

The Historic LeBeuf Plantation House &
the Marine Corps in New Orleans

A Shared History



Front cover: A watercolor of the LeBeuf Plantation House, an antebellum Creole suburban villa (circa 1840), that has served as the personal quarters for both U.S. Navy and Marine Corps commanders since Naval Station New Orleans opened in 1903.

Photo by Cpl Daniel Castillo

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A Shared History



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Quantico, VA
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Introduction

The history of both New Orleans and the U.S. Marine Corps are tied together from the very founding of the nation. The Mississippi River's importance as an artery of trade and transportation placed the Crescent City in the crosshairs of war from the Revolution through the Civil War. Given the littoral nature of New Orleans, as the gateway to the American continent, soldiers of the sea played a role in the battles to control the mighty river. Following those conflicts, the strong maritime traditions and industrial infrastructure of New Orleans continued to make the city important for the naval services.

In Algiers, situated just across from New Orleans on the west bank of the Mississippi, the old LeBeuf Plantation House (later designated by the U.S. Navy as "Quarters A") has sat as silent witness to the Marine Corps' modern history in the city. Soon after the expansion of the navy yard at Algiers in 1903, Marines established a barracks and returned to New Orleans en masse for the first time since the Civil War. Nearby, the LeBeuf Plantation House would serve as the primary residence for Navy and Marine commanders for the next 110 years.

The active duty Marine presence in the city, however, gradually waned over the course of two world wars. During the same period, the Marine Reserve footprint expanded as New Orleans became a regional hub for both recruiting and the reserves. During the Cold War, development of the Marine Corps total force consolidated the Marine Reserve headquarters in the city. More recently, base closures and realignments, along with natural disasters, threatened to diminish both the Marine presence and the LeBeuf Plantation House's continued military association. However, with the opening of Marine Corps Support Facility New Orleans in 2011, responsibility for the home officially transferred to the Marines, assuring its continuing place in Marine Corps history for years to come.





Daniel Castillo
Cpl, usmc
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The Revolution and the Louisiana Purchase

In 1778, a company of Continental Marines embarked on board the *Rattletrap* during Navy Captain James Willing's expedition to Spanish-controlled New Orleans. Willing aimed to bring desperately needed war materials up the Mississippi and blunt any British attempt to block shipments. Willing and his Marines proceeded to plunder British settlements along the river and capture several vessels, which he outfitted for further operations or sold as naval prizes. The Marines also took advantage of Spain's neutrality and maintained a barracks in the city.

Willing's brutal predations on British loyalists, however, caused friction with Spanish governor Bernardo De Galvez, who tried to maintain Spain's neutrality. After Willing's departure, Marines under the command of Lieutenant Daniel Longstreet continued to operate along the lower Mississippi and in coordination with Galvez's troops once Spain and England went to war.

Some 20 years later, France regained control of the vast Louisiana territory and later sold it to the United States. In January 1804, following the official transfer of the Louisiana Purchase, Captain Daniel Carmick took a detachment of Marines to New Orleans. In 1806, he was assigned to command the Marine barracks there.

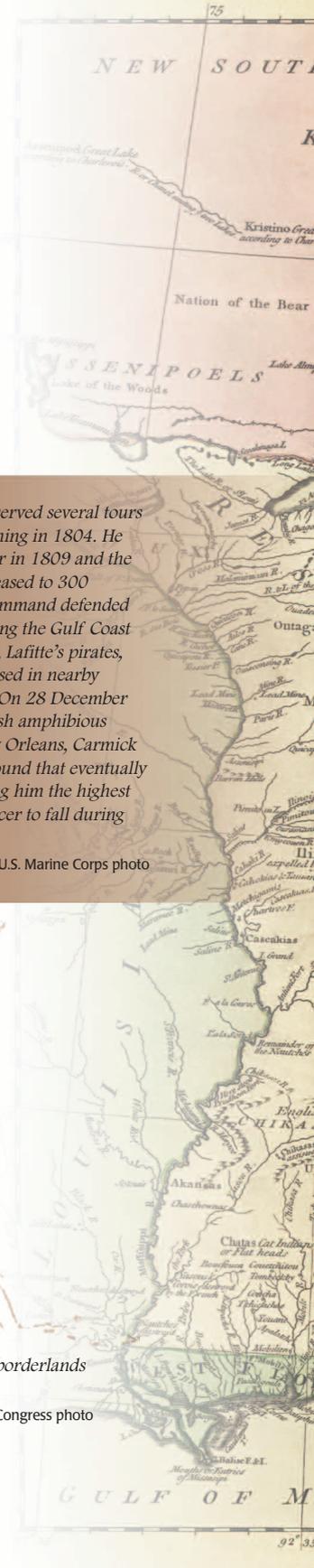


Capt Daniel Carmick served several tours in New Orleans beginning in 1804. He was promoted to major in 1809 and the Marine presence increased to 300 Marines. Carmick's command defended American interests along the Gulf Coast against hostile Indians, Lafitte's pirates, and colonial troops based in nearby Spanish West Florida. On 28 December 1814, during the British amphibious campaign against New Orleans, Carmick suffered a grievous wound that eventually claimed his life, making him the highest ranking American officer to fall during the campaign.

Official U.S. Marine Corps photo

United States map (circa 1783) illustrates the Spanish-controlled borderlands Louisiana and West Florida.

Official Library of Congress photo





BOWLES'S
NEW POCKET MAP
 OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA:
 THE
BRITISH POSSESSIONS OF CANADA,
NOVA SCOTIA, AND NEWFOUNDLAND
 WITH
THE FRENCH AND SPANISH TERRITORIES OF
LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA,
 as Settled by
The Preliminary Articles of Peace,
Signed at Versailles the 20th Jan^y
 1783.

LONDON.
 Printed for & sold by the Proprietor
 CARINGTON BOWLES,
 At his Map & Print Warehouse,
 N^o 68 St Pauls Church Yard.



The French Fishery on the Coast of Newfoundland by the Treaty of 1763, commences at Cape St John and going round by the North, and along the West, terminates at Cape Bay: All the rest belonging to Great Britain.

- The 13 United States of AMERICA, acknowledged by the Treaty of 1783, to be Free & Independent, are the following, Viz.
- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. New Hampshire | 8. Delaware |
| 2. Massachusetts Bay | 9. Maryland |
| 3. Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations | 10. Virginia |
| 4. Connecticut | 11. North Carolina |
| 5. New York | 12. South Carolina |
| 6. New Jersey | 13. Georgia |

ARTICLE III. It is agreed, that the People of the United States shall continue to enjoy unobscured the Right to take Fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all other Banks of Newfoundland; also on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the Sea where the Inhabitants of both Countries used at any time heretofore to Fish; and also that the Inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take Fish of every kind on such part of the Coast of Newfoundland as British Fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that Island) and also on the Coast Bays and Creeks, of all other his Britannic Majesty's Dominions in America, and that the American Fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure Fish in any of the unobscured Harbours and Creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands & Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unobscured, but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said Fishermen to dry or cure Fish at such Settlement without an previous Agreement for that purpose with the Inhabitants, Proprietors, or Possessors of the Ground.

