine Corps Training Area Bellows (MCTAB)

Traditional information is limited for the Waimānalo area. One account connected to the area refers to Haununāniho Puʻuhouna, a small hill, which is said to have been a place of importance in traditional legends of the area. When battles were being fought, if one felt that there was no chance of victory, he could flee to this hill and his life would be spared. Everyone was aware of the sacredness of the area. Cultural sites identified within MCTAB include:

- Hill of Haununāniho (location of a puʻuhonua or traditional place of refuge) (Site 50-80-15-383);
- Subsurface cultural deposits and extensive human burials (Site 50-80-15-4851);
- Bellows Dune Site and three areas of nearby excavations (Site 50-80-15-4852);
- Complex of structures including two platforms interpreted as temples (Site 50-80-15-4858).

The Bellows Dune Site is listed in the NRHP. The other three sites listed above have been found to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

MCTAB has undergone extensive mechanical disturbance resulting from construction activities; however, a number of areas continue to be considered as having high or moderate potential for preservation of archaeological deposits or human remains.

Historic structures at MCTAB include the revetments for B-17s, Pursuit Planes, and repair that were constructed following the Japanese attack on Bellows Airfield on 7 December 1941.

OVERVIEW

Marin Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune, proudly known as the "Home of Expeditionary Forces in Readiness," has 14 miles of Atlantic Coast frontage providing superb amphibious access to 153,439 acres of property, including 26,000 acres of water. Camp Lejeune is named in honor of Lieutenant General John A. Lejeune, 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps. Included in Camp Lejeune are more than 475 miles of roads, 49 miles of railroad, and 7,000 buildings supporting approximately 139,000 Marines, Sailors, retirees, family members, and civilian employees.

MCB Camp Lejeune is a premier national defense asset that offers a unique combination of ocean, coastal, riverine, inland, and airspace training areas. Camp Lejeune directly supports the combat readiness and training effectiveness of our nation's most rapid response force, the II Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF). In addition to the frontline operational forces of Marine Forces Atlantic, the base supports the Training and Education Command schools, Marine Corps Air Station New River, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Joint Maritime Special Missions Training Center, and reserve units from other services.

BRIEF HISTORY

In summer 1940, then Major General Thomas Holcomb, Marine Corps Commandant, ordered Major John C. McQueen to "select a pilot…get a plane… and find us a training center." As they circled over the Onslow County, North Carolina coast, the major and his pilot saw below them 14 miles of undeveloped beach and vast inland acreage of mostly forest, bereft of any large amount of urban or industrial development. The location provided the only remaining beach on the east coast where two divisions could be landed abreast and move inland. It was an ideal area for training, maneuvering large formations, artillery firing, and the construction of a major facility. On 30 December 1940 Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox approved the New River area as the site for the East Coast divisional training center. On 1 May 1941 LtCol. William P.T. Hill was ordered to establish and assume command of the base, then known as Marine Barracks New River, N.C. His original headquarters

MCB Camp Lejeune, NC

Parachute Training Building

Building H-1, Former Naval Hospital

MCB Camp Lejeune

Base Theatre

Major General John A. Lejeune

was located at Montford Point; in August 1942, it was moved to Building 1 at Hadnot Point, where it remains today.

Near the end of 1942, the base was named Camp Lejeune in honor of the 13th Commandant and Commanding General of the 2d Army Division in World War I, MajGen. John A. Lejeune.

Lt. Colonel Hill and the Quartermaster, Brigadier General Seth Williams, were instrumental in the layout and design of the New River base, and much of Camp Lejeune's built environment still bears the stamp of their influence. It was Hill, for instance, who proposed the Neocolonial style of architecture that prevails at Camp Lejeune. In planning Camp Lejeune, the Marine Corps sought to create a facility that could accommodate every aspect of Marine training during the immediate global crisis and for a long time thereafter. Because of this objective and the short span of time during which the base was planned and constructed, the buildings of Camp Lejeune largely reflect a single design concept achieved mainly through the repetition of certain construction materials, building types, and one or two architectural themes throughout the base.

Between 1942 and 1943, the U.S. Naval Hospital New River (Building H-1) and its associated structures were constructed on a 144-acre tract on the tip of Hadnot Point. The hospital was redesignated U.S. Naval Hospital Camp Lejeune on 1 November 1944. After construction of a new naval hospital in the late 1980s, the original hospital became the headquarters for the Command Element, II MEF; 2nd Marine Division; and II MEF Augmentation Command Element.

For the late 1942 to early 1943 expansion of Camp Lejeune, the architectural theme had to be modified because of shortages of steel and wood. Out of necessity, the architects created a different type of construction for many of the new projects after October 1942. Called the "Montford Point style" because of the concentration of the design in that part of the base, this construction type "owes its character largely to the materials and skills which were available for the project…" including hollow tiled walls, stucco, and openings trimmed with brick. In this type of architecture, certain features of the original brick design were retained, such as windows, doors, roof shape and pitch, floor plans, and ornamental details.

Since the founding of the Marine Corps in 1775, no African-Americans had served in the Corps other than a few during the American Revolution. African-Americans had a long history of service in the Navy, but between 1922 and 1942 the Navy restricted their enlistment except as stewards or messmen. By early 1942, it had become apparent that the exclusion of African Americans from the Marine Corps was about to end. In April 1942, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox advised the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard that they would soon be required to accept African-Americans for service in capacities other than messmen. In April 1942, the Montford Point area of the camp was designated as the first Marine Corps training camp for African-American recruits.

The Montford Point area now serves a crucial role in the follow-on training of thousands of Marines every year, including the Marine Corps Service Support School, Staff Non-Commissioned Officer Academy, and Military Police academy. After the walls of segregation came down, it was named in honor of SgtMaj. Gilbert "Hashmark" Johnson and the Marine Corps Service Support Schools was located there.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

MCB Camp Lejeune's cultural heritage extends more than 9,000 years. The archaeological record at the installation consists of over 1,200 prehistoric and colonial era through 19th century settlement sites, several of which are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Camp Lejeune manages eight historic districts made up of 188 historic buildings. Constructed during the mobilization of the Marine Corps for World War II, many of Camp Lejeune's buildings and developed areas remain as they were originally constructed, retaining a high degree of architectural integrity. Camp Lejeune and the satellite facilities at Camp Geiger, Camp Johnson, Stone Bay, and the Greater Sandy Run Training Area have historic value that goes beyond their national strategic importance.

Since 2002, the Camp Lejeune Cultural Resources Management Program has received the Secretary of Navy Environmental Award for Cultural Resources Management three times. The American Cultural Resources Association awarded Camp Lejeune with the 2008 Quality Product Award for the publication "Semper Fidelis, A Brief History of Onslow County, North Carolina, and Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune." This outreach publication provides a narrative history of the installation, from the prehistory of the area, through the World War II origins of the base, and up to present operations. Camp Lejeune also collects and preserves oral histories of individuals who have served at or have in other ways been associated with this Marine Corps base since its establishment on North Carolina's New River in May 1941.

These efforts are part of a series of projects initiated by Camp Lejeune to manage its archaeological and historical resources; to educate assigned Marines on the proud heritage of the base; and to increase public appreciation of Camp Lejeune, its place in the local community, and its contributions to the Marine Corps and the nation.

MCB Camp Lejeune

Montford Point Marines, May 1943

Camp Johnson, today

OVERVIEW

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Cherry Point is the largest MCAS on the East Coast supporting the operations of the 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW). Situated on the south side of the Neuse River in Craven County, North Carolina, MCAS Cherry Point consists of 28,000 acres comprising seven widely dispersed properties and bombing ranges: (1) Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field Bogue, (2) Marine Corps Outlying Field Atlantic, (3) Piney Island Bombing Range (BT- 11), (4) Cat Island, (5) Maw Point, (6) Pamlico Point, and (7) Brant Island Shoal Bombing Range (BT-9).

