

BUILDING 102
(Golf Course Clubhouse)
(Youth Center)
158 Cuba Street
Marine Corps Recruit Depot
Parris Island (MCRD PI)
Beaufort County
South Carolina

HABS No. SC-886-A

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
Southeast Regional Office
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

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Center of Building 102 is located at longitude -80.6717, latitude 32.3474. These coordinates were obtained on January 5, 2018, using a centroid estimation algorithm in ArcGIS. This method meets federal data standards for accuracy at 1:24,000 (FGDC compliant), which is 35 feet. The coordinate's datum is World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984. The structure's location is for official use only.

Present Owner/Occupant: United States Marine Corps. As of December 2016, the building was vacant.

Present Use: None. The building has been deemed inadequate by the United States Marine Corps.

Significance: Building 102 is located within the boundaries of the National Register of Historic Places-eligible Mainside Historic District at MCRD PI. It has been determined to be a contributing building to the World War II subdistrict, which has a period of significance of 1939-1951, when the depot experienced its most intense growth as a training and recruit facility.

Historian: Carrie E. Albee, M.A., Principal Architectural Historian, Louis Berger U.S.

Project Information: This report was prepared pursuant to Stipulation I.A of the *Memorandum of Agreement between the Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island (MCRDPI) and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the demolition of Buildings 102, 163, and 172 at MCRDPI, Beaufort County, SC*, executed in September 2016. Architectural Historian and Photographer Rob Tucher prepared the large-format photography. This report was completed in February 2018.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: The structure was built ca. 1938. A small wood-frame building in the location of Building 102 appears on a 1931 aerial photograph of the Marine Barracks, Parris Island. Aerial photographs from 1938 show a larger wood-frame building in that location that is consistent with the footprint shown in 1940 drawings for the expansion and renovation of Building 102. Comparison of the aerial photographs suggest that they are two different buildings in the same location, indicating that the former was replaced with the latter between 1931 and 1938.

2. Architect: Given the period of construction and utilitarian nature of the original Building 102, it is presumed to have been designed by the Marine Barracks, Parris Island Department of Public Works.

3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: Building 102 has been continuously owned by the United States Marine Corps since its construction.

a. 1938-47: Drawings for the “Parris Island Golf Club Addition,” produced in October 1940 by the Marine Barracks, Parris Island Public Works Department, indicate that the original building was already functioning as a golf course clubhouse.

b. 1947-50: In 1947 the present golf course at the MCRD PI was completed, along with a new golf clubhouse (Building 299). The function of Building 102 in the years immediately following is unclear.

c. 1950-59: In or around 1950, Building 102 was converted to a residential duplex for married Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs). Various documents confirm that this use continued through at least 1954 and may have continued until the completion of the Capehart family housing project at the nearby Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort in 1958, which began to relieve the housing shortage.

d. 1959-2010: Notes made on the Property Record Card for Building 102 indicate that in November 1959 the building was converted to a teenage canteen. Building 102 has been continuously identified as a teenage canteen (youth center) since 1959.

e. 2010-Present: The iNFADS (internet Navy Facilities Asset Data Store, the Accountable Property System of Record for the Naval Facilities Engineering Command) entry for Building 102 indicates that it has been vacant since at least September 2010.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Charles W. Angle, Greensboro, North Carolina.

5. Original plans and construction: In 1938 aerial photographs Building 102 is shown as a one-story, wood-frame, gable-roof building with a rectangular footprint facing south. No original

drawings of the building have been located. The footprint of this original building is shown on the 1940 “Parris Island Golf Club Addition” drawings.

6. Alterations and additions:

a. 1941: In 1941 the “Parris Island Golf Club Addition” project, which involved the renovation and expansion of the existing building to better serve as a golf course clubhouse, tripled the square footage of the original building. Part of the west wall of the original building was removed and a large addition was constructed that included a lounge with a central fireplace, bathrooms, a shop, and club storage. A single room was added to the northeast corner of the original building for a bedroom, and the interior spaces of the original building were reconfigured to accommodate a bath, kitchen, and living room. On the south façade facing the golf course, the old and new portions of the building were unified with a full-width, screened-in porch.

b. 1950: Around this time Building 102 was converted into two housing units. The “Parris Island Golf Club Addition” project of 1941 included a one-bedroom apartment that was completely separate from the club rooms, which included two bathrooms and several rooms in addition to the lounge, suggesting that the conversion of Building 102 to a housing duplex required few substantial alterations.

c. 1959: The Property Record Card for Building 102 indicates that in November 1959 alterations were made to convert the building to a “teenage canteen.” A floor plan dated May 14, 1959, shows an interior configuration consistent with the current floor plan. Notable changes to the building include the removal of interior partitions enlarging the central lounge space, the partitioning of the former northeast bedroom for a small kitchen, and the relocation of the club men’s and women’s bathrooms to a newly created partition along the west wall between the lounge and the rear (northwest) room.

B. Historical Context

The United States Congress authorized the establishment of a naval station at Parris Island, South Carolina, in 1882. Land was acquired and construction of the Port Royal Naval Station began in 1883.¹ The Marine Corps presence on the island began with the first detachment in 1891 and grew alongside the Navy during the first major period of construction at the base through the 1890s, during which many of the built resources that form the core of the Mainside Historic District, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed Dry Dock, were constructed. Changes in Naval ship size and the presence of the Naval Station at Charleston contributed to the significant decrease in Naval activity at Parris Island

¹ Eugene Alvarez, PhD., with Leo Daugherty, *Parris Island: ‘The Cradle of The Corps.’ A History of the United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, 1562-2015* (Bloomington, IN: Xlibris), 21.

in the early twentieth century.² In 1915 the Navy formally turned over the base to the Marine Corps, which established the Marine Barracks, Port Royal as a training facility.

With the passage of the National Defense Act of 1916 in response to World War I, the second period of construction at Parris Island began and continued into the 1920s. Maps and photographs of the Marine Barracks at the time show significant expansion in the Main Station (Mainside), and the establishment and build-out of the Training Station to the west along Wake Boulevard, Malecon Drive, and Guantanamo Street. Of particular note is the presence of officer housing south of the Mainside core along Panama Street, Santo Domingo Street, and Tripoli Street.³ One ca. 1923 aerial photograph shows this housing as well as the future location of Building 102 on the south side of Panama Street between Cuba Street and Korea Street as vacant, sandy land.⁴ To the south of this sandy area are what appear to be golf course features — two sand traps and a fairway. A golf course is known to have been present at Parris Island as early as September 1922, when a Marine pilot was forced to land on it because the landing field was in poor condition.⁵ This is considerably earlier than the golf course at Fort Sam Houston (1937) identified in the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program 2011 context *A History of Recreation in the Military* (08-388) as one of the earliest DoD golf courses.⁶ Reportedly one of the best in the Southeast, the first Parris Island golf course featured a “cross-fairway” design, making it an ideal backup landing strip.⁷

During World War I the Marine Barracks, Parris Island processed more than 46,000 recruits, all arriving via boat at the Main Station pier.⁸ To accommodate this unprecedented volume of men and activity, the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks awarded contracts to construct 521 buildings, most of which were considered “temporary.”⁹ As at other military installations mobilizing for U.S. participation in World War I, these buildings at Parris Island were primarily utilitarian one- and two-story wood-frame buildings based on standardized plans. This type of construction was built for expediency rather than longevity, and most of those at Parris Island were demolished in the decades thereafter, particularly during the Great Depression when recruit numbers were greatly reduced, and following significant damage from a hurricane in August 1940.¹⁰ Some buildings were reused, however, especially the smaller buildings that could be easily moved to new locations.

² U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center [CERL], *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, 2011-2015* [ICRMP] (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 2012), 2-22.

³ Parris Island Museum, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, United States Marine Corps Map of Main Station Parris Island, S.C.* (1 January 1920).

⁴ Parris Island Museum, aerial photograph, view northwest, ca. January 1923.

⁵ Alvarez, 113.

⁶ Adam Smith, Megan Tooker, Chelsea Pogorelac, and Chris Cochran, *A History of Recreation in the Military* (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, 1997), 65.

⁷ Alvarez, 95.

⁸ CERL, ICRMP, 2-24.

⁹ CERL, ICRMP, 2-24; Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Survey, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina* (Final Report prepared for the Naval Facilities Engineering command Southeast, August 2013), 15.