British Statute Miles 69 1/2 to a Degree.

G3700
 1783.
 B. G. & V. & T.

The War of 1812

During the War of 1812, Carmick's Marines helped repel the British amphibious expedition against New Orleans. After learning that the vanguard of the British army occupied the Villere Plantation less than 10 miles below New Orleans, Major General Andrew Jackson devised a plan to conduct a night attack on the evening of 23 December 1814. A company of 66 Marines led by First Lieutenant Francois B. De Bellevue supported a section of artillery during the attack along the Levee Road toward the British encampment. After the battle, Marines continued to protect the artillery at Battery No.1 along the Rodriguez Canal, which commanded the road leading to the city.

On 27 December, the Marine company displaced to support Battery No.7, near the center of Jackson's line. During the British attack of 28 December, Major Carmick was severely wounded by a British Congreve rocket as he delivered orders on the battlefield. Carmick later died of his wounds and was buried in St. Louis Cemetery No. 2. On 8 January 1815, First Lieutenant De Bellevue's company helped repulse the main British assault and the charge of the vaunted 93rd Regiment Highlanders. On 22 February 1815, Congress resolved to "entertain a high sense of the valor and good conduct of Major Daniel Carmick, of the commissioned officers, and Marines, under his command" in defense of New Orleans.

A period map of the approaches to New Orleans and the positions of the contesting armies by MajGen Andrew Jackson's chief engineer Maj Arsene LaCarriere Lafour.

Reprinted from A Historical Memoir of the War in West Florida and Louisiana in 1814-15

Repulse of the Highlanders. Rendering of the Marines at the Battle of New Orleans helping repel the charge of the 93d Regiment Highlanders.

Painting by Col Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR, (ret.)

Marine Forces Reserve Color Guard stand at attention during wreath laying ceremony at the grave of Maj Daniel Carmick who is buried in New Orleans at St. Louis Cemetery No. 2.

Official U.S. Marine Corps photo



Origins of the Navy and Marines on the West Bank

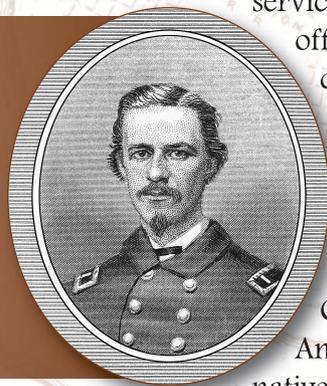
Over in New Orleans, the Navy and Marine Corps established a presence shortly after its transfer to the United States. However, a naval presence on the west bank at Algiers did not occur until 1849. The U.S. Navy originally acquired property adjacent to the LeBeuf Plantation House with the intention of using the location for a navy yard and supply depot. Both the navy yard site and the LeBeuf Plantation House were situated on property originally granted to the founder and governor of Louisiana, Jean-Baptiste LeMoyne de Bienville. The LeBeuf Plantation House was built in 1840, for Martial LeBeuf Sr. and his wife Louise Verret LeBeuf. Evidently, LeBeuf Sr. intended to use the home when they visited New Orleans and for his son Martial LeBeuf Jr. and his wife to reside in permanently. Some five years after the death of LeBeuf Sr. in 1851, the house changed hands when it was sold to the Ott family who retained ownership of the home for almost another half century. The proposed navy yard site however remained largely vacant and was occupied by some 15 slave cabins when the Navy first purchased it. Plans for the navy yard never materialized in the years before the Civil War; however, U.S. and foreign naval vessels occasionally used it as an anchorage.

The Civil War not only split a nation but also its Marine Corps. Like the other services secession affected the Marine Corps. The defection of one third of its officer corps left the service with a vacuum of company grade

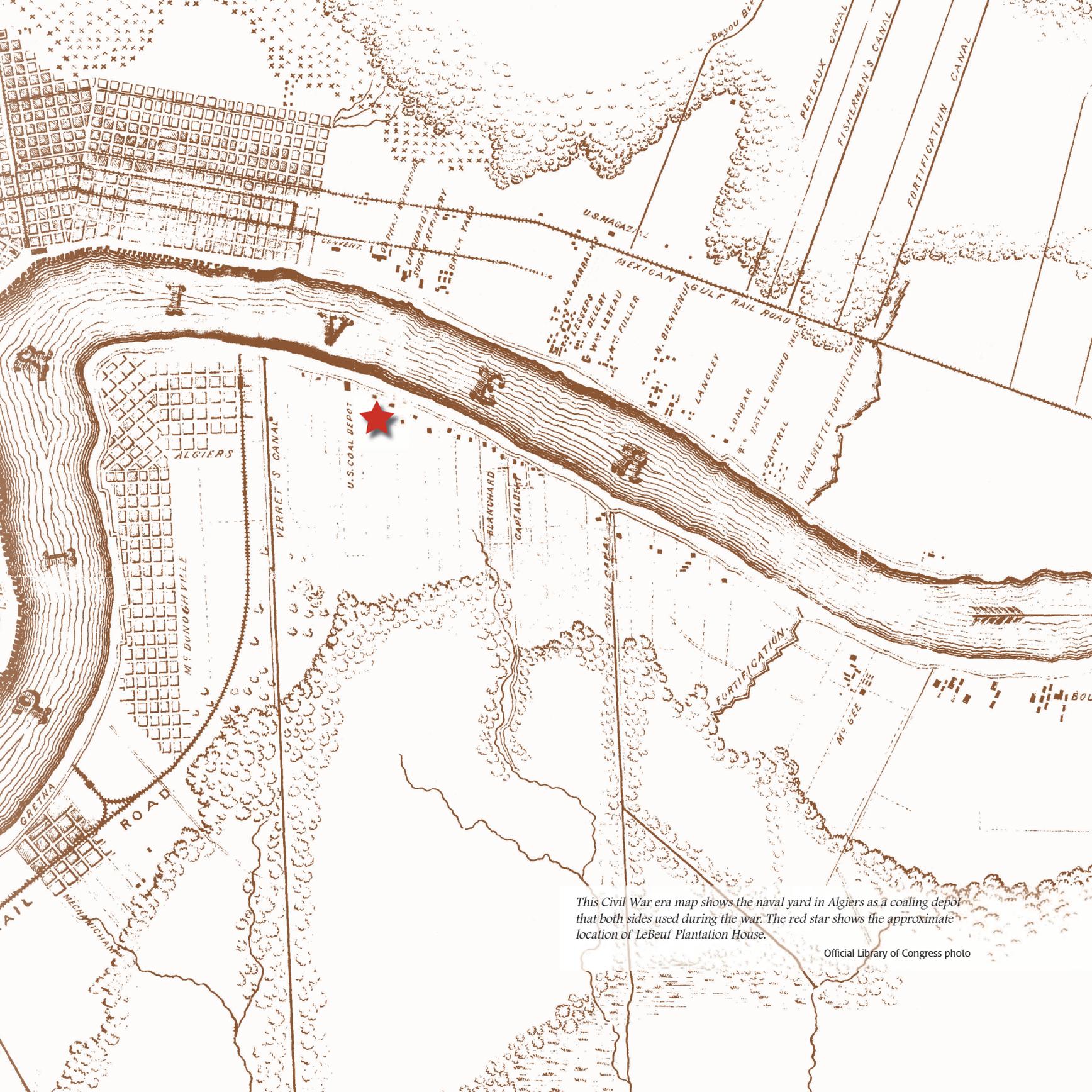
officers. Many of the veteran Marines that chose the South soon gained commissions in the newly created Confederate States Marine Corps. Two of those officers were Captain George Holmes, a native of Portland, Maine, and First Lieutenant Beckett Kempe Howell, a relative of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

1stLt Beckett Kempe Howell was one of almost two dozen Marine Corps officers to go south and gain a commission in the Confederate States Marine Corps.