MCAS Cherry Point's mission is to maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of the 2d MAW or units thereof, and other activities and units as designated by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. It is a primary aviation supply point and hosts the Fleet Readiness Center East (FRC-East). FRC-East performs a complete range of rework operations on designated weapons systems, accessories, aviation equipment, and planes.

BRIEF HISTORY

Permanent European settlement of North Carolina began during the 1650s. In 1696, Bath County was organized along the banks of Pamlico Sound, and included the area that today is known as Craven County. The first recorded exploration of the area occurred in 1700. The first large settlement, called Neuse-Bern, was established in 1710; this town was later renamed "New Bern" by English settlers in the region. The regional economy focused on agriculture through the 1780s, when the focus turned to the naval stores industry. Extensive long-leaf pine forests were exploited for tar and pitch that were used primarily in ship building. At MCAS Cherry Point, the legacy of this industry consists of more than 100 tar kilns.

North Carolina joined the Confederacy on 20 May 1861. On 12 March 1862, Union ships entered the Neuse River, anchored off the mouth of Slocum Creek and began bombarding the shore. After landing

MCAS Cherry Point, NC

World War II line up of aircraft at MCAS Cherry Point. The 2008 footprint of hangars and buildings are outlined for reference.

Phase II test cell opening at MCAS Cherry Point.

MCAS Cherry Point

Representative Phase II test cell at MCAS Cherry Point. Archaeological investigations are ongoing for those sites that require further work to determine eligibility for the National Register.

unchallenged, Union troops occupied New Bern for the remainder of the war.

Economic recovery after the Civil War was slow. Lumbering gradually replaced the naval stores industry as the mainstay of the local economy. Heavily forested, most of the area that would become MCAS Cherry Point supported this industry.

The advent of World War II transformed Craven County drastically. On 9 July 1941, Congress authorized $15 million for land acquisition and construction of the main station. Construction started on 11 August 1941; the station was activated on 18 August 1941 as Cunningham Field. Re-designated as MCAS Cherry Point on 1 December 1941, the station was officially commissioned on 20 May 1942.

The 3d MAW was commissioned on 10 November 1942 under command of LtCol C.R. Freeman. Between September 1943 and April 1944, the 3rd MAW deployed to the Pacific Theater. The 9th MAW was commissioned to fill the void. On 21 September 1944, Marine Corps Air Bases General Order 1-1944 assigned the 9th MAW Commander BGen Lewis G. Merritt the title and additional duty of Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Air Bases,(the precursor to Marine Corps Air Bases East). The 9th MAW was deactivated at Cherry Point in March 1946 and, in April of that year, the 2nd MAW relocated to its present home at MCAS Cherry Point under the command of BGen Harold Campbell. MCAS Cherry Point experienced additional growth during the Cold War, extending runways and constructing new warehouses and hangars.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources at MCAS Cherry Point consist predominantly of archaeological sites. The majority of the main installation and its outlying properties have been subject to intensive archaeological survey, resulting in the identification of more than 80 archaeological sites. Four of these sites have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register and seven have been determined not eligible for listing; the remaining sites are scheduled for evaluation. Evaluations of historic buildings and structures at MCAS Cherry Point have concluded that none are eligible for listing in the National Register. A programmatic agreement is in place with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office for the Grants Landing Officers Housing Area Historic District.

OVERVIEW

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort lies in Beaufort County, South Carolina, approximately 50 miles southwest of Charleston and 40 miles northeast of Savannah, Georgia. The majority of MCAS Beaufort (5,841 acres) is east of U.S. Highway 21 and contains core administrative buildings, training facilities and centers, Merritt Field, and the Pine Grove housing area. The Laurel Bay housing area (1,068 acres) lies 3 miles west of the air station and contains 1,098 privately managed family housing units.

MCAS Beaufort also manages the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in McIntosh County, Georgia. TBR is a Class A controlled range covering 5,183 acres, most of which are forested. TBR contains scorable targets for bombs, rockets, and strafing. The range is used by the Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Army, and Georgia Air National Guard. Range operations are managed by the Combat Readiness Training Center. The range contains a small administrative and maintenance area. The majority of the range is undeveloped.

MCAS Beaufort hosts all active duty USMC F/A-18 air operations on the East Coast, assigned to Marine Aircraft Group (MAG) 31. The mission of MCAS Beaufort is to provide support as an operation base for MAG-31 and the support units. MAG-31 is one of the largest aircraft groups and includes approximately 4,200 Marines and Sailors. The mission of the MAG-31 is to conduct anti-air-warfare and offensive air support operation in support of Fleet Marine Forces from advanced bases, expeditionary airfields, or aircraft carriers and conduct such other air operations as directed.

MCAS Beaufort, SC

Class "C" Maintenance Hanger during construction

BRIEF HISTORY

Prior to its acquisition by the military, the area now enclosed in MCAS Beaufort was a commercial airfield owned by Beaufort County. As a result of expanded military production and the exigencies of fighting a two-front war, the United States required additional Atlantic Coast shore facilities for naval aircraft, which led the Commander of the Navy to approve the Beaufort County site on 13 September 1942, for the creation of a naval air station. The Civil Aeronautics Authority and Beaufort County officials had earlier agreed to develop airport facilities approximately 5 miles northwest of the town of Beaufort in the vicinity of Burton. Originally 1,357 acres, Naval Air Station (NAS) Beaufort was commissioned 15 June 1943. A training base under Operational Training Command in Pursuit Type Aircraft, the station also supported escort missions and antisubmarine patrols in the Atlantic Ocean.

After the war, the Navy determined that the station was surplus and transferred it to the Commander, Naval Air Base, Sixth Naval District. On 1 April 1946, the station was disestablished.

In 1954, after nearly 4 years of military planning, the Federal Government reacquired the property and an additional 800 acres to develop an auxiliary landing

MCAS Beaufort

Tabby Wall site, MCAS Beaufort

Detail of Tabby construction

field. The Chief of Naval Operations designated the former NAS a Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field on 1 January 1955, and placed it under the administrative control of MCAS Cherry Point. The Beaufort facilities were elevated to the status of Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station on 30 June 1955. Marine Air Base Squadron 32 was the first operational squadron at the installation, arriving in August 1957.

The area that would become the Laurel Bay Housing Area was acquired under Civil Action 6107. The declaration of the taking was filed March 1957 with U.S. District Judge Ashton H. Williams, who ruled that the then-current landowners had to vacate the premises by 31 May 1957. The Laurel Bay Housing Area was owned predominantly by Julius A. and Rita K. White (960 acres). One thousand single-family units were constructed in 1958 and 1959 in the Laurel Bay Housing Area. The Federal Government took possession of the acreage on 6 November 1958. In addition, 176 units, 22 singles and 154 duplexes, were erected at Pine Grove 1 and 2 housing areas on the main station in 1957. Laurel Bay also contained a 157-space mobile home park.

During the 1960s and early 1970s, additional operational, maintenance, and community support facilities were constructed both within the main air station complex and at Laurel Bay. Two major units were assigned to MCAS Beaufort. MAG-32 was stationed at Beaufort from 1957 to 1975 (when the unit was transferred to MCAS Cherry Point) and MAG-31 transferred to Beaufort from MCAS Miami in 1961 and is still present.

At the conclusion of the Cold War, MCAS Beaufort had expanded from its initial 1,357 acres to enclose more than 6,520 acres of land and was the only airfield in the United States where large-scale air attack and air defense training could be held from the sea, across a defended coastline, and into an interior land mass.

TBR was originally owned by the Navy and operated by Naval Air Station Glynco until 1972. The range was acquired by the U.S. Marine Corps in 1981. The Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, Army, and the Georgia Air National Guard combined, fly more than 3,000 training flights each year.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

MCAS Beaufort

The specific location of MCAS Beaufort reflects the varied environmental character of the region.