¹⁰ CERL, ICRMP, 2-27.

This may explain the building that is in the location of Building 102 on a 1931 aerial photograph of the Marine Barracks, Parris Island.¹¹ The photograph is taken in a southwesterly direction, providing a clear view of the officer housing on Tripoli and south of Panama Street, and of the golf course beyond. The one-story, wood-frame, gable-roof building has three windows on the north façade and a single chimney west of center. It appears to be oriented facing south, with a dirt drive in front and parking on the west side of the building, as suggested by the vehicle parked there. It is quite small, likely only containing a few rooms, suggesting that it was not a golf clubhouse *per se*, but given its location it is reasonable to conclude that it had a functional link to the golf course. A February 1932 issue of *The Leatherneck* Marine Corps periodical provides an intriguing reference to “Homer Gable, our Chaplain’s clerk, [who] tells us that an Agnostic is a man who does not know which church to support, so he goes to the Parris Island Golf Club.”¹²

The golf course itself is also visible south of the building and the officer housing south of Panama Street (known as Cinder Row at that time).¹³ The cross-fairway design is evident, as are what appear to be irrigation trenches along the far end of the axial fairway that runs southwest to northeast, giving some credence to the earlier account of the golf course’s doubling as a runway.

The existence of this building may be why several cultural resource reports for Parris Island put the date of construction of Building 102 at 1929.¹⁴ However, comparison with later photographs of Building 102 as it appeared prior to the substantial 1941 alterations confirms that the building shown in the 1931 image is in fact an earlier structure on the site. The earliest firm documentation of Building 102 is on 1938 aerial photographs.¹⁵ Although Building 102 may have been constructed any time after April 22, 1931, the date of construction for the purposes of this report is based on the 1938 aerial images.

Following a period of significant decline in recruits and appropriations in the years following the stock market crash of 1929, during which many Parris Island programs and facilities were closed, the federal government considered closing the base altogether. As the economic outlook of the nation improved, however, new investments were made at the Marine Barracks, Parris Island. A strong vote of confidence in the long-term value of the base was made in 1934 with construction of Page Field to support the permanent stationing of aircraft.¹⁶ By the late 1930s construction of new facilities — both temporary and permanent — at Parris Island had ramped up considerably as tensions rose in Europe and the likelihood of war increased. The years from 1938 to 1947 at Parris Island were characterized by significant expansion

¹¹ Parris Island Museum, aerial photograph, view southwest, 22 April 1931.

¹² *The Leatherneck* 15(2-February 1932):24.

¹³ Alvarez, 151.

¹⁴ Virge Temme, Carla Spradlin, Dave Dubois, and Dan Lapp, *Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports for U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, South Carolina* (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Construction Engineering Laboratories), 33; Geoffrey Mohlman, SEARCH, *Advanced Draft Built Environment Survey, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina* (prepared for Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast, 2015). No source for the 1929 date is provided in either document.

¹⁵ Temme et al., 33; Mohlman et al. No source for the 1929 date is provided in either document. Parris Island Museum, aerial photograph, view southwest, 30 October 1938.

¹⁶ CERL, ICRMP, 2-27.

of the physical plant, peaking in 1941.¹⁷ Between 1941 and 1945, the Marine Barracks, Parris Island trained 240,509 recruits, necessitating the construction of many of the most recognized buildings at the base, including Buildings 144, 145, and 146, the massive U-plan barracks on Boulevard de France.¹⁸

The 1938 aerial photographs show the original Building 102 prior to the significant alterations made in 1941 during which the building took on the appearance it has today. Building 102 is a one-story, wood-frame, gable-roof building with an off-center chimney on the north roof slope. Multiple windows are evident on the north and east façades; the south façade facing the golf course appears to have a recessed covered porch. The yard around Building 102 has a fence that extends from its west façade and turns south, leading to a small open shed structure. Shrubs line the outside of this fence and are also present on the east and north sides of Building 102. Similarly, the golf course features are more sharply defined and formally maintained.

An aerial photograph taken shortly thereafter in 1939 shows the west façade of Building 102, revealing an inset porch leading to a doorway with a car parked in front of it.¹⁹ The 1938 and 1939 photos show a steam line running to Building 102 from an adjacent building at the southwest corner of Cuba Street and Panama Street. This one-story wood-frame cross-gable roof building faces Cuba Street and has a wrap-around porch and a front dormer, suggesting that it is a dwelling, although it is identified on a 1943 map as Building 1A, “Red Cross Work Room.”²⁰

The use of Building 102 as a golf club from its initial construction ca. 1938 was not confirmed during research, but it is suggested given its context and the 1940 drawings for the “Parris Island Golf Club Addition.”²¹ Prepared by the Public Works Department at the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, the plans are for additions to and extensive renovations of the existing building, which the title block identifies as a temporary building. The plans describe the work as “emergency development,” although the context of that attribution is not clear given the recreational function of the building. The project was completed in 1941, and the changes were so substantial that the original building was no longer recognizable, which is presumably the reason that iNFADS gives 1941 (July 1) as the building’s date of construction.

With appropriation money readily available to the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, there was an opportunity to construct a purpose-built structure that responded to a specific functional program and more appropriately reflected its use as a golf clubhouse. The plans, attributed to architect A.K. Wilson, called for the almost wholesale incorporation of the original building into a new one with triple the square footage accommodating a large central lounge with a fireplace, a pro shop, a storage room, men’s and women’s toilets, and a one-bedroom apartment for the resident golf pro.²² The old and new sections of the building would be unified by a full-width screened-in porch on the south façade facing the golf course. On the exterior the building was a Craftsman bungalow in form and style with a Colonial Revival-style

¹⁷ Temme et al., 32.

¹⁸ Alvarez, 571.

¹⁹ Parris Island Museum, aerial photograph, view northwest, 5 October 1939.

²⁰ Parris Island Museum, *Map of Marine Barracks Parris Island, S.C., showing conditions on June 30, 1943.*

²¹ *Marine Barracks Parris Island S.C., Public Works Department, Temporary Buildings, Parris Island Gold Club Addition* [PWD], 1941 Sheet 1 (105-1775).

²² PWD, 1940 Sheet 2 (105-1776).

façade featuring a central portico with a molded architrave and a molded cornice in the tympanum, square piers with Tuscan capitals and bases, and a molded band along the base of the porch.²³ The design also acknowledged the Southern climate in its pier foundations, screened-in porch for outdoor seating, and French doors opening onto the porch.

On the interior, the lounge was to be finished in a manner that reflected a gentlemen's club.²⁴ At the center of the space was a large stone-veneer fireplace with a modillioned mantel shelf. The walls were finished in green Celotex (tempered wood fiber) "planks" that simulated horizontal paneling, and at the base a wainscot of vertical random width knotty pine. The ceiling was ornamented with wood beams, modified from solid to "built-up" in later revisions to the drawing, two running from south to north and three running east to west. Radiators were located under each window, within metal radiator screens. A built-in display case was located left of the fireplace. The plans called for the doors leading from the lounge to the shop and restrooms to be "Delft blue" with silver lettering, and the sleek ceiling and tabular sconce light fixtures were to have a satin chrome finish, suggesting an Art Deco aesthetic. Exterior lighting included nautical-style pendant and wall lighting.

A furniture plan for Building 102 was also prepared.²⁵ On the porch were to be settees and four-top tables. A drinking fountain was to be located left of the lounge main entrance. Two settees faced one another on either side of the fireplace. Several additional single and grouped seating areas and several console tables were planned. On both the exterior porch and the interior rooms, seating was accompanied by "smokers" (ashtray stands). It is not known whether Building 102 was furnished according to this plan, but it reinforces the designer's intent to create a distinguished atmosphere in the lounge, even on the relatively small scale that this building afforded. The floor and furniture plan reveal that although this was to be a space where women would be visiting, requiring the provision of a women's toilet, it would be most intensively used by men, as indicated by the men's toilet, which included two sinks, a urinal, a shower, and a dressing room.

On a map of the Marine Barracks, Parris Island dated October 29, 1941, the footprint of Building 102 reflects the recent alterations.²⁶ The area is shown with more detail on a June 30, 1943, map, on which Building 102 is identified as the "Golf Club."²⁷ All nine holes of the golf course are marked. West of Building 102, on the east side of and facing New Britain Street (formerly Korea Street), are several small buildings with varied functions that include an officer's quarters (Building 2), a "Scout Hut" (Building 21), two workshops (Buildings 50 and 59), and a building housing public relations (Building 60).