Official U.S. Marine Corps photo



Another of Davis' relatives, New Orleans native Alfred C. Van Benthuisen, also petitioned the Confederate president and received a commission as a captain of Marines.



This Civil War era map shows the naval yard in Algiers as a coaling depot that both sides used during the war. The red star shows the approximate location of LeBeuf Plantation House.

Official Library of Congress photo

Confederate Secretary of the Navy Stephen Mallory soon decided to focus the Confederate Marine Corps' recruiting in the Crescent City given its large population and maritime tradition. Like their Union counterparts, Confederate Marine recruiters also found it difficult to compete with Army recruiters given the Marines' extended enlistment period and lack of enlistment bounties afforded to those joining the infantry. In April 1861, the Confederate Marines began recruiting in the French Quarter. Confederate Marines not only tapped the city's manpower but also its merchants to equip and supply the new recruits. After only a month, the first companies of Marines transferred from New Orleans to take part in the defense of Pensacola, Florida.

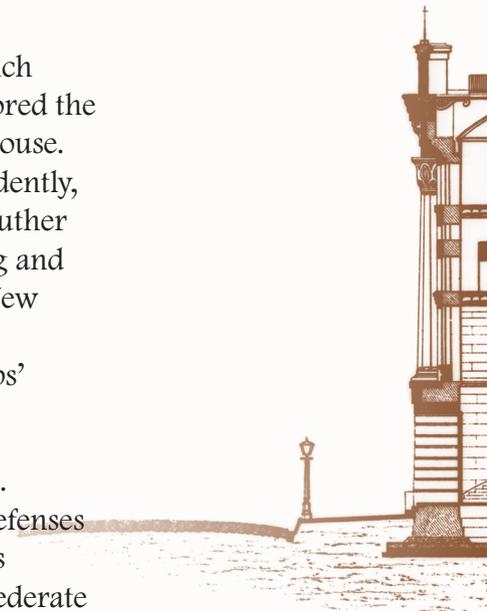


In 1862, Capt John L. Broom (pictured here as a LtCol) led a Marine battalion ashore to raise the flag over the U.S. Customs House during the Civil War.

Official U.S. Marine Corps photo

Captain Van Benthuisen then relocated recruiting headquarters from the French Quarter to a newly commissioned receiving ship the *St. Philip*. Confederates anchored the vessel across the river at the navy yard site, which abutted the LeBeuf Plantation House. After the war, a cannonball was recovered from one of the home's chimneys. "Evidently, it had been fired from a gun boat in the river passing our place" recounted Mrs. Luther Dock Ott years later. By the fall of 1861, Confederate Marines relocated recruiting and training to Virginia but not before adding some 280 Marines recruited from the New Orleans area. The total indicates the relative importance of New Orleans to the Confederate Marines early in the war as it provided almost 80 percent of the Corps' manpower at the time.

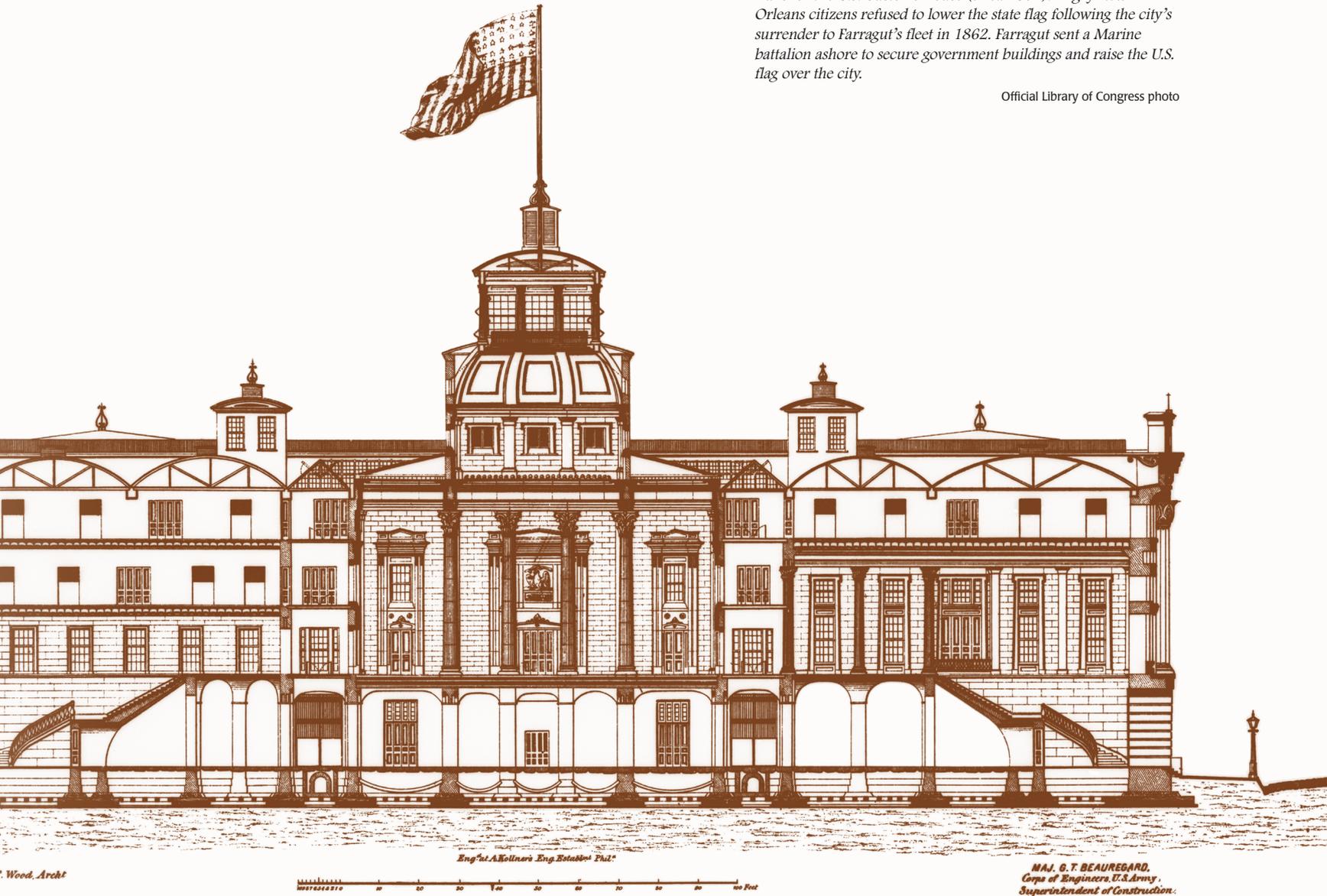
In April 1862, U.S. Marines served on board the ships of Commodore David G. Farragut's squadron as it forced its way up the Mississippi and past Confederate defenses at Forts Jackson and *St. Philip* to capture New Orleans. On board ship, the Marines manned heavy caliber deck guns that exchanged fire with both the forts and Confederate gunboats in the river. After the battle, Marines were some of the first Federal troops to enter the city following its surrender. On 29 April 1862, Captain John L. Broom led a battalion of some 250 Marines to secure the U.S. Customs House and raise the American flag over the city.