MCAS Beaufort

Cultural Resources display panels, MCAS Beaufort Headquarters

Native American consultation meeting, 2002

Situated on a low-lying peninsula supporting thick stands of pine trees, MCAS Beaufort is flanked on the south by the brackish waters of Albergottie Creek, on the east by Brickyard Creek and extensive tidal marshes, and on the north by Mulligan Creek. The subsistence opportunities offered by the varied environmental zones of the region served as a magnet for aboriginal settlement, judging by the relatively large number of prehistoric sites identified on the base. The geographical location of MCAS Beaufort also made it a desirable location for plantations, farms, and homesteads during the historic period.

Cultural resources at MCAS Beaufort consist entirely of archaeological sites. Evaluations of buildings and structures have indicated that none are eligible for listing in the National Register, and no significant historic landscapes have been identified. MCAS Beaufort has established consulting relations with 15 Native American tribes.

The majority of MCAS Beaufort and Laurel Bay has been surveyed, resulting in the identification of more than 180 archaeological sites, primarily on MCAS Beaufort. The Tabby Ruin or Tabby Wall site (38BU1431) was listed on the National Register in 1997. Eleven other sites, including prehistoric, historic, and multicomponent deposits, have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Tabby Wall site lies along the Broad River at the Laurel Bay Housing Area. Research indicated that the site was the location of the Woodward Plantation, owned by the Barnwell family, who also owned the Laurel Bay Plantation to the south. Historic research indicates that the long tabby wall formed much of the property line between the Woodward and Laurel Bay plantations.

The Laurel Bay Plantation (38BU1698), built between 1800 and 1814, survived the Civil War, but was gone by the early 1900s. While uncovering the brick foundations of the plantation house, archaeologists discovered that it was build upon the ruins of an earlier house that British soldiers destroyed during the American Revolution. The Laurel Bay Plantation house occupied high ground overlooking the Broad River. Man-made terraces and an earthen ramp below the house are possibly the remains of formal gardens.

Townsend Bombing Range (TBR)

Surveys of TBR were completed by 1998. The target areas were excluded from survey because of the high potential for unexploded ordnance. Fourteen sites, including isolated finds, were recorded. None of the sites was determined eligible for the National Register. Other than a small administrative compound that contains a viewing and control tower, administrative building, and garages, no buildings are located on the property. These structures, constructed when the range began operation in 1972, will be evaluated when they reach 50 years of age

OVERVIEW

Parris Island is perhaps the most name-recognized recruit training facility in the world. Officially known as Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island (MCRDPI), the facility provides reception, processing, and training of enlisted males recruited in the Eastern Recruiting Region (ERR), and all enlisted females. Located in South Carolina, the 8,037-wide depot also directs recruiting in the ERR.

Parris Island's primary mission can be summed up as "We Make Marines." This transformation begins in local communities where recruiters seek out potential recruits who meet the Corps' high standards. When these young men and women arrive for training, a cohesive community of Marines, Sailors, and civilians work together to provide the instruction, guidance, tools, facilities, and infrastructure they need to progress through a demanding and intensive training program that molds them into United States Marines and instills within them the core values of honor, courage, and commitment.

BRIEF HISTORY

Parris Island protrudes into Port Royal Sound, one of the best natural harbors along the southeastern coast. This rich maritime environment attracted Native Americans for more than 6,000 years. The desire to control Port Royal Sound also drew the attention of Europeans soon after they arrived in North America. In the mid 1500s, Parris Island was chosen as the site for some of the earliest colonial attempts in what would later become the United States.

By the 1720s, colonial British plantations were established on Parris Island. From the 1750s to the Revolution, indigo, which was used for blue dye, was the island's most profitable crop. Starting in the 1790s, Sea Island cotton took over this role, and by the 1820s, it was the region's most lucrative crop. The fine fabric only Sea Island cotton could produce generated enormous wealth for area planters. Slaves, necessary to operate the large plantations, were the majority population on Parris Island from the 1740s onward. By the 1860s, slaves made up about 90 percent of the local population.

MCRD Parris Island, SC

Parris Island's National Register-listed District, seen in this 1920s photograph, encompasses the core of the Depot's historic military landscape.

The Dry Dock serviced some of the fleet's largest vessels, such as the USS *Indiana* (BB-1).

MCRD Parris Island

Authorized in 1878, a lighthouse operated on Parris Island until 1912. The rear beacon utilized a locomotive headlight hoisted atop a 120 foot tower each night. The rear beacon's oil house is the only surviving element of the lighthouse complex.

MCRDPI maintains a very proactive heritage tourism outreach program. A walking trail in the National Historic Landmark allows visitors to learn and enjoy both the historic and natural environment of Parris Island.

Slaves worked the fields of Parris Island continuously until the fall of 1861 when Union forces occupied the region. Northern missionaries soon arrived and began to school the former slaves in leading free and independent lives. Carving out new communities from the pre-war plantations, the Freedmen farms dominated the landscape until the Government began purchasing properties in the 1880s.

In 1882, the Navy established a station on Parris Island and in 1895, completed a dry dock to service the nation's fleet. A detachment of Marines arrived in 1891 to provide security, but the Navy later moved its operations to Charleston, South Carolina. By 1901, the base was virtually abandoned except for Marines who remained to guard the facilities. In 1909, command fell to a Marine Lieutenant Colonel who oversaw an officer's training school, and for a brief period in 1910, a recruit depot. Later the island transformed into a naval Disciplinary Barracks, operated by Marines. In 1915, the naval station was turned over entirely to the Corps. Through World War I, recruit training occurred alongside African-American family farms that survived from the Reconstruction era, but these were finally removed in 1938 as a result of preparations for World War II. Since then, the depot has encompassed all of Parris Island, and the primary mission remains focused on making new Marines.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The long history of Parris Island has left a rich cultural legacy. Along with numerous prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, the island, affectionately called the "Cradle of the Corps," also contains a diverse military landscape chronicling the development of the Marine Corps from the late 19th century to today.

Within the surrounding Beaufort County, there is evidence of Paleoindian presence, but confirmed American Indian occupations of Parris Island begin in the Archaic Period. There are also numerous sites from the Woodland and Mississippian periods documented on depot lands, as well as a large Post-Contact site known as St. Ellens. English explorers visiting that village in the 1660s noted unmistakable signs of a

continued Spanish influence among the Indians. This site is now a component of Parris Island's premier cultural resource, the Charlesfort-Santa Elena National Historic Landmark.

The Charlesfort-Santa Elena archaeological site, location of two 16th-century colonies, was dedicated as a National Historic Landmark in 2001. Archaeological remains, preserved largely intact, include at least five forts dating from 1562 to 1587, a town site, and what is believed to be the oldest European-style pottery kiln in the United States.

French Huguenots, under Jean Ribault, landed on the southern tip of Parris Island in 1562. They built Charlesfort to secure their claim in the New World, but Ribault's men abandoned the isolated outpost in 1563. To prevent further intrusions into Spanish-claimed areas, in 1566, Spain established Santa Elena over the ruins of the deserted French Charlesfort. Serving as the capital of La Florida for a decade, the colony thrived for 20 years before the Spanish withdrew to St. Augustine in 1587 under fear of attack by an English fleet.

Subject of archaeological inquiry since the 1850s, the Charlesfort-Santa Elena site has been further investigated since the 1970s by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). Working closely with Parris Island's cultural resources staff, SCIAA's cooperative partnership with the Marine Corps has added greatly to our knowledge of a neglected colonial period of American history and has helped us better understand the site to ensure its long-term protection and preservation.