In 1946 the base was officially renamed the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island (MCRD PI) and construction began on the current golf course, located south of Page Field near the location of the former Sea-Going School.²⁸ Designed by noted golf course architect Fred Findlay, the 100-acre 18-hole golf

²³ PWD, 1940 Sheet 3 (105-1777).

²⁴ PWD, 1940 Sheet 5 (105-1779).

²⁵ PWD, 1940 (105-1783).

²⁶ U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, *Marine Barracks Parris Island, S.C., Proposed Layout, Main Station* (29 October 1941).

²⁷ *Map of Marine Barracks Parris Island*, 1943.

²⁸ Alvarez, 261.

course had a new clubhouse (Building 299) designed by Cletus W. Bergen and John Tassey of Savannah, Georgia.²⁹ It opened concurrent with the first eight holes of the new golf course in December 1947.³⁰ All 18 holes were officially open for play by April 1948, rendering the old golf course and Building 102 obsolete.

By 1951 Building 102 was functioning as duplex housing for married NCOs.³¹ The conversion of Building 102 and many other buildings on base, including Building 264 (previously the Red Cross Work Room) and Building 60 (previously public relations), was a response to the build-up of the military in the early years of the Cold War and the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. The relocation of the golf clubhouse and the golf pro's residence to Building 299 in 1947 had left Building 102 underutilized. It already had one apartment, and conversion of the club rooms to a second unit would have been relatively easy as it was already equipped with bathrooms. A 1959 entry on the Property Record Card for Building 102 confirms that it had been functioning as quarters for married enlisted men.³² In the "year built" field, the card provides three dates — 1941, 1950, and 1959 — suggesting that the conversion of Building 102 from golf club to a residential duplex (units 102A and 102B) occurred in 1950. The specific alterations made to the building are not indicated, and no drawings for this work were found in the plan room at MCRD PI. Building 102 was still functioning in this capacity in 1954, when it was included in the 1954 development plan.³³ The plan classified Building 102 as semi-permanent construction in "fair" condition with a concrete foundation and an asbestos-shingle roof. The entry includes dimensions; 62'-10" long, 57'-10" wide, and 13' tall — yielding 2,621 square feet of floor space, all of which was in use at the time.

By the mid-1950s the housing shortage at MCRD PI and the housing needs at the newly designated Marine Corps Auxiliary Base justified the construction of a 2,565-unit family housing project under the Capehart Housing Act of 1955.³⁴ As units came on line at the Laurel Bay housing area beginning in 1958, much of the overcrowding that had necessitated the conversion of structures like Building 102 was relieved, and in 1959 Building 102 was converted into a "teenage canteen."³⁵ Located adjacent to the sizeable officer housing area between Cuba Street, Panama Street, Nicaragua Street, and Peleliu Street, Building 102 was a convenient location for the teenaged children of base personnel to visit with friends and have snacks after school and on weekends. A floor plan of the conversion, dated May 14, 1959, is consistent with current conditions.³⁶ In addition to the removal of interior walls to enlarge the lounge, two new bathrooms were added at the west end of the lounge, and the northeast rear extension was partitioned off to create a small kitchen. The plan also shows the screened-in porch remaining in place.

²⁹ Mohlman et al., 7-21.

³⁰ Alvarez, 261.

³¹ Parris Island Museum, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, S.C., June 30, 1951*.

³² Parris Island Museum, Building No. 102, Card No. 2-01299, Teenage Canteen (property record card).

³³ *Master Shore Development Plan, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C.* (Engineering Department, MCRD PI, 1954) indicates that Building 102 was altered in 1951.

³⁴ Alvarez, 296.

³⁵ Property Record Card.

³⁶ *United States Marine Corps Maintenance Divisions, M.C.R.D., Parris Island, S.C. Building 102 Teenage Canteen* (14 May 1959).

Property records for Building 102 show that it has been identified as a teen activity center since 1959, although it is unclear how long it actively functioned in this capacity. Few changes to Building 102 appear to have occurred between 1959 and 2010, when it was formally classified in iNFADS as vacant with all services removed. The installation of the metal pipe pull-up bars west of Building 102 was recorded in January 1978, and in 1987 MCRI PI undertook asbestos removal in the building. A 1987 plan of the work indicates that the asbestos was primarily used as pipe insulation located underneath the floor.³⁷ The installation of ductwork for air-conditioning and the drop ceiling appear to have occurred after the 1987 work, although the wood ceiling beams in the original lounge area remain. Other minor alterations that likely post-date the 1987 remediation include the installation of carpet on the interior, the replacement of the exterior doors and sidelights, and the replacement of the porch posts.

Building 102 was documented as a potential historic property by the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (CERL) in 1992 as part of a large-scale cultural resource survey effort at MCRD PI.³⁸ The results of the study were presented in a November 1997 report by Virge Temme, Carla Spradin, Dave Dubois, and Dan Lapp. The report recommends Building 102 as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a resource that contributes to the Mainside Historic District, specifically to the World War II subdistrict, which has a recommended period of significance of 1939-1951. Following formal consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office confirming the eligibility of the Mainside Historic District, the iNFADS record for Building 102 was updated to reflect its NRHP-eligible status. In 2016 SEARCH completed a survey and evaluation of resources at MCRD PI within the context of the Cold War. The report concluded that Building 102 did not possess historical significance in this context.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: The architectural character of Building 102 primarily reflects the 1941 alterations, making it a bungalow with Craftsman-style and Colonial Revival-style elements. Character-defining features of the Craftsman style include the long, low massing with low-pitched gable roofs; projecting eaves with exposed quarter-round or scrolled rafter tails; flush board wood soffits; grouped windows including multi-light casements; the prominent central brick chimney; the projecting bay on the east façade; and the bracketed hood over the east entry, although the latter feature post-dates the 1941 work. The exterior window and door surrounds are flat unmitered (square-joined) bands with projecting sills and lintels, details that were common to the Craftsman style but also generally in domestic architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. The south façade facing the golf course is defined by a full-width porch with a Colonial Revival-style central portico with a molded architrave and gable-end cornice. The existing chamfered posts are replacements: the original posts were square with molded capitals and bases. The south lounge entries have also been altered from their 1941 condition: as built they were French doors that along with the original porch posts would have reinforced the

³⁷ *Department of the Navy Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C., Remove Asbestos from Bldg. 102* (1987).

³⁸ Temme et al.

Colonial Revival feel of the façade. Little of the 1941 interior remains, but two significant features of the lounge are intact: the large stone-clad fireplace with its tapered chimney breast, and the applied ceiling beams that reflect the Craftsman style as well as the use of the building as a sport clubhouse.

2. Condition of fabric: Observation in the field suggests that Building 102 is structurally sound. The exterior of the building is in fair condition but has deteriorated some from lack of maintenance. The 1941 Masonite cladding shows signs of deterioration along the sills and corners where water infiltration has led to delamination and rot. Wood elements on the exterior, particularly the eaves and cornice on the south façade, show signs of rot, mildew, and paint delamination. The asphalt-shingle roof sheathing is also deteriorating, and shingles are missing most noticeably on the north slope west of the chimney, possibly damage from Hurricane Matthew in October 2016, an event that caused significant damage to roofing on numerous buildings at MCRD PI.

The interior of Building 102 is also in fair condition, the most significant deterioration related to the above-referenced roof damage. Water intrusion from the roof has damaged the interior wallboard sheathing of the ceiling adjacent to the chimney. In general the interior reflects a lack of maintenance but observed deterioration is mostly cosmetic.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: Building 102 is one story and measures 57'-10" wide across the south façade, 62'-10" deep along the west façade, and 13' tall. It has a U-shaped plan formed by the two rooms projecting off the main block to the north, one at the northwest corner of the building and the other at the northeast corner.

2. Foundation: Building 102 has a reinforced-concrete pier foundation with piers spaced at 10'-14" intervals. The south porch rests on a concrete slab.

3. Walls: The exterior walls of Building 102 are clad in Masonite, a name-brand type of tempered wood-fiber hardboard. Masonite is specified in the 1940 "Parris Island Golf Club Addition" drawings. Finishing details, including window and door surrounds and gable-end ventilation louvers, are wood.