Designed by A.T.

Plans for the U.S. Customs House (circa 1857). Angry New Orleans citizens refused to lower the state flag following the city's surrender to Farragut's fleet in 1862. Farragut sent a Marine battalion ashore to secure government buildings and raise the U.S. flag over the city.

Official Library of Congress photo



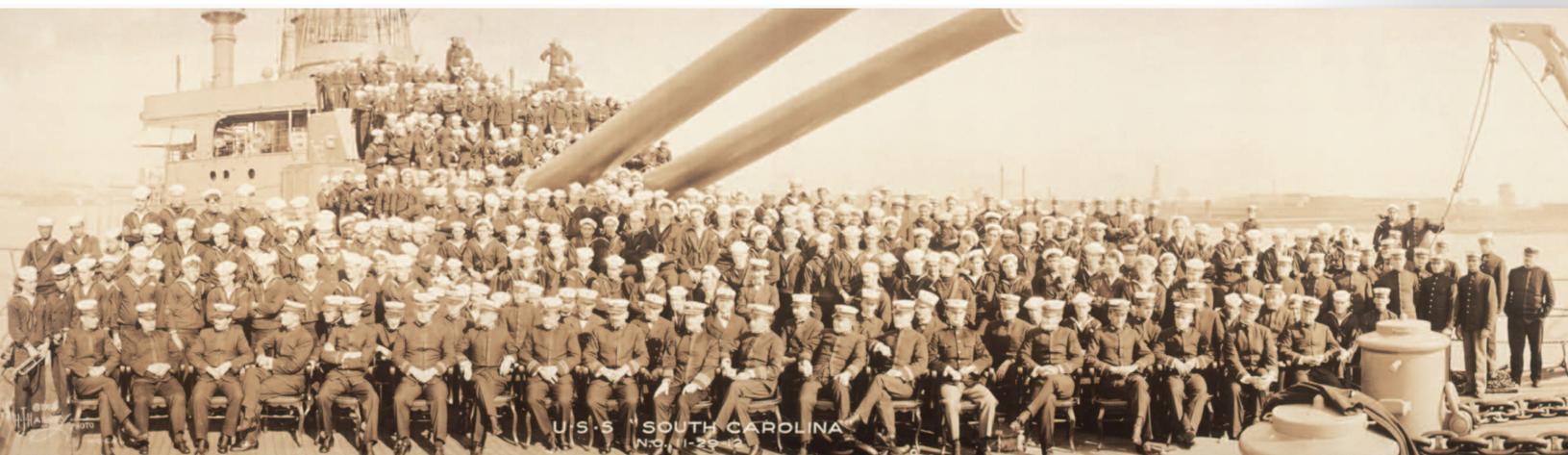
NEW CUSTOM HOUSE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA

SECTION FROM CANAL STREET TO CUSTOM HOUSE STREET.

Late Nineteenth Century

Next door to the LeBeuf Plantation House, the navy yard site sat largely vacant during the war besides seeing brief service with Confederates and later use by the Union Navy as a coaling depot. In the 1870s, the Navy anchored Monitor-class gunboats at the site until they were demilitarized and sold at auction around 1880. Funds to develop the land into a functioning navy yard, however, remained tied up in Congress; as a result, it sat vacant and under the tillage of local tenant farmers for almost 50 years.

By the 1890s, the development of dry docking and shipbuilding at Algiers, along with New Orleans' extensive railroad terminals, helped to propel the eventual development of the navy yard site. In addition, the Naval Affairs Committee worried about the ability of a foreign navy armed with modern naval guns to range a proposed Gulf Coast naval dry dock. After consideration, New Orleans' inland location and existing infrastructure proved ideal for the new naval dry dock. With final approval of the 15,000 ton dry dock location, Congress appropriated funds to expand the Algiers site. In 1894, the Navy bought adjoining lands held by the Oliver and Trepagnier families to meet the needs of the project.



Marines and sailors aboard the USS South Carolina (BB 26) pose for a company portrait in November 1912 during a visit to New Orleans. 1stLt Allen M. Sumner commanded the 64-man Marine Detachment.

Official Library of Congress photo



Naval Dry Dock (YFD 2). The Navy's floating dry dock, shown at the Algiers Naval Station (circa 1903), proved a capable platform to repair both military and commercial shipping. Marines stationed at Naval Station New Orleans guarded the dry dock until it was moved to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, shortly before World War II.

Official Library of Congress photo

On 6 November 1901, the Naval Dry Dock (YFD-2) arrived at Algiers, and the Navy officially opened Naval Station New Orleans with a commissioning ceremony. Following a successful demonstration of the dry dock in January 1902, Congress appropriated almost \$4 million to expand the naval station and build additional facilities ashore. The dry dock, along with the new facilities ashore, were located adjacent to the LeBeuf Plantation House. With the appropriations from Congress, the Navy looked to expand the station downstream. Later in the year, the U.S. Government filed petitions to force the sale of additional lands, which included the LeBeuf Plantation House, then owned by Luther D. Ott and his wife. In May 1903, a federal court ordered the U.S. Government to pay Ott for the land and home and, soon after, the Navy took possession of both.

When the Navy acquired the LeBeuf Plantation House, then President Theodore Roosevelt took notice of the home's southern charm while touring the naval station's facilities. The President recommended that the Navy transform the Creole suburban villa into flag officer quarters. Following the President's wishes, the Navy officially designated the home as "Quarters A." Initially, it served as the residence for the station's commanding officer and later as home to the Commandant of the 8th Naval District.

While touring Naval Station New Orleans then-President Theodore Roosevelt saved the LeBeuf Plantation House from destruction as the naval station expanded by suggesting that it be used as the commanding officer's quarters.

Official Library of Congress photo



LeBeuf Plantation House early 1900s. The last owner of the house, Luther D. Ott, was forced to sell the home to the U.S. Government in 1903.