Other important cultural resources on Parris Island include numerous historic structures. The oldest surviving construction is the restored oil house, which serviced a lighthouse complex operating on the island from the 1880s until 1912. Reminders of the depot's long military presence include the massive naval dry-dock now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Also listed is a Historic District encompassing Quarters 1, the commanding officer's home built in 1884, a band stand, and several buildings relating to the Navy's dry-dock facility, all of which took on important roles as the Marine Corps assumed full control of the depot and transformed it into today's recruit training facility.

MCRD Parris Island

Profile of a 16th century Spanish well uncovered at the Charlesfort-Santa Elena National Historic Landmark on Parris Island.

Excavators revealed the outline of a bastian of the 1570s Spanish Fort San Felipe.

The foundation of Santa Elena's kiln are the oldest European-style pottery kiln remains ever uncovered in the United States.

OVERVIEW

Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico occupies the southeastern part of Prince William County, the northern margins of Stafford County, and the eastern edge of Fauquier County. The United States Marine Corps began acquiring land in 1918, establishing a base between the present location of Route 1 and the Potomac; this portion of the base is known as Mainside. The Marine Corps acquired the larger western portion of MCB Quantico during World War II, and for this reason, it is known as the Guadalcanal side of the base. After that, the base measured almost 14 miles from east to west and as much as 9-3/4 miles from north to south, 59,368 acres.

The base is home to the Marine Corps Combat Development Command, which develops the doctrine, tactics, techniques, equipment, training, and education employed by the Marine Corps in all warfighting areas. All Marine Corps officers undergo training in infantry tactics and leadership at The Basic School at MCB Quantico.

BRIEF HISTORY

As the Great War in Europe loomed, the Marine Corps sought an east coast facility with access to transportation. With a railroad station and steamer wharf, Quantico filled the bill. The Department of Navy leased a large tract of land in spring 1917 and purchased it in 1918. This initial perimeter of the base is called Mainside. A large complex of temporary barracks sprang up. World War I was a turning point in the history of the United States Marine Corps as it fielded a major land force in Europe. The temporary buildings were replaced with permanent construction in the post-war years, and Generals John LeJeune and Smedley Butler built a program of education and training that was in keeping with the Marine Corps' expanded role in warfare.

Soon an airfield, Brown Field, was established at the mouth of Chopawamsic Creek, and it became the cradle of Marine Corps aviation. For this project, the airfield was enlarged, and the outlet of the creek was diverted to the south. The project was completed in the late 1920s, and the airfield was renamed Turner Field. This Marine Corps Air Facility is still used by HMX-1,

MCB Quantico, VA

This postcard makes use of the Devil Dogs moniker. Quantico is still being used as a U.S. Marine Corps Training Camp, which points to its temporary status. (Images of America, Quantico, 2003)

The Marine Flying Field, circa 1919, was quickly becoming the focal point of Marine aviation, as evidenced by the assortment of aircraft on the flightline adjacent to the new hangars. (Images of America, Quantico, 2003)

the presidential helicopter unit. The northeastern part of Mainside contains residential and administrative areas; the south side has ordnance ranges.

In 1942, approximately 50,000 acres south of Chopawamsic Creek and west of Route 1 were acquired; the latter became known as the Guadalcanal side of the base. This land acquisition was a drastic measure necessary for meeting the demands that World War II placed on the Marine Corps. The action resulted in the eviction of more than 300 families, who were often given less than a month to gather their belongings and establish new lives.

Since the end of World War II, the development of the Northern Virginia area has accelerated. MCB Quantico has also rapidly evolved. It is no longer just a simple field training area for Marines, but also a sophisticated research and development facility. Research and training facilities for the Marine Corps have rapidly expanded on Mainside, and on the Guadalcanal side the facilities for the FBI Academy have also expanded. A number of the older buildings, including some of those in the historic district, have been demolished because they are not adequate for current and future needs. Others have been modified through adaptive re-use to maintain their original appearance while being upgraded to meet the Marine Corps mission.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

While the training activities aboard Quantico have made it the crossroads of the Marine Corps, the geographic position of this region has made it a crossroads of history. MCB Quantico has been conducting archaeological surveys since 1990. Human habitation in the Quantico area spans more than 10,000 years. Archaeologists have recorded over 400 sites on the base, but much of the area has yet to be surveyed. On average, about 1 in 20 archaeological sites recorded yields significant finds.

American Indian sites dating from 10,000 to 400 years ago include hunting and gathering sites, short- and long-term camps, and homesteads. Historic records indicate that many different tribes inhabited or visited the lower Potomac River area. American Indian cultural diversity was evident in this area before contact with Europeans, which is exemplified by the diversity of artifacts and pottery types and decoration. Captain John Smith sought mineral riches, and in 1608, guides led him to a place where today, Interstate

MCB Quantico

Building 17 (1935)

Iron Mike (1918), old Base Headquarters (1920)

Buildings 2008 left, and 2006 right (1931)

MCB Quantico

Building 2105 Maintenance Hanger/Control Tower (1934)

95 crosses Chopawamsic Creek. Native peoples quarried a silvery substance in this location and used it as a pigment in body paint. Although continuing study has not found the exact location of the quarry, the mineral—a schistose stratum of Quantico slate—has a limited distribution. Its identification as the mineral Smith described clearly indicates where Smith traveled, and his voyages are now the subject of a National Historical Trail. The two locations he and his party visited at Quantico mark his furthest forays inland during these travels.

Historic archaeological sites on MCB Quantico include homesteads, mills, mines, and roads from the 17th through the 20th century. The site of the second Prince William County courthouse, in use from 1742 to 1759, is near Cedar Run in the western part of the base. Henry Lee, father of Revolutionary War hero Henry "Lighthorse-Harry" Lee, and grandfather of General Robert E. Lee, practiced law here as the colony prospered and expanded westward. On National Public Lands Day in 2007, volunteers erected a split rail fence and kiosk that houses an interpretive panel at the site. (The panel can be viewed online at www.hmdb.org-documents-CourthousePanel_final.pdf.) Nearer to the Potomac River, Chopawamsic Farm was the boyhood home of George Mason, who signed the Declaration of Independence, was the principle author the Virginia Bill of Rights, and served as Governor of Virginia. Across the base, sites like Berryman's Mill, Stafford Store, Horton's Store, and Missouri Mills/Chapman Plantation exhibit evidence of Virginia's rural industry and commerce in the 18th and 19th centuries. Archaeological studies have evaluated these sites as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and planning and protective measures keep them from harm.

During the Civil War, Quantico was key terrain in the 10-month struggle to control navigation on the Potomac River in 1861 and 1862. Associated sites include fortifications, and three major Civil War camp areas. These sites (44PW917, 44PW1412, and 44ST302), recently listed on the NRHP, include at least six regimental camps and retain intact features from huts, makeshift chimneys called California Stoves and other facilities such as magazines. Subsequent ground clearing has left no surface traces of the important Confederate gun batteries the camps supported, but electronic surveys have identified remnants of earthworks and magazines from Shipping Point Battery Number 1 at what is known as Hospital Point. The remains of a Confederate gunboat, the CSS George Page; two schooners captured by the Confederates; and one schooner burned by a Union Navy raiding party might still be in Quantico Creek. Later in the conflict, local roads served as avenues of approach for other campaigns. Burnsides' campaign

against Fredericksburg in 1862 bogged down in the hilly terrain in what became known as the Mud March. After Fredericksburg, the Confederate Cavalry under J.E.B. Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee infiltrated Union lines via the network of back roads on the Guadalcanal side of the base on their way to briefly capturing Dumfries and Fairfax Courthouse.