4. Structural system, framing: Building 102 is of wood-frame construction, with wood floor joists and a wood-frame roof structure.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads: A full-width porch on the south façade is contained within the south slope of the roof of the building. The central, front-gable portico is flanked by shed roof sections, one of which is part of the 1941 addition. The second shed roof section is part of the original (ca. 1938) section of the building and is several inches lower than the 1941 addition. The porch rests on chamfered wood posts supported on a concrete-slab foundation. The porch has a front-gable portico that projects 2' forward and is centered over the main entrance to the lounge. The portico has a molded entablature with a plain frieze and a

molded cornice and weatherboard in the gable end. The inside architrave is also molded, and is splayed at the point where it meets the ceiling of flush narrow wood boards that run west-east. There are three explosion-proof metal-caged ceiling lights. Concrete steps lead up to the porch entries. A wood wheelchair ramp leads to the west entry with a 90° angle to the porch.

On the east façade of Building 102 are two concrete stoops with two concrete steps. There is also a single concrete step on the east end of the porch, and a wood wheelchair ramp with wood rails north of it.

6. Chimneys: A single central brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. A concrete cap rests on a single course of corbeled brick. Two clay chimney pots are visible.

7. Openings

a. Doorways and doors: Doorways are present on the south and east façades of Building 102. On the south façade the first of the three doors is located in the westernmost bay. The doorway has unmitered wood casing, with a single narrow strip on molding marking the transition to Masonite siding. This doorway has a single six-light hollow door and sidelights with a single light over a raised panel. This doorway has a wood threshold and a wood-frame screened door with a single central cross rail and a curved metal pull. The doorway, doors, and sidelights in the easternmost bay of the south façade are the same as those of the westernmost bay.

The central (primary) doorway on the south façade is similar except that the door is separated from the sidelights with a substantial vertical member. There is no molded strip in the surround: the wood casing projects beyond the adjacent Masonite panels. The doorway has a wood threshold, and a projecting squared-off lintel caps the casing. The replacement door is a six-light hollow door, and the sidelights have five lights each.

There are two doorways on the east façade, which face Cuba Street. The southernmost door features the same unmitered wood casing with a projecting threshold and lintel as that seen in the central entrance of the south façade. The door is the same hollow six-light replacement door, and there is a screen door similar to the others, although not identical, with two screens and a cross rail. This doorway is sheltered by a shed-roof hood resting on brackets with square wood members terminating with a pyramidal cap. The eave is finished as elsewhere on the main block of Building 102 with exposed projecting half-round rafter tails, although the roof is clad in metal sheeting. A single scone is located above the door.

The second doorway on the east façade is located on the north side of the bay at the rear of Building 102. It is narrower than a standard doorway, which likely accounts for the retention of the original exterior door and screen door. The solid wood door has two recessed flat panels and its original metal door knob. The screen door is wood and hinged on the right side. It has two screens separated by a rail, and its original metal door knob and faceplate. This doorway also has a projecting wood threshold and a single scone. There is no hood but the roof projects several inches beyond the wall.

b. Windows and shutters: Building 102 has several different window types, most of them original to the 1941 expansion. Standard-sized, six-over-six, wood-sash windows are found in singles or paired, as on the east and south façades. Two truncated three-over-three wood-sash windows are present: one on the north façade and one on the west façade. Four-over-four wood-sash windows are found paired on the west façade and tripled on the north façade. There is also one four-over-four window on the south façade where the original and 1941 sections of the building meet. Two three-light wood windows are present on the west façade. One bank of three eight-light wood casement windows is also located on the west façade. In all cases the windows have flat unmitered wood casing, and squared-off projecting wood sills and lintels. Several of the windows retain hardware for removable screens.

8. Roof

a. Shape, covering: A single side-gable roof extends over the 1941 block of Building 102, joining with the side-gable roof of the original portion of the building, which is several inches lower. Front gables cap the portico and both projecting rear rooms. Roof surfaces are sheathed in asphalt shingles.

b. Cornice, eaves: The eaves of Building 102 extend several inches beyond the walls. With the exception of the south portico, the gable ends have flush-board wood soffits and plain bargeboards with quarter-round or scrolled ends. The sides of the gables have overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails that are scrolled on the south façade and quarter-round elsewhere. On the west façade, the eave continues over the three-light windows rather than terminating at the roof line.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None.

C. Description of Interior

1. Floor plans: The floor plan of Building 102 is U-shaped and consists of one large room (lounge) that extends the full width and depth of the building, interrupted by a partition along the west wall that houses two bathrooms. Extending from the northwest (rear) corner of the building, beyond the bathrooms, is a single room accessed through a doorway from the lounge. At the northeast (rear) corner of the building is a smaller extension that houses a small kitchen accessed from a doorway from the lounge.

2. Stairways: None.

3. Flooring: cursory inspection suggests that the original wood plank flooring remains intact underneath the existing carpeting in the lounge and northwest extension. The wood floor is exposed in the kitchen. Flooring in the bathrooms appears to be vinyl sheeting.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The wall and ceiling finishing materials are varied, reflecting several different periods of work. The walls in all but the bathrooms, which are either contemporary with or post-date the 1959 conversion, are plaster with a square chair rail and baseboard with a low

relief. The walls in the bathroom are finished with ceramic tile below the chair rail. The simulated wood beams formed by boxed wood boards found on the ceiling of the original (1941) lounge are backed by original textured Celotex (1941). Drop ceilings, which appears to be drywall with a textured paper coating, were installed after the 1987 asbestos removal in the rooms outside the original lounge ceiling and in the northwest and northeast extensions.

5. Openings

a. Doorways and doors: Interior doors are of two types. Two solid wood doors with recessed flat panels may be original (1941), although perhaps not in their original location. One leads into the south bathroom from the lounge, and one leads to the north bathroom from the northwest extension. Other interior doors are hollow with no articulation.

b. Windows: Windows throughout the interior are multi-light wood windows, either fixed, double-sash, or casements, as described previously in section II.B.7.b.

6. Decorative features and trim: Window and door surrounds have square, unmitered trim with a low relief. Windows have a thin strip of molding at the sill. The walls feature a square chair rail and baseboard with a low relief. An additional strip of square low-relief trim runs from the window sills to the baseboards, creating the effect of a recessed panel apron. Although the window and door surrounds are likely to be original to the 1941 work, it is not clear when the chair rail, baseboard, and apron trim were installed. The chair rail, baseboard, and trim run continuously along all of the interior walls, suggesting that these features are either contemporary with or post-date the 1959 conversion to a teenage canteen.

The fireplace, now freestanding within the lounge space, is faced in random-sized ashlar stone veneer with convex mortar joints. The brick fireback is curved, and there is what appears to be a narrow concrete hearth. The wood mantel shelf is robust with quarter-round modillions. The chimney breast tapers as it rises to the ceiling. Other notable interior features include the simulated wood beams on the ceiling of the original (1941) lounge space that are formed by boxed wood boards. In the kitchen there is a built-in wood cupboard with hopper doors over glass-paneled doors that appears to date to the 1950s, as does the Enterprise four-burner range with a five-dial control panel and a four front oven doors. The wood toilet stall, with its recessed panel hinged wood door and metal pull, may also date to the 1950s.

7. Hardware: No hardware of note was observed.

8. Mechanical equipment

a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: Following the 1941 addition and renovation, Building 102 was primarily heated by radiators fed by steam from the central heating plant. Air conditioning and possibly a heat pump were installed later in the twentieth century. All windows were operable originally, and there is evidence of screens on the exterior, as well as screen doors on the exterior.

b. Lighting: Lighting installed for the 1941 addition and renovation included brass wall and ceiling pendant lighting by the Gross Chandelier Company, fluorescent tube lighting, and a series of gold pendant and scone fixtures by Moe Brothers. All of these lighting fixtures, except for ceramic pendant lighting in the bathrooms (1959), have been removed from the building.

c. Plumbing: As indicated by the 1987 asbestos removal plan, the plumbing was largely replaced at that time. The original material of the pipes was not listed on the plan.

9. Original furnishings: All of the furnishings shown in the 1940 furniture plan have been removed.

D. Site

1. Historic landscape design: No formal designed landscape features specific to Building 102 were observed. The lines of trees along both sides of Cuba Street were present by 1957.