The Historic New Orleans Collection, accession no. 1980.123



World War I

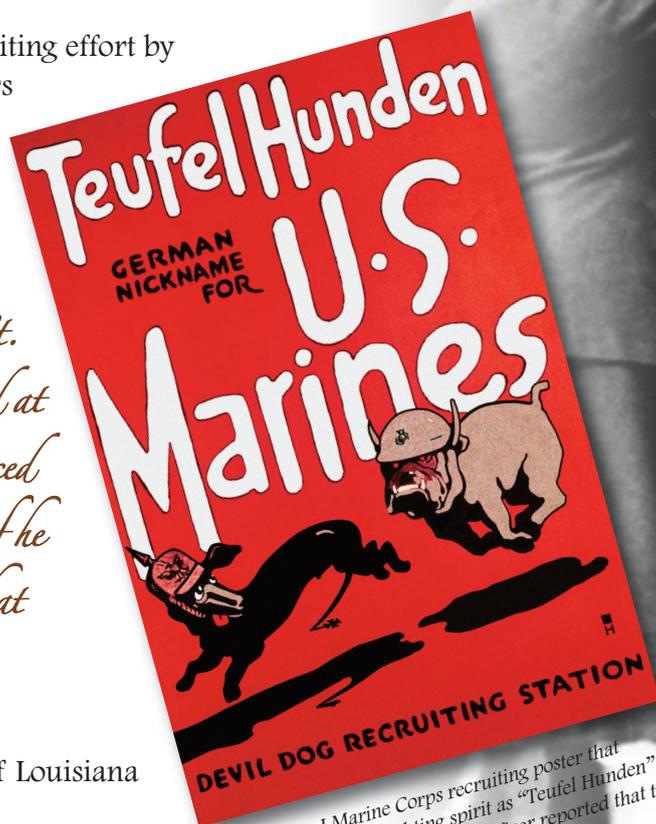
In June 1904, Captain Julius S. Turrill established a Marine barracks near the LeBeuf Plantation House following expansion of the naval station. Marines stationed there continued their traditional duties protecting naval property, which included the new dry dock. Later, the Marine Corps' Southern Recruiting Division also was headquartered in New Orleans proper. As the United States mobilized for World War I, recruiting was at the forefront of efforts to meet wartime needs. For the Marine Corps, New Orleans was one of its national recruiting hubs and ranked near the top in efficiency.

Marine recruiters employed technology to aid the recruiting effort by engaging in what was known as “reel recruiting.” Recruiters coordinated with New Orleans' movie houses to show films, such as “Peacemakers.” They also blanketed the town with handbills and posters. A 1917 edition of the Marine Corps *Recruiters' Bulletin* noted,

“If a stranger should happen to be walking down St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, he would be amazed at the audacity of some person or persons who had placed advertising matter on all the mail boxes; however, if he had the inclination to ask, he would have found that the ‘Marines were on the job’.”

The efforts paid off and some 850 men from the state of Louisiana enlisted with the Marines during the war.

Women Marines or Marinettes, as they were known at the time, also played a part in recruiting and administrative efforts during the war. In August 1918, the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, approved the



A World War I Marine Corps recruiting poster that captures the Marine fighting spirit as “Teufel Hunden” or Devil Dogs after one German officer reported that the Marines “fought like devils” at Belleau Wood.
Official U.S. Marine Corps photo



"Marinettes" assisted Marine recruiters during World War I in administrative duties such as hanging recruiting posters.

Official U.S. Marine Corps photo

Marine Corps' request to enlist women in the Marine Corps Reserve for clerical duty to free men to serve in France. Headquarters Marine Corps, however, stipulated that potential applicants must be thoroughly tested on their clerical skills and must present letters of introduction from former employers attesting to their "reliability." One such woman was Private Sarah Jones of Meridian, Mississippi, who reported to New Orleans for her initial interview, processing, and assignment.

Today, Marine Corps Support Facility New Orleans, located near the LeBeuf Plantation House on part of the old naval station, is headquarters for U.S. Marine Corps Forces Reserve as well as Marine Forces North. While the brand new facility opened in 2011, the evolution of New Orleans as headquarters for the Reserves began almost 100 years ago. With the establishment of the Naval Militia program in 1892, Louisiana had Marine detachments that actively participated; however, these early Marine units were not an "operative" organization as no formal structure yet existed to incorporate them. Congress formally established the Marine Corps Reserve in 1916 and by 1918 the Marine Corps branch of the Naval Reserve Force formally integrated into the Marine Corps Reserve.

Marine Corps Reserve aviation can also trace part of its history back to Louisiana. With the United States' entrance into World War I, Marine aviation expanded from a mere 35 officers and enlisted men in April 1917 to over 2,400 by the end of the war. The Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps established several squadrons, including the 1st Aviation Squadron, to support the Marine brigade being readied for duty in France. To facilitate the expansion, Marines signed an agreement with the U.S. Army Signal Corps to train Marine aviators and mechanics at Army airfields using Army aircraft.

Intense winter weather at the Marine's initial training field in New York forced commanding officer Captain William M. "Mac" McIlvain to hastily move the 1st Aviation Squadron to a warmer climate to finish the squadron's training. The squadron loaded its aircraft, men, and equipment on a train destined for the U.S. Army's Gerstner Field at Lake Charles, Louisiana. From early January to March 1918, the squadron flew stick-controlled, JN-4D Curtiss "Jenny" trainers as well as the rotary-engine S4-C Thomas-Morse Scout before transferring to Miami, Florida, and eventually to France.