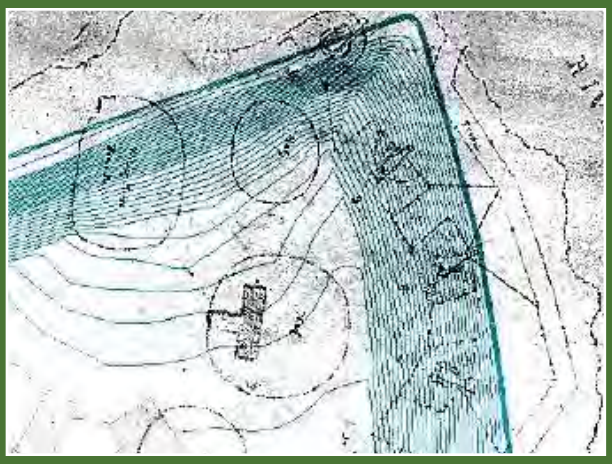
In recognition of the vital role that MCB Quantico played in developing the modern Marine Corps, buildings such as residential units, barracks, hangars, and warehouses were recorded and placed on the NRHP as a historic district in 2001. The Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District includes properties categorized under seven historic themes: Aviation, Education, First Permanent Construction, Lustron houses, the Naval Clinic, the African American Barracks, and Industrial. All but the 1949 Lustron houses and some of the industrial buildings dating to 1946–1948 were constructed from 1917 to 1945.

Owing to the variability of the archaeological record, its vast time span, and the crossroads history of the region, MCB Quantico has notified 16 federally recognized tribes of its intent to offer the opportunity to consult and to identify concerns about historic properties and those of religious and cultural significance to the tribes. These tribes include: the Seneca Nation of Indians, the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, the Tuscarora Nation, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca, the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, the Onondaga Indian Nation, the Oneida Indian Nation, the Cayuga Nation, the Delaware Nation, the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Shawnee Tribe, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Catawba Indian Tribe, the Cherokee Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians.

MCB Quantico has received responses from the Oneida Indian Nation, the Delaware Nation, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians and has provided these tribes with copies of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for their review together with copies of archaeological survey reports and collections when requested. MCB Quantico has also forwarded a copy of its ICRMP to the Virginia Council on Indians for comments from state-recognized tribes as nongovernmental organizations.

MCB Quantico

Monument and split rail fence at the site of the second Prince William County Courthouse (1742-1759)



Overlay of Confederate General Samuel French's draft of Shipping Point Battery #1, georeferenced on contemporary LiDar topographic contours (1861)

Late Archaic projectile point (circa 1500 B.C.) and archaeological field map

OVERVIEW

The Marine Barracks, at the intersection of 8th and I streets SE in Washington, D.C., is the nation's oldest continually active Marine Corps installation. The main portion of the post includes the Marine Corps Commandant's House, Headquarters and Service Company offices, Drum and Bugle Corps rehearsal hall, a row of five officer's quarters, and a modern service building that abuts the north end of the barracks. These structures form a quadrangle that encloses a rectangular parade ground. An additional parcel, consisting of modern housing units, lies to the southwest on 7th Street, between Virginia and L streets. Together, these parcels comprise 12 acres.

The mission of the Marine Barracks is to maintain a provisional infantry battalion to support ceremonial commitments, provide security at designated locations, conduct the primary distance education mission for the Marine Corps, prepare Marines for service in the operation forces and support contingency missions.

BRIEF HISTORY

In 1800, under orders from Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Stoddert, Commandant William Ward Burrows transferred his command from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C. After their arrival, the Marines set up camp first in Georgetown and later on E Street while their Commandant sought a site for a permanent barracks. In his search, Burrows was often accompanied by his friend, President Thomas Jefferson. The president desired a location that would allow the Marines to come to the defense of the Capitol and to provide support to the Navy Yard.

Once the site was selected and designs for the buildings approved, funds were appropriated from Congress for the construction. Because the $20,000 appropriated by Congress was insufficient to cover the costs of the proposed project, Marines did much of the construction work themselves. The project proceeded slowly because the Marines were called up to fight the Barbary pirates, and not until 1806 were the last bricks put in place. Meanwhile, in 1804, Commandant Burrows resigned because of poor health. His

Marine Barracks, Washington, DC

Marine Barracks, Washington, DC (Pictometry 2008)

Quarters 6, Home of the Commandant

Marine Barracks

Buildings 7 and 8, facing parade ground

successor, Franklin Wharton, became the first Commandant to occupy the Commandant's House.

Originally, the post consisted of the Commandant's House and a range of barracks on the west side of the parade ground. The post garrison gradually grew and between 1834 and 1900 a hospital, band hall, and shooting gallery were added. In 1900, however, following successive complaints from several Commandants about the inadequacy of the facilities, a sanitary commission recommended that all existing structures except the Commandant's House be replaced. The recommendation was carried out soon afterward, leaving only the Commandant's House remaining from the original post. As the only building remaining from the original post, it is the oldest continuously occupied public building in Washington, D.C.

Architects Hornblower and Marshall received the commission to design the new barracks, which were located along the east side of the parade ground. They also designed the band hall and may have designed the officers' quarters on the west side of the parade ground. The new construction was carried out between 1903 and 1907. Today, except for some changes in the Commandant's House, the post remains much as it appeared in 1910.

The Marine Corps Barracks served as Marine Corps Headquarters from 1801 to 1901. Here, recruits and officers were trained and vital decisions were made affecting Corps development. Troops quartered at the barracks played significant roles in the wars with the Barbary pirates, the War of 1812, the Seminole War, the capture of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, and the conquest of Cuba in the Spanish-American War. As American military might increased in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Marine Corps expanded in size, necessitating the transfer of the headquarters and the recruit and officer training facilities to more spacious quarters. In 1901, Marine headquarters were transferred to offices in downtown Washington, and in 1911, the barracks lost its recruit training function when a recruit depot was established at Parris Island.

As the home of the Marine Band and Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, which has played for every president since John Adams, the Marine Barracks witnessed a significant epoch in American musical history when John Phillip Sousa, the "March King," served as leader from 1880 to 1892. During his tenure, Sousa

Marine Barracks

Quarters 1 through 5, facing parade ground

Eastern Market excavation

Eastern Market excavation

wrote some of his most famous marches, including the "Washington Post March," one of the best-known instrumental pieces in the world at the time. The Marine Band is still stationed at the barracks and remains the official White House musical unit.

Over the years, the barracks' function has become increasingly ceremonial. The post consists of the Commandant's House; the headquarters of the Marine Band; and a contingent of crack Marines who perform various ceremonial duties at the White House, Arlington National Cemetery, and elsewhere. Security Company, Marine Barracks Washington, provides security for the president and first lady at Camp David, and select Barracks Guard Marines provide security at the White House Communications Agency at Anacostia Naval Station. The Marine Corps Institute, located at the Washington Naval Yard, provides the primary distance education mission of the Marine Corps.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

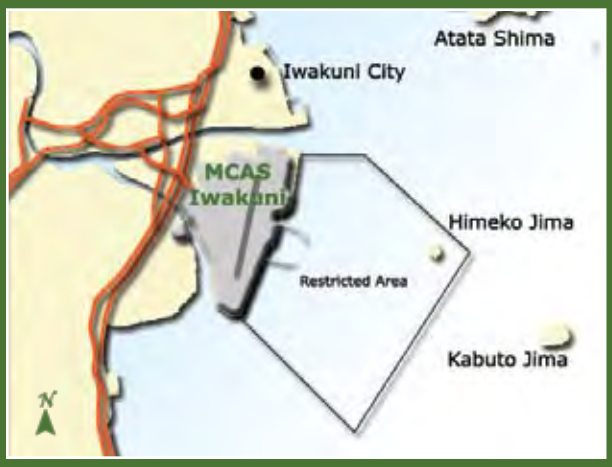
The Marine Barracks Washington is symbolic of the dedication and pride that have made the U.S. Marine Corps one of the world's most elite fighting forces. The primary buildings that comprise the Marine Corps Barracks–the Commandant's House, the barracks, the officer's quarters, and the band hall–were listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 11 May 1976. Shortly thereafter, the entire installation was declared a National Historic Landmark, an elite designation that few other properties in the United States have attained.