2. Outbuildings: None.

Part III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: On file, Plan Room, Engineering Department, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.

Marine Barracks Parris Island S.C., Public Works Department, Temporary Buildings, Parris Island Golf Club Addition, 9 Sheets (No. 105-1775, 105-1776, 105-1777, 105-1779, 105-1780, 105-1781A, 105-1781B, 105-1782, 105-1783), 28 October 1940 – 4 December 1940. Included in this documentation package.

United States Marine Corps Maintenance Division, M.C.R.D., Parris Island, S.C., Building 102 Teenage Canteen, 1 Sheet, 14 May 1959. Included in this documentation package.

Department of the Navy Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C., Remove Asbestos from Bldg. 102, 1 Sheet (No. 5148114), 1987.

B. Early Views: In the collection of the Parris Island Museum, MCRD PI, and included in this documentation package.

United States Marine Corps Map of Main Station Parris Island, S.C., Revised to Jan. 1st 1920, by order of Lt. Col. Manwaring, by Q.M. Sgt. J. O. Hendriksen.

Aerial Photograph, View Northwest. Electronic file, *30-J_Aerial View of Parris Island.jpg*, ca. January 1923.

Aerial Photograph, View Southwest. Electronic file, 31-G_PISC; *Aerial View of Main Side; Mooring Mast; Golf Course.jpg.*, 22 April 1931.

Aerial Photograph, View Southwest, 30 October 1938. Electronic file, 330_PISC_Aerial of Mainside 1938 Before HQ and H&S Barracks Built.jpg.

Aerial Photograph, View Northwest, 1938. Electronic file, 10-1C_Parris Island 1938.jpg.

Aerial Photograph, View Southeast, 5 October 1939. Electronic file, 36_PISC_1939 Aerial View of New Barracks – H&S BN.jpg.

Map of Marine Barracks Parris Island, S.C., showing conditions on June 30, 1943, M. L. Rutter, Lieutenant Commander (C.E.C.) U.S.N., Public Works Officer.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, S.C., June 30, 1951, C. E. McGrail, Commander, C.E.C. U.S.N., Public Works Officer.

C. Selected Sources:

Alvarez, Eugene, Ph.D., with Leo Daugherty. *Parris Island: 'The Cradle of The Corps.' A History of the United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, 1562-2015.* Xlibris, Bloomington, Indiana, 2015.

Building No. 102, Card No. 2-01299, Teenage Canteen. Property Record Card, on file, MCRD PI.

The Leatherneck 15(2-February 1932):24.

Master Shore Station Development Plan, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C. 1954. On file, Engineering Department, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.

Mohlman, Geoffrey, M.A., Principal Investigator, SEARCH. *Advanced Draft Built Environment Survey, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina.* Prepared for the Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast, December 2015.

Smith, Adam, Megan Tooker, Chelsea Pogorelac, and Chris Cochran. *A History of Recreation in the Military.* Legacy Project #08-388. Champaign, Illinois: U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 2011.

Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. *Cultural Landscape Survey, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina.* Final Report prepared for the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast, August 2013.

Temme, Virge, Carla Spradlin, Dave Dubois, and Dan Lapp. *Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports for U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, South Carolina*. Champaign, Illinois: U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, 1997.

U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center. *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, 2011-2015*. Champaign, Illinois: U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 2012.

U.S. Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C., Remove Asbestos from Bldg. 102*. NAVFAC Drawing No. 5148114. On file, Engineering Department, MCRD PI.

U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. *Marine Barracks Parris Island, S.C., Proposed Layout, Main Station*. 29 October 1941. On file, Parris Island Museum, MCRD PI.

D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), College Park, Maryland.

Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC), Washington, D.C.

Part IV. Supplemental Material



Figure 1. United States Marine Corps Map of Main Station Parris Island, S.C., Revised to Jan. 1st 1920, by order of Lt. Col. Manwaring, by Q.M. Sgt. J. O. Hendriksen [Parris Island Museum, MCRD PI]



Figure 2. Aerial Photograph, View Northwest, ca. January 1923 [Parris Island Museum, MCRD PI]



Figure 3. Aerial Photograph, View Southwest, April 22, 1931 [Parris Island Museum, MCRD PI]

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Figure 4. Aerial Photograph, View Southwest, October 30, 1938 [Parris Island Museum, MCRD PI]

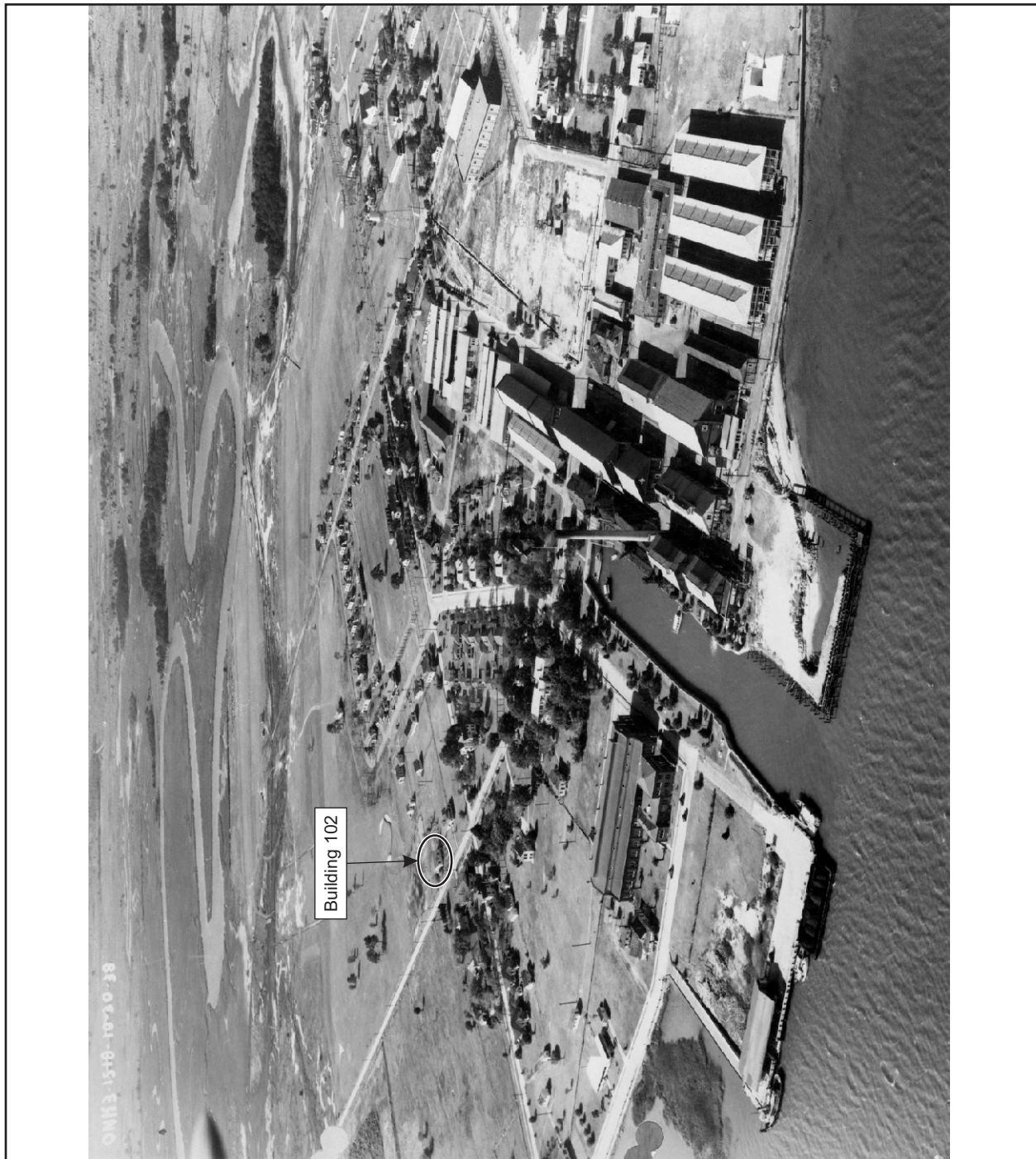


Figure 5. Aerial Photograph, View Northwest, 1938 [Parris Island Museum, MCRD PI]