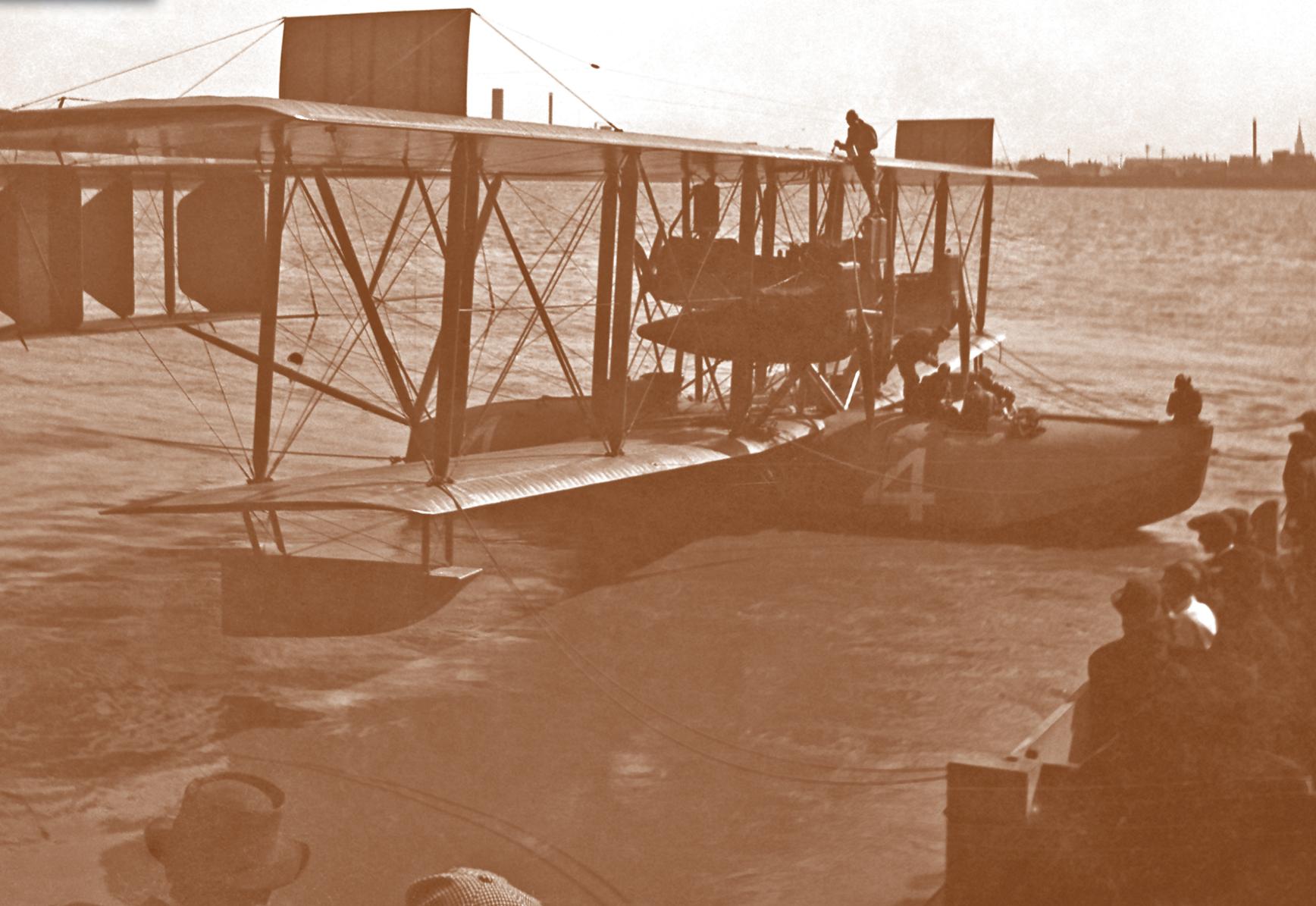


The Marine Reserve Flying Corps' 1st Aviation Squadron trained in Louisiana in Curtiss JN-4 "Jenny" airplanes.

Official U.S. Marine Corps photo

U.S. Navy/Curtiss flying boat NC-4 moored on the Mississippi River while it was in New Orleans to promote naval aviation recruiting. Nicknamed "Nancy Boat," the NC-4 had the distinction of being the first airplane to cross the Atlantic Ocean in 1919. One of only four NC flying boats to be built, this view shows the only surviving example, is now on permanent display at the National Museum of Naval Aviation in Pensacola, Florida.

Courtesy of the John T. Mendes Photography Collection within the Historic New Orleans Collection, accession no. 2003.0182.221



Interwar Period

Following the war, Marines continued to be stationed near the LeBeuf Plantation House at the Marine barracks, however, it was the Reserve Act of 1925 that began to increase the importance of New Orleans to the Marine Corps Reserve. The act created four geographical reserve areas nationally, including the Southern Reserve Area based in New Orleans. The act envisioned both a fighter squadron and a battalion headquartered in the Crescent City. As the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve units began to stand up, New Orleans filled the ranks of the 310th Company, which was commanded by First Lieutenant Alfred A. Watters. In the summer of 1927, the company, though only organized a few short weeks before, was part of a provisional battalion of Marine reservists that took part in the Reserve Camp of Instruction at Quantico, Virginia. During training, the 310th outperformed other companies within the battalion and took home the Efficiency Guidon.

The Marine barracks at Algiers along with the LeBeuf Plantation House continued to be utilized by the military until 1933 when the naval station closed. Only two dozen Marines remained behind to provide security for the Navy dry dock which was leased to a local company. Both the LeBeuf Plantation House and the Marine barracks then saw service with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). In 1934, FERA repurposed the Naval Station into a camp for transient men left unemployed by the Great Depression. The camp newspaper, *The Lighthouse*, reported that the New Orleans transient camp director occupied the LeBeuf Plantation House while the Marine barracks housed 300 transient men. In late 1935, the camp transitioned to a Works Progress Administration (WPA) work camp and later a youth camp. During the WPA's occupation, the LeBeuf Plantation House lodged bachelor staff personnel. Years would pass before the old home would again see service with the military and by then it sorely needed repairs after nearly a decade of neglect.

While the footprint of active duty Marines receded during the interwar period, the reserves solidified their presence in the city. As the Marine Corps Reserve evolved, it underwent several reorganizations. First, the creation of the "New Reserve," as termed by then Marine Corps Commandant, Major General Wendell C. Neville, formed units organized around reserve regiments. As a result, the 1st Battalion, 22d Reserve Marines was formed in New Orleans on 24 May 1930. The battalion's four companies initially drew largely on the manpower from the old 310th Company to fill out the battalion. In 1935, the reserves scrapped the regimental structure and reorganized as independent battalions, and the New Orleans unit became the 10th Battalion, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.



BGen Walter S. "Tabasco Mac" McIlhenny was commissioned in the Marine Corps Reserve in 1936. During World War II, he was awarded the Navy Cross and Silver Star for his actions on Guadalcanal. After the war, McIlhenny left active service but returned to Louisiana where he organized, trained, and commanded the Marine Corps Volunteer Training Unit 8-25 until he retired in 1959. BGen McIlhenny was probably best known as president of the McIlhenny Tabasco Sauce Company located in New Iberia, Louisiana.

Official U.S. Marine Corps photo



Reserve Marines from the New Orleans based 310th Company participated in annual camps of instruction held at Quantico, Virginia. Marines are instructed on squad movements and infantry drills.

Official U.S. Marine Corps photo

World War II

The old Naval Station reopened at the outset of World War II as a naval repair base and once again the LeBeuf Plantation House served as flag officer quarters for the 8th Naval District. However, the stately old home, with its centuries-old magnolias and live oaks adorning the grounds, badly needed a face-lift. Rear Admiral Andrew C. Bennett, USN, District Commandant at the time, restored the LeBeuf Plantation House. After major restorations, which also updated the floor plan, it became the location for many official functions for both the Navy and Marine Corps in the New Orleans area.

While some Marines returned when the Naval Station reopened, it was the development of amphibious landing craft in New Orleans that played the most important role for Marine Corps history in the city at that time. During the interwar period, the Marine Corps tried unsuccessfully to acquire landing craft to replace the unwieldy “ship boats” used until then. In New Orleans, upstream from the LeBeuf Plantation House, industrialist Andrew Higgins designed the Eureka boat to operate in the bayous along the Gulf Coast. He tried to sell the Eureka boat to the Navy, which remained uninterested for some time despite its improvements over other designs that included a shallow draft, wide bow, and a protected prop that allowed the craft to beach and launch from the surf.