Between 1999 and 2003, Phase I and II archaeological surveys were completed for the Marine Barracks Annex at 7th and K streets, SE. These surveys discovered and excavated the architectural remains of the 19th century Eastern Branch Market near 6th and K streets. Findings were inventoried, and artifacts were recovered for appropriate curation. The site was protected from disturbance during construction of the Annex facilities. The architectural features have been capped with fill and will be preserved for potential future study. This effort earned the Marine Barracks the 2002 Defense Cultural Resources Management Award for small installations from the Secretary of the Navy.

OVERVIEW

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Iwakuni, Japan, is situated approximately 600 miles southwest of Tokyo. The station lies within the Nishiki River delta at Iwakuni City, at the eastern end of Yamaguchi Prefecture, the southern end of the main island of Japan. The city is backed by the mountains and fronted by the Seto Inland Sea, and its northern part adjoins Otake City in Hiroshima Prefecture. Running from east to west, the Nishiki River is vital to the 150,000+ residents and the large number of factories in the city.

MCAS Iwakuni is home to approximately half of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW) that is headquartered on Okinawa, elements of the 3rd Force Service Support Group, Fleet Air Wing 31 of the Japan Maritime Self Defense Force (JMSDF), and other units of JMSDF. At present the station has about 13,000 personnel, including Japanese national employees, and comprises 1,411 acres.



MCAS Iwakuni, Japan

The 1st MAW Vietnam War Memorial image is part of MCAS Iwakuni's organizational seal

BRIEF HISTORY

Since the early 1600s, the people of the area have been reclaiming land from the sea. The largest area of reclaimed land is the Kawashimo delta (part of the larger Nishiki River delta) on which MCAS Iwakuni is built. The reclaimed area consisted of farmland and villages until the Japanese government bought a large portion of it in 1938, with the view of establishing a naval air station. The government commissioned the new base on 8 July 1940. When World War II started, the Iwakuni air station was used as a training and defense base. American B-29s bombed Iwakuni in May and August 1945, concentrating on the oil refinery, rail transport office, and train station areas. The last air raid took place just a day before the war was brought to a close.

After the end of World War II, various military forces from the United States, Britain, Australia, and New Zealand occupied the base. It was designated a Royal Australian Air Force Base in 1948.

When the Korean Conflict started in 1950, units from the Royal Navy and U.S. Air Force arrived at Iwakuni as United Nations forces. Jets flew daily to support front-line troops in Korea, returning each evening to refuel and rearm. The troop processing center located here throughout the war earned Iwakuni the title "Gateway to Korea."

The Air Force took command of the base on 1 April 1952. During its period of command, the Air Force did much to improve the base facilities. The U.S. Navy took over the station on 1 October 1954. Naval Air Station Iwakuni was greatly enlarged in July 1956 when the 1st MAW moved its headquarters here from Korea. A whole new area was procured on the north side of the station to make room for approximately 2,500 incoming Marines.

MCAS Iwakuni

Zero Hangar

The Marine Corps first took control of the installation as Marine Corps Air Facility Iwakuni in 1958. The station, which is just over 1,300 acres, was officially designated as MCAS Iwakuni in 1962. Its mission includes support of operations and maintenance and supply of tenant units and ships. MCAS Iwakuni is now relocating a runaway 1,000 meters offshore by reclaiming a half mile of the Seto Island Sea in a 10-year project. Barge loads of land reclamation fill material for the Iwakuni Runway Relocation Project were excavated from Atago Mountain in Iwakuni City and carried by 3 miles of conveyor to the barge for transport. Once finished, the station's size will increase to over 1,800 acres.

Cultural Resources

Being constructed on reclaimed land, the potential for significant archaeological resources is small. Four significant historic resources were identified by the "Cultural and Historic Resources Inventory and Management Plan" completed in June 2000. None is listed or considered to be eligible for the World Heritage List or the Japan Special Historical Heritage List.

The first is the Zero Hangar, built in 1940 as part of the newly constructed Japanese Imperial Naval Base. The structure is an original convex shaped, reinforced concrete, single airplane hangar that was used to house the Mitsubishi Type "Zero" Carrier Fighter Model 21 during World War II. The hangar was the only one of six such hangars to survive a United States bombing attack on Iwakuni at the end of the war. Large craters on the front of the hangar, formed by fragmentation from the bombing, are reminders of the air station's military history.

The Mitsubishi Type Zero Carrier Fighter Model 21, also known as the "ZERO," is one of the most famous fighter planes of World War II. The ZERO that is currently displayed in the hangar on MCAS Iwakuni is a replica that was originally made for the movie Zero-Sen-Moyu. The replica ZERO was donated to MCAS Iwakuni by the Toho Motion Picture Company on 24 August 1984. Since there is no other intact Model 21 ZERO aircraft in existence, this is a valuable replica that displays the original detail and style of the authentic ZERO.

The hangar was donated by the Japanese American Society in 1983 at no cost to the United States Government. After being refurbished and transformed into a visitors center, the ZERO was installed and the center officially dedicated on 4 May 1986. The hangar is in excellent physical condition and is under legal jurisdiction and management control of MCAS Iwakuni.

The second identified resource is Building 360, originally constructed in 1940 as part of the Japanese Imperial Naval Air Base. The building currently houses the Facilities Departments, Administrative Division, Environmental Division, Engineering Division, Maintenance Control Division, and Planning Division. History of the building's use during its days as headquarters for the Japanese Air Base in Iwakuni is incomplete. It is rumored that Admiral Yamamoto signed the order for the attack on Pearl Harbor in the Crows Nest (third floor) of the building, but proof of this rumor is unsubstantiated. Other bases in Japan make this same claim. The building has been substantially modified over the years and is no longer in its original condition.

The third identified resource is the Yuhi Monument, located next to JMSDF FAW-31 headquarters. It was established on 17 November 1978 to console 13 crew members' souls. They were killed when a PS-1 crashed in Kochi Prefecture, Shikoku on 7 May 1978. A good representation of Japanese gardens, it gives air station members a chance to view an ancient Japanese art form. This monument is under the management control of the JMSDF.

The main monument states in Japanese, "Go abroad with great ambition." The stone to the right of the main monument says, "To spirits, rest in eternity," and contains a prayer for aviation safety. The two stones to the left of the main monument record poems in memory of other accidents. The grounds are perhaps one of the most tranquil sites on the air station.

The last of the identified cultural resources is the 1st MAW Vietnam War Memorial, originally located just inside the main gate coming into MCAS Iwakuni. The monument was moved in 2000 to a more visible location at the intersection near the commissary. The memorial was dedicated in May 1972, to commemorate members of the 1st MAW that gave their lives in Vietnam. The memorial, a granite cube with brass plates listing 1st MAW casualties and a red Torii gate, was built and given to the 1st MAW by Kajima Construction Company's Hiroshima Branch. The brass plates once hung on a memorial roster in the 1st MAW Commanding General's office and later in the Wing Chapel in Danang, Republic of Vietnam. The monument is significant to the history of the U.S. Marine Corps for its ability to represent the untiring dedication of Marines to the principles of duty, honor, courage, and most of all freedom.

MCAS Iwakuni

Building 360

Yuhi Monument

1st MAW Vietnam War Memorial

MCB Camp Smedley D. Butler | Japan

OVERVIEW

Marine Corps Base (MCB) Butler is the base support command for U.S. Marine Corps ground forces on Okinawa and at Camp Fuji on Honshu Island, Japan. MCB Butler consists of several subinstallations of varying size and mission totalling more than 49,000 acres. The headquarters of MCB Butler is on Camp Foster in Okinawa; other facilities on Okinawa include: (1) Camp Gonsalves/Jungle Warfare Training Center (JWTC), (2) Ie Jima Airfield (also known as Ie Shima Training Facility [ISTF]), (3) Camp Schwab, (4) Henoko Ordnance Ammunition Depot, (5) Camp Hansen, (6) Central Training Area, (7) Kin Red Beach and Kin Blue Beach, (8) Higashionna Ammunition Storage Point II, (9) Camp Courtney and Camp McTureous, (10) Camp Lester, (12) MCAS Futenma, (13) Camp Kinser, and (14) Camp Fuji.