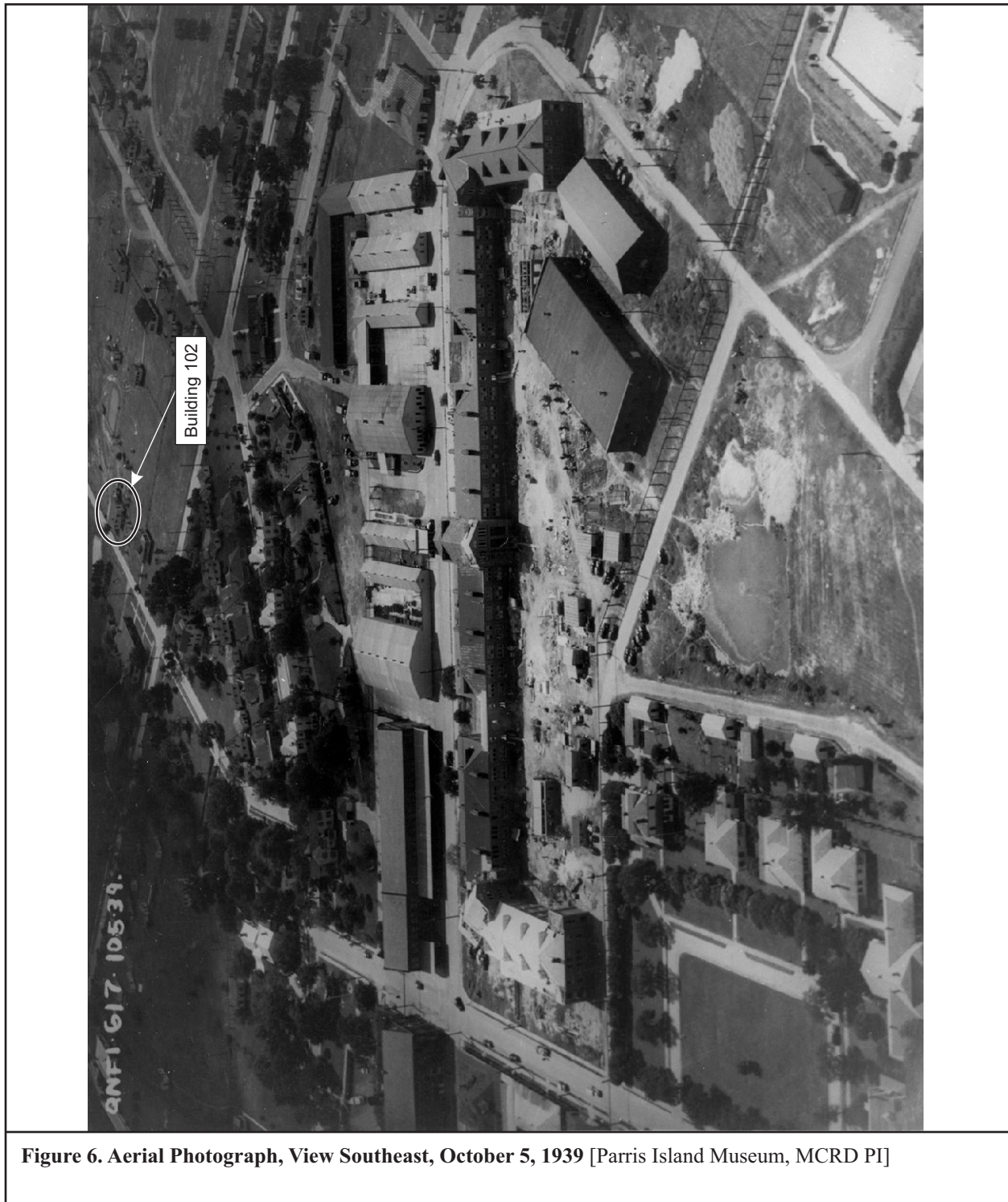


Figure 6. Aerial Photograph, View Southeast, October 5, 1939 [Parris Island Museum, MCRD PI]

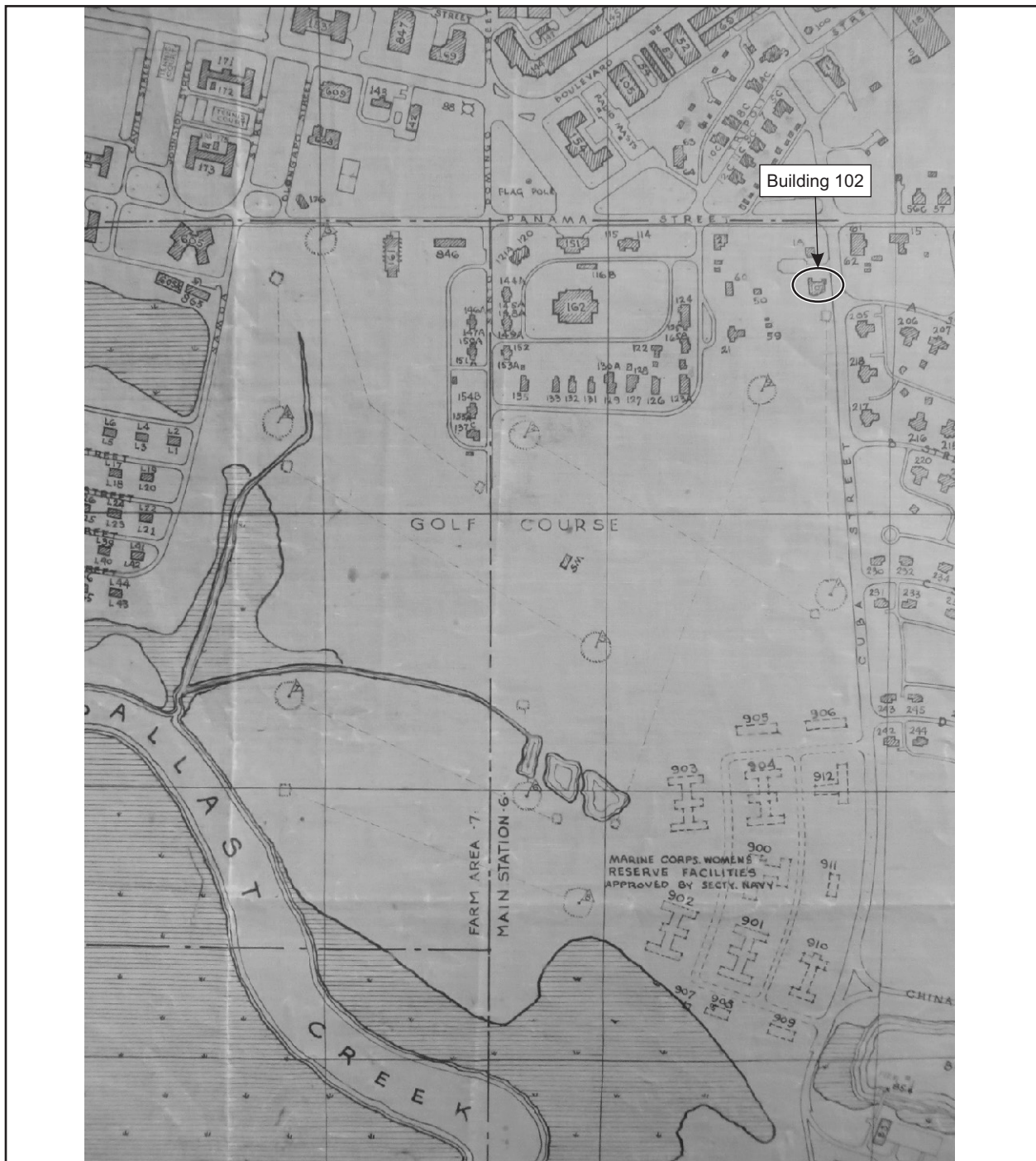


Figure 7. Map of Marine Barracks Parris Island, S.C., showing conditions on June 30, 1943, M. L. Rutter, Lieutenant Commander (C.E.C.) U.S.N., Public Works Officer [Parris Island Museum, MCRD PI]