In the late 1930s, the Navy and Marine Corps renewed their interest in the craft and pushed for further development of the Eureka boat. Intelligence reports of Japanese landing craft delivered by then First Lieutenant Victor H. Krulak, on duty in Shanghai, China, provided key technical improvements to the Eureka boat design. Most notably, the Japanese craft included a retractable bow ramp that enabled troops and equipment to rapidly offload onto a hostile shore. By 1941, Higgins redesigned the craft to incorporate elements of the Japanese craft observed by Krulak. The result became officially designated as the Landing Craft, Vehicle, Personnel (LCVP) or more popularly known as the “Higgins Boat.” Over the course of the war, Higgins Industries turned out thousands of landing craft in addition to torpedo patrol boats, which helped turn the tide against the Axis forces in World War II.

In the late 1930s, then 1stLt Victor H. Krulak's (pictured here as a LtGen) intelligence reports on Japanese landing craft provided key technical information to improve the Eureka boat design.

Official U.S. Marine Corps photo



Landing Craft, Vehicle, Personnel (LCVP) or "Higgins Boats" under construction at Higgins Industries in New Orleans during World War II.

Official Library of Congress photo



Marines offloading equipment and personnel from a "Higgins Boat" onto the shores of Guadalcanal during World War II.

Official U.S. Marine Corps photo

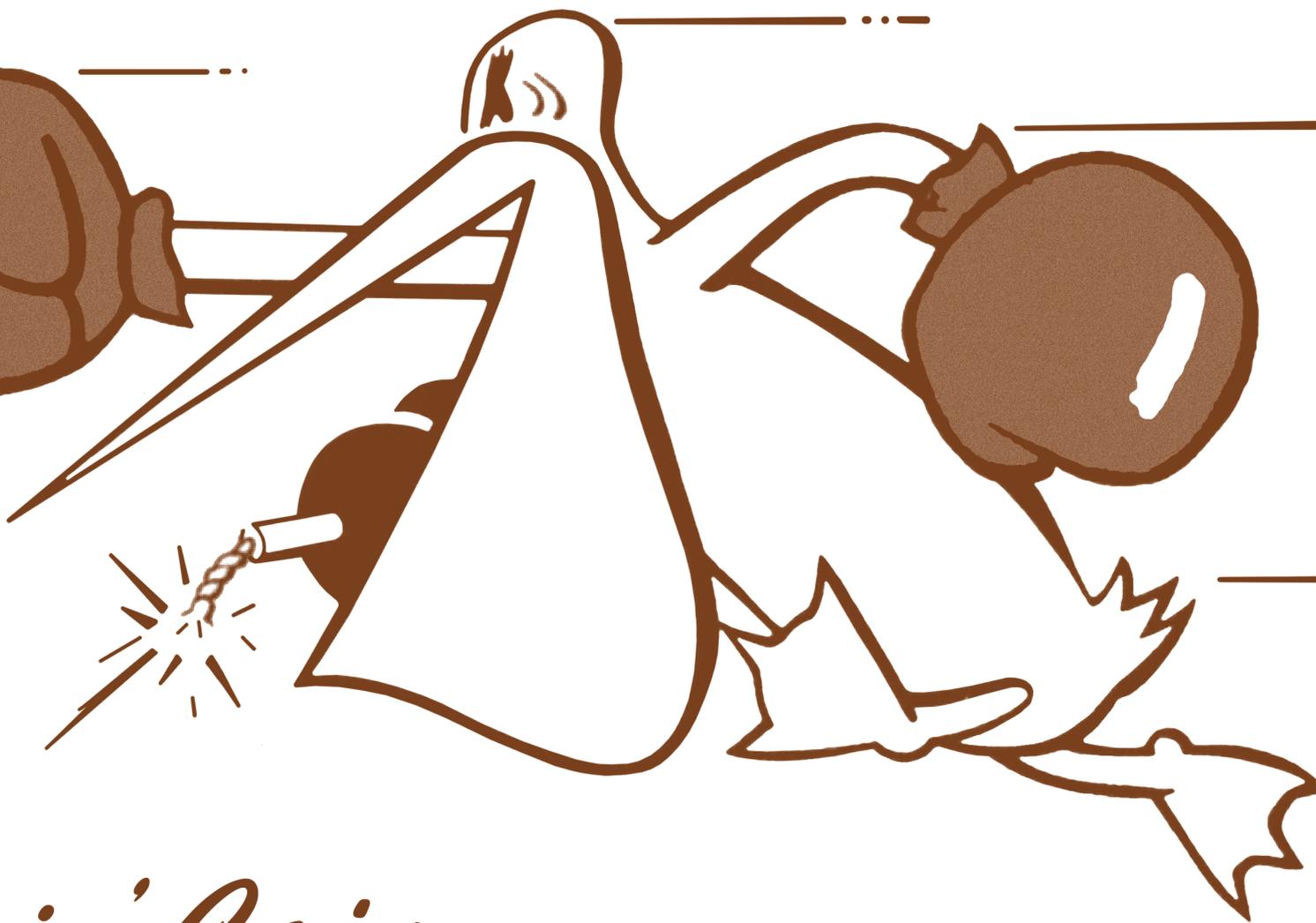
Marine Reserve aviation was also active in New Orleans during the war. A reserve aviation unit commanded by First Lieutenant Charles E. Parker was based at the Naval Reserve Aviation Base, several miles north of the LeBeuf Plantation House on the shores of Lake Ponchartrain. By 1943, the field was redesignated as Naval Air Station New Orleans and a Marine aviation detachment was colocated at the field. Following the war, the reserves again reorganized and the Naval Air Station became home to Marine Fighter Squadron 143 “Ragin’ Cajuns,” one of 24 Marine Air Reserve Training squadrons. Urban sprawl, however, hindered continued operations at the field and, during the 1950s, the air station relocated to a new facility several miles south of the LeBeuf Plantation House at Belle Chasse, Louisiana.



VMF-143, the “Ragin’ Cajuns” squadron, posing somewhere outside south Louisiana.

Courtesy of Carol Bernard, New Iberia, Louisiana

THE
Rag



Ragin' Cajun

The Marine Fighter Squadron 143 adopted the Ragin' Cajuns logo in the early 1950s. It featured the Louisiana state bird, the pelican, with boxing gloves and a bomb.