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma, also on Okinawa, has an operational chain of command separate from MCB Butler. MCAS Futenma lies near the southwestern coast of Okinawa, 2 miles south of Camp Foster, and is completely surrounded by Ginowan City. MCAS Futenma's mission is to maintain and operate facilities, provide services and materials to support operations of elements of a Marine Aircraft Wing or units thereof, and to provide facilities to support operations of the Fleet Marine Force aircraft in support of ground forces. MCAS Futenma also is designated as a United Nations Airfield.

Camp Fuji, a 309-acre camp on the eastern slope of Mount Fuji on the Honshu peninsula, lies adjacent to the Fuji Maneuver Area, a joint-use firing and maneuver training area. The camp's mission is to provide garrison facilities; administrative, communications, and logistical support; and a training facility for U.S. forces that deploy for training in the Fuji Maneuver Area and in the Western Pacific (WESTPAC) area.

BRIEF HISTORY

During the early stages of Japanese military expansion into the Asian mainland, the Ryukyu Islands played only a minor role. Toward the end of the war, Japan began strengthening the defenses of the home islands, and forces in the Ryukyus were augmented to form

MCB Butler, Okinawa, Japan

Chunnaga Historic Spring

Chibuga Spring

MCB Camp Smedley D. Butler

Naval Hospital Relocation site survey

the first line of defense. Several airfields were built and a strong ring of defensive positions was established in the southern part of Okinawa, with the headquarters for the Japanese military placed in the center at Shuri Castle.

In April 1945, the American forces invaded Okinawa, landing on the west coast beaches in the vicinity of Kadena and Yomitan. After making initial rapid advances, the invasion forces came up against the Shuri defensive ring. The northern part of the island was captured within a month; however, the capture of the southern part of the island required 3 months of difficult fighting. After the battle, the Commander of the American forces took control of administering Okinawa, acquiring 45,000 acres to construct a support base for the planned invasion of the Japanese mainland. Six of eight Japanese airfields, including the bomber base that would become MCAS Futenma, were taken over and improved and seven new airfields were constructed to provide bases for bombing missions over Japan.

With the end of the war, the American military remained in control of Okinawa. The San Francisco Peace Treaty, signed in 1951 by Japan and the United States, ended the American occupation of Japan, and gave the United States control over the Ryukyu Islands. Camp Fuji, initially in the possession of the U.S. Army during the occupation of Japan, was turned over to the Marine Corps in 1953. MCB Butler's history began in 1955, when Marine Corps operations were located at Camp Tengan near Camp Courtney. MCAS Futenma was commissioned as a Marine Corps facility in 1960.

During the 1960s, the Okinawan people increasingly requested reversion of their country to Japan and a reduction in the American military presence. During the Vietnam War, Okinawa's importance to the American military increased, because it served as a logistical support base as well as a home for long-range bombers attacking enemy positions in Southeast Asia. However, during 1970 and 1971, negotiations continued between the United States and Japan, and, on 15 May 1972, Okinawa reverted to being part of Japan (southernmost prefecture). The Japan-United States Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security provided for the continued operation of American military facilities on Okinawa.

MCB Camp Smedley D. Butler

Charcoal kiln on the Central Training Area

Courtney Tomb, Camp Courtney

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Unlike installations located in the United States or its territories, the cultural resources program in Okinawa operates under policies established as part of Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 4715.1 Environmental Security; the DoD Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document; the Final Governing Standards issued for Japan and Okinawa (called the Japan Environmental Governing Standards; the Status of Forces Agreements; and applicable international agreements and DoD directives, instructions, and policies. Protected cultural properties in Japan include a broad range of properties that are listed within six categories of assets with high historical, scientific, and/or artistic value, or high value for visual appreciation. The six categories are (1) tangible cultural properties, (2) intangible cultural properties, (3) folk-cultural properties, (4) monuments, (5) cultural landscapes, and (6) groups of historical buildings.

MCB Butler

Many buried cultural properties occur within MCB Butler, in part as a result of the protection provided by a thick layer of fill referred to as "military fill dirt" that covers those areas used for the initial construction and development of facilities after World War II. There have been multiple, significant discoveries in the last decade, such as a 6,500 year old debris concentration (Aragusuku-shichabaru site) on Camp Foster and the Kajo Shellmound on Camp Kinser that dates back to the periods from the Early and Late Shellmound Era to the Gusuku Periods. Buried site types can include stone tool or pottery scatters, pit houses, charcoal kilns, camphor production-related facilities (kilns, ponds, ditches), indigo dying sites, habitation surfaces, mining sites, cultivation features, traps, and military features.

Gusuku, walled castles or forts built on ridges or hilltops, also occur within MCB Butler. These sites were used as residences of local lords, but may originally have been built as sacred places or forts. One example is Chatan Gusuku Ruin on Camp Foster, dated to the 12th through 15th centuries.

Burial tombs are among the most noticeable features of the Okinawan cultural landscape. Generally constructed of non-perishable materials and often quite substantial in size, these tombs are likely the most numerous and widespread of Okinawan cultural properties. While many continue in active use as family burial places, thousands are no longer in use and constitute a significant part of the Okinawan archaeological record. Camp Kinser includes examples of three types of tombs: iwakage-baka (subsurface), hirafuki-baka (single-slope), and kameko-baka (turtle back). Tombs also occur at Camp Schwab, Camp Hansen, Camp Courtney, Camp McTureous, Camp Foster, and Camp Kinser.

Another important site type is water control features placed around natural springs. The Chunna-gaa Spring site is a Government of Japan National Important Cultural Property on Camp Foster. It includes a men's spring, or ufugaa, and the structure and design of the wells demonstrate superior building technology. The

MCB Camp Smedley D. Butler

Bomb Shelter, Central Training Area

Japanese Imperial Army Boat Hangar, Camp Foster

Chibuga Spring site, also on Camp Foster, was restored as part of a DoD Legacy Resources Management project in 2004. This spring had been destroyed by the construction of Prefectural Road No. 130.

The Gohezu Cave site, on Ie Jima Auxiliary Airfield, is a deposition of natural and artificial remains formed in a limestone cave on the second highest hill in the island. The site has been prefecturally designated as a cultural asset since 1977. Archaeological investigations in 1974 and 1975 unearthed a major amount of fossilized deer bones and small animals from the Pleistocene layer, as well as human remains and pottery from the upper layer.

MCAS Futenma

There are over 80 identified sites on MCAS Futenma. Since 2000, the Okinawa Prefectural Board of Education and the Ginowan City Board of Education have been conducting archaeological test excavations to develop a complete buried cultural property distribution map, with the result being that the inventory of listed properties increases annually. Listed properties include historic sites and natural monuments such as springs, wells, and cave sites, with archaeological deposits dating from the Early Shellmound period (ca. 3,500 years before present) to World War II. Almost the entire installation has the potential for cultural resources.