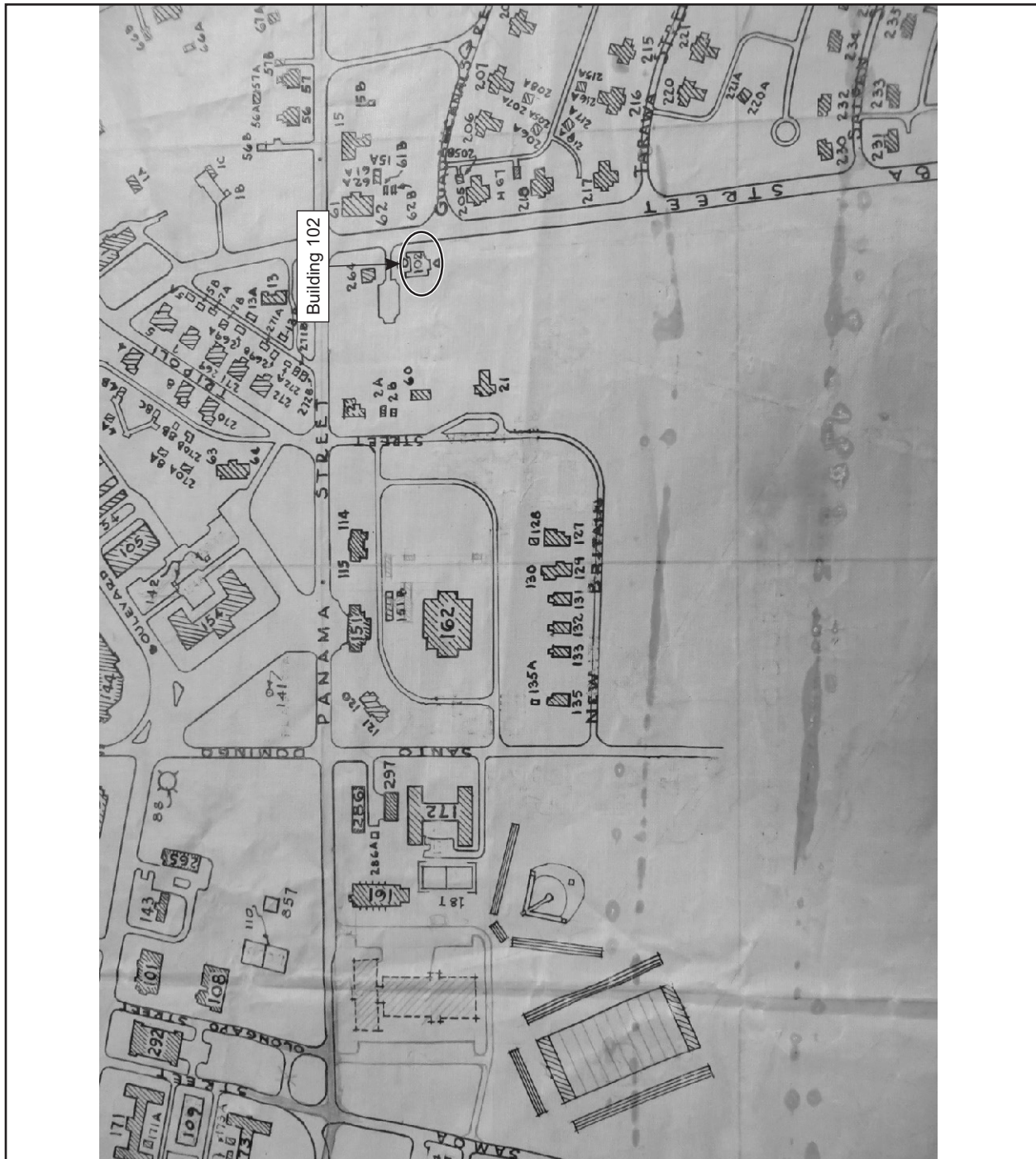


Figure 8. Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, S.C., June 30, 1951, C. E. McGrail, Commander, C.E.C. U.S.N., Public Works Officer [Parris Island Museum, MCRD PI]



Figure 9. South Façade and West Façade Overview, Looking Northeast [Louis Berger 2016]



Figure 10. Interior View of Fireplace, Looking Northwest [Louis Berger 2016]

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(Youth Center)
158 Cuba Street
Marine Corps Recruit Depot
Parris Island
Beaufort County
South Carolina

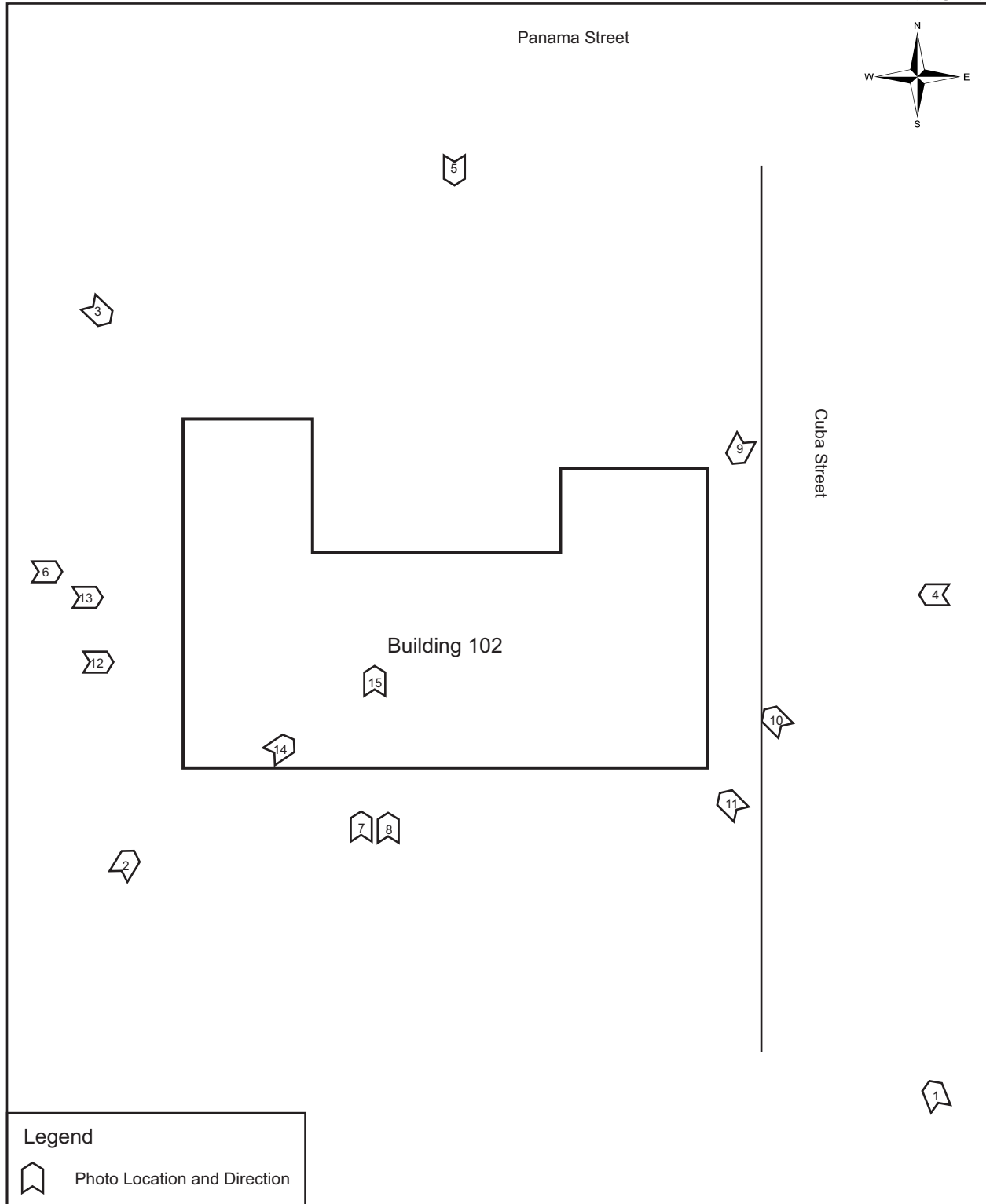
HABS No. SC-886-A

Photographer: Rob Tucher

12-15 December 2016

- SC-886-A-1 VIEW OF BUILDING IN CONTEXT. LOOKING NORTHWEST.
- SC-886-A-2 OBLIQUE VIEW OF SOUTH FRONT AND WEST FAÇADES. LOOKING NORTHEAST.
- SC-886-A-3 OBLIQUE VIEW OF WEST AND NORTH FAÇADEs. LOOKING SOUTHEAST.
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- SC-886-A-11 DETAIL VIEW OF PORCH EAVE AND RAKE OVERHANG AND BRACKETS. LOOKING NORTHWEST.
- SC-886-A-12 DETAIL VIEW OF WEST FAÇADE RIBBON WINDOWS. LOOKING EAST.
- SC-886-A-13 DETAIL VIEW OF WEST FAÇADE WOOD CASEMENT WINDOWS, EAVE OVERHANG. LOOKING EAST.
- SC-886-A-14 INTERIOR VIEW OF MAIN ROOM FROM MAIN ENTRANCE. LOOKING NORTHEAST.
- SC-886-A-15 INTERIOR DETAIL VIEW OF CENTER FIREPLACE. LOOKING NORTH.