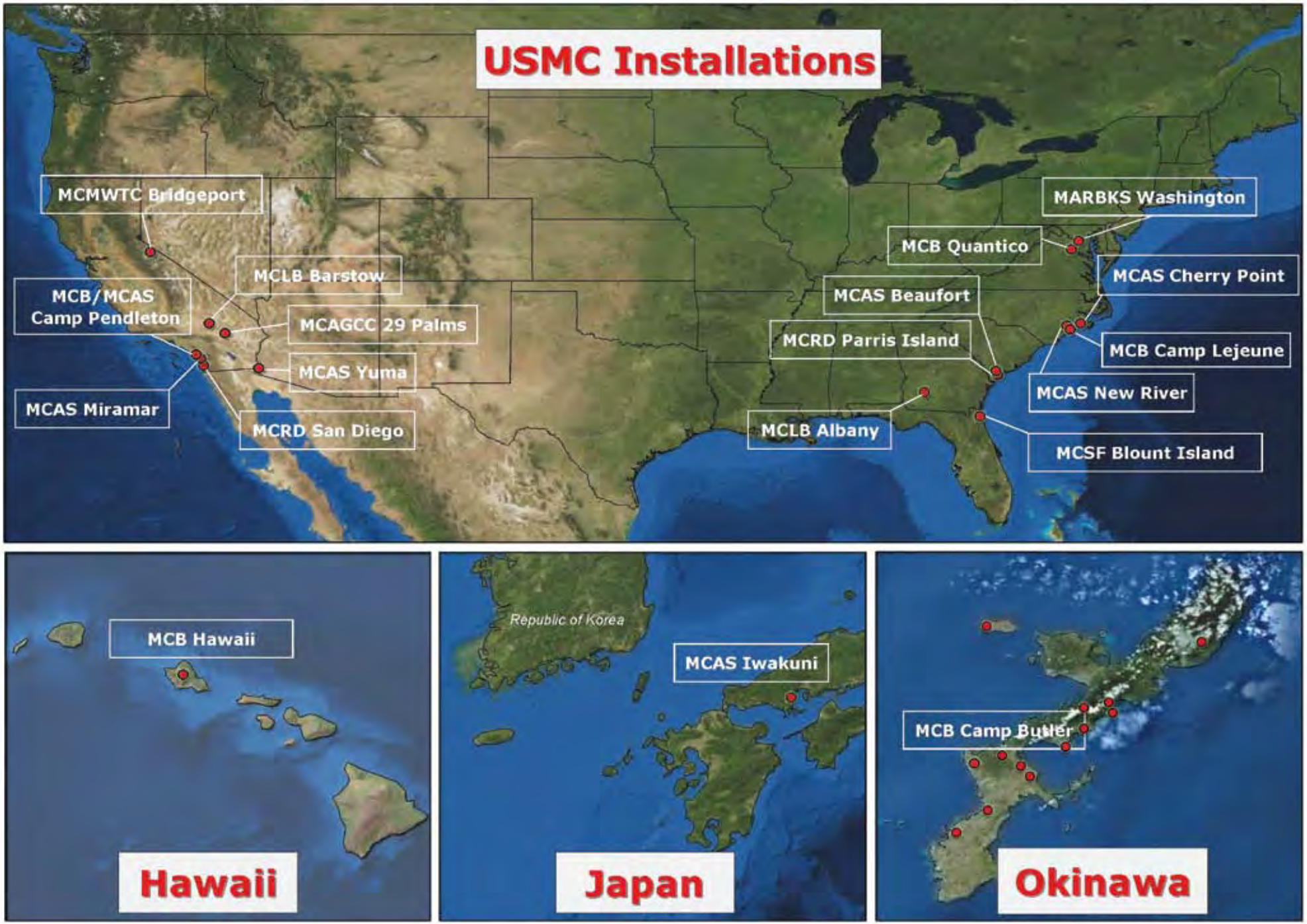
Camp Fuji

Camp Fuji lies on the eastern slope of Mount Fuji, which is the highest mountain in Japan and designated as a National Park. A Japanese military facility prior to World War II, it does not appear to have been a permanent installation. Most of the facility is developed and is occupied by buildings, roads, an airstrip, water retention ponds, and other facilities. Much of the area not occupied by buildings or structures has been graded and landscaped.

Cultural resources survey of the undeveloped portion of the camp encountered 17 sites comprising 45 component features, including concrete markers, excavated depressions, scatters of historic artifacts, terraces, a sign, and a mound. Most of the sites were related to recent, post World War II activities, including military training and sporadic use of the area by private landowners. The absence of older sites is attributable to the deep layer of volcanic ash that covers the area.

State/ Country	Installation	Archaeological Sites	Historic Buildings*	Consultation Program
AZ	MCAS Yuma (includes BMGR West and CMAGR)	YES	NO	Identified and contacted 20 American Indian tribes with ancestral ties to installation lands. Ten indicated interest in consulting on future actions.
CA	MCLB Barstow	YES	NO	Identified and contacted 18 American Indian tribes, several expressed interest in consulting on future actions.
CA	MCMTWC Bridgeport	YES	NO	U.S. Forest Service takes the lead on all American Indian consultation at this installation.
CA	MCAS Miramar	YES	NO	Identified and contacted 12 American Indian tribes; none have indicated interest in regular consultation.
CA	MCB Camp Pendleton	YES	NO	Regular consultation with 19 American Indian tribes.
CA	MCAS Pendleton	YES	NO	Regular consultation with 19 American Indian tribes.
CA	MCRD San Diego	NO	YES	Installation constructed entirely on fill land; no Native American resrouces present.
CA	MCAGCC Twenty-nine Palms	YES	NO	Regular consultation with 7 American Indian tribes.
DC	Marine Barracks	YES	YES	No American Indian sites identified within installation to date; appropriate consulting partners will be identified if American Indian sites or cultural items be encountered in the future.
FL	MCSF Blount Island	NO	NO	Installation constructed on mostly fill material; no Native American resrouces present.
GA	MCLB Albany	YES	NO	Identified and contacted 20 American Indian tribes; 5 have expressed clear interest in consulting, 7 expressed no interest in consulting, and 8 have not replied. In process of negotiating MOUs for future consultation protocols.
HI	MCB Hawaii	YES	YES	Regular consultation with Native Hawaiian Organizations and lineal descendants.
NC	MCAS Cherry Point	YES	YES	Although several American Indian tribes have ancestral land ties to North Carolina, none of these lands overlap MCAS Cherry Point or MCB Camp Lejeune. NAGPRA collections from MCAS Cherry Point and MCB Camp Lejeune are categorized as "unaffiliated" and housed with the state curation facility.
NC	MCB Camp Lejeune (incl. MCAS New River)	YES	YES	
SC	MCAS Beaufort (incl. Townsend Range)	YES	NO	Regular consultation with 15 American Indian tribes. In process of negotiating MOUs for future consultation protocols.
SC	MCRD Parris Island	YES	YES	Regular consultation with 18 American Indian tribes. In process of negotiating MOUs for future consultation protocols.
VA	MCB Quantico	YES	YES	Identified and contacted 16 American Indian tribes; 3 have responded with an interest in further consultation. MCB Quantico has also forwarded a copy of its ICRMP to the Virginia Council on Indians for comments from state recognized tribes as non-governmental organizations.
Okinawa	MCB Camp Butler	YES	NO	Regular consultation with prefectures and Government of Japan, as appropriate under Foreign Governing Standards
Japan	MCAS Iwakuni	NO	YES	Regular consultation with prefectures and Government of Japan, as appropriate under Foreign Governing Standards

*Does not include buildings eligible for the purposes of a Program Comment/Alternative


USMC Installations
MCMWTC Bridgeport
MCLB Barstow
MCB/MCAS
Camp Pendleton
MCAGCC 29 Palms
MCAS Yuma
MCAS Miramar
MCRD San Diego
MARBKS Washington
MCB Quantico
MCAS Cherry Point
MCAS Beaufort
MCRD Parris Island
MCB Camp Lejeune
MCAS New River
MCLB Albany
MCSF Blount Island
MCB Hawaii
Hawaii
Republic of Korea
MCAS Iwakuni
Japan
MCB Camp Butler
Okinawa