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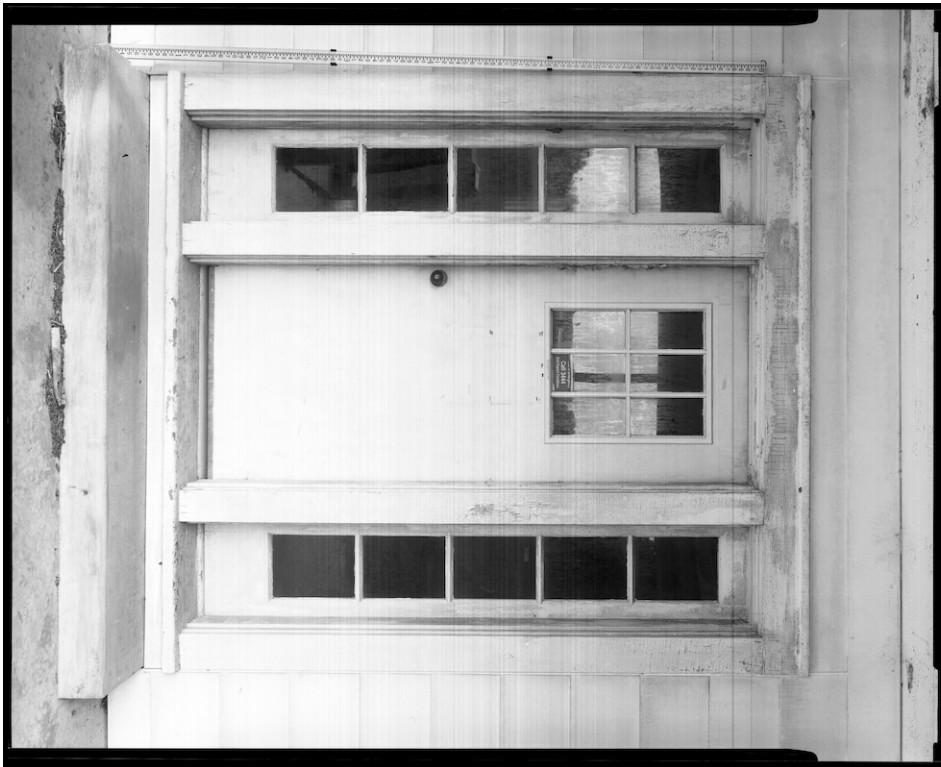
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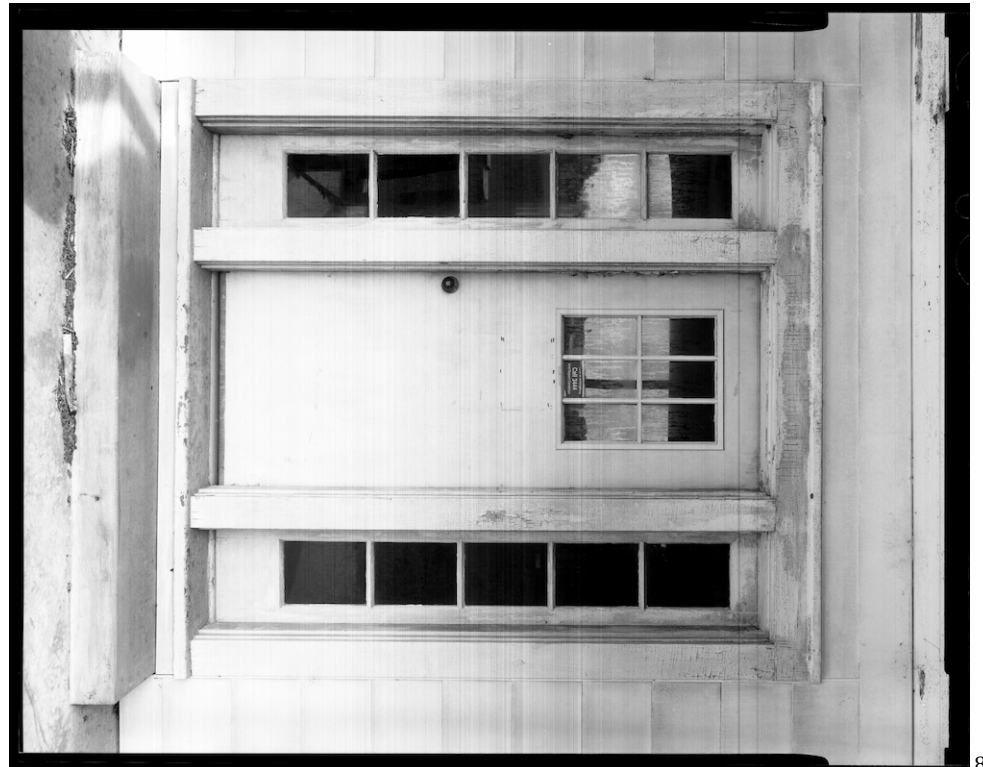
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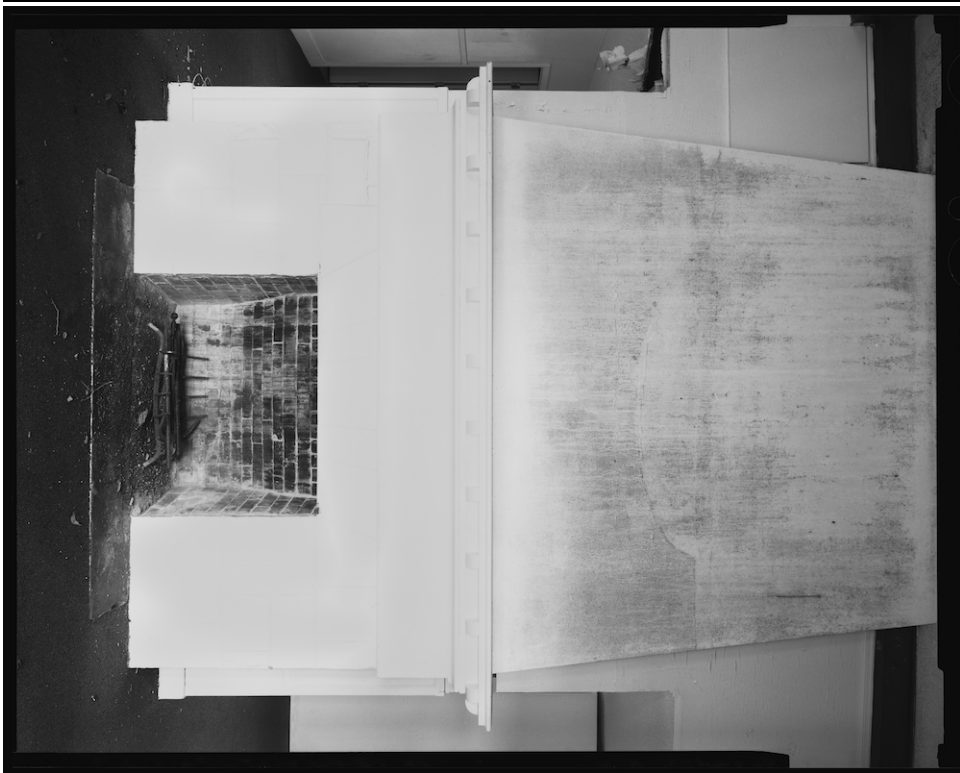
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