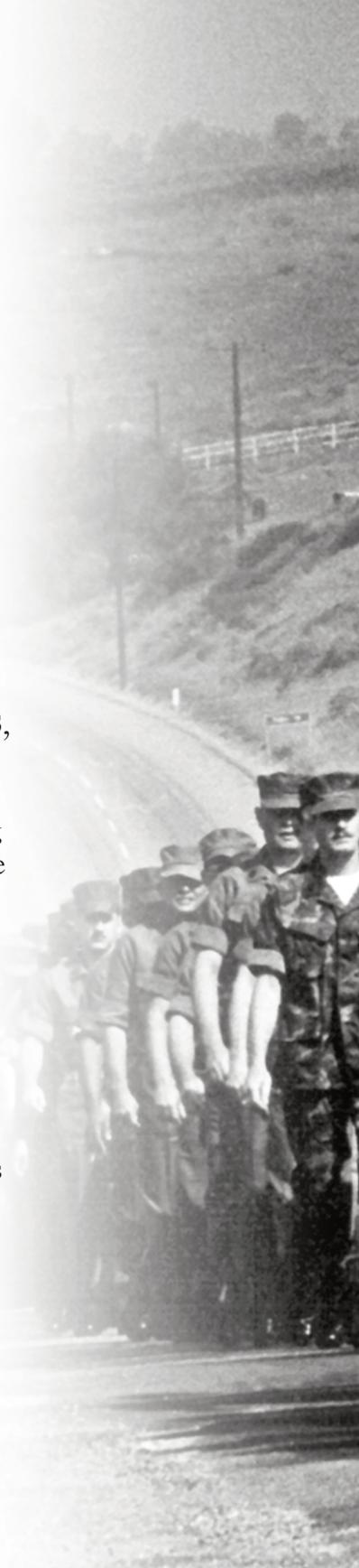
Courtesy of Dr. Shane K. Bernard

Consolidating the Marine Reserve at New Orleans

Following World War II, the Marine Corps Reserve continued to expand its footprint in the city. Eventually, these restructuring efforts led to all of the Marine Corps Reserve being headquartered within sight of the LeBeuf Plantation House. During the Korean War, the 8th Marine Corps Reserve District, formerly headquartered in Pensacola, Florida, relocated across the river from Algiers to the U.S. Customs House where the Marine battalion raised the American flag during the Civil War. In 1953, the Southern Recruiting Division, formerly headquartered in Dallas, Texas, combined with the 8th Marine Corps Reserve District. As a result, all Marine reserve and recruiting activities in Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas were consolidated into the 8th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruiting District.

For the remainder of the decade, the district continued to expand. In November 1955, the 8th Staff Group was formed in New Orleans. By 1960, some 26 organized reserve units with a strength of 224 officers and 3,986 enlisted men fell under the district. In 1962, the reserve reorganized both its ground and aviation units to form a division-wing concept. From that came both reactivation of the 4th Marine Division and creation of the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing/Marine Air Reserve Training Command. As a result, the 8th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, no longer responsible for assignment mobilization, was redesignated the 8th Marine Corps District in 1964.

In 1966, both the old Algiers Naval Station and the old army terminal, which was located on the east bank of the Mississippi directly across from the LeBeuf Plantation House, were re-designated as Naval Support Activity New Orleans. Several years later, various command elements of both the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve began co-locating at the site. In late 1972, the 8th Marine Corps District relocated its headquarters from New Orleans to the Naval Support Activity's Building 10 in Algiers. Throughout much of the decade, the district retained responsibility for its reserve units. It also expanded its area of responsibility for recruiting as it absorbed areas originally in the Ninth District. However, as the reserves realigned, the Eighth District returned to its recruiting roots when it was relieved of all responsibility for managing its reserve units.



In April 1977, the 4th Marine Division ceremonially marched the division colors, here led by MajGen Edward J. Miller, from Camp Pendleton, California, toward New Orleans to mark the occasion of relocating its headquarters to the Crescent City.

Official U.S. Marine Corps photo



In 1974, the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing/Marine Air Reserve Training Command relocated its headquarters from Glenview, Illinois, to the old army terminal. By 1975, the LeBeuf Plantation House was home to the Chief of the Naval Reserve, whose headquarters were also located at the old army terminal. In 1977, 4th Marine Division headquarters moved from Camp Pendleton, California, to the army terminal site as the Corps implemented the total force concept to align the reserves with its active duty counterparts. Two years later, the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing disbanded the Marine Air Reserve Training Command and mirrored its organization on the active duty wings.

In 1992, the Marine Corps replaced the Fleet Marine Force with three commands: Marine Forces Atlantic, Marine Forces Pacific, and the reserves organized into Marine Forces Reserve (MarForRes). The creation of MarForRes unified 4th Marine Division, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, and 4th Force Service Support Group under a single commander. The reorganization of the reserves also shifted previous deployment models from a division or wing deploying as a whole to one where reserve assets augmented active duty task forces.

In 1966, the Marine Corps Reserve celebrated 50 years of faithful service to Corps and Country.

Official U.S. Marine Corps photo





Members of 4th Marine Division take part in an amphibious landing exercise at Onslow Beach, North Carolina.

Official U.S. Marine Corps photo

Move to the West Bank

In 2004, the Department of Defense designated Marine Forces Reserve as a U.S. Northern Command component to provide antiterrorism and force protection capabilities in homeland defense as well as supporting civil authorities in cases of domestic disasters. That same year, Lieutenant General Dennis M. McCarthy, Commander, Marine Forces Reserve and Marine Forces North, became the first Marine general officer to occupy the LeBeuf Plantation House. The following year proved to be pivotal for both New Orleans and the LeBeuf Plantation House. First, Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld recommended closure of Naval Support Activity New Orleans to the Base Realignment and Closure Committee (BRAC). The proposed impact threatened to not only take millions of dollars out of the local economy but also end the historic relationship between the naval services and the city. In late August, Hurricane Katrina made landfall, leaving a swath of destruction in its path. Ever since 1812, following “one of the most tremendous hurricanes that ever blew from the heavens,” Marines have been called on to render humanitarian aid to the city. While the LeBeuf Plantation House saw only minor damage, the city was devastated. In the aftermath, both Marine Corps amphibious and aviation capabilities were marshaled to assist other Federal agencies in the rescue and recovery effort.

For the Marine Corps, the storm hastened the 8th Marine Corps District’s relocation as the staff evacuated to its new headquarters in Texas. In September, BRAC mandated partial closure of the Naval Support Activity by 2011. Under the plan, the old army terminal across the river from the LeBeuf Plantation House would close entirely. On the west bank, BRAC recommended that the Algiers Naval Station site reorganize under a “Federal City” plan proposed by New Orleans city officials to mitigate the impact on the local economy.

The Federal City plan envisioned repurposing 155 acres of the old naval station to provide a mixed-use development. Under the plan, both commercial and government entities would occupy the site, while a new Marine Corps facility adjacent to Federal City would serve as the development’s anchor. In 2007, following BRAC, the Navy began construction on a new headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia, for various naval commands then located in New Orleans. The Marine Corps also began the final move to consolidate





Forty years after Hurricane Betsy, Marines again supported relief efforts in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. Here a U.S. Marine Corps CH-46E assigned to Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 365 (HMM-365) departs Naval Air Station New Orleans to conduct search and rescue operations.

Photo by LCpl Zachary R. Frank

all of Marine Forces Reserve headquarters on the west bank, just a short walk from the LeBeuf Plantation House. The Marine Corps acquired some 29 acres of the old naval station to build a new facility, which cost over \$160 million. The state of Louisiana agreed to contribute a majority of the funds to keep the Marine Corps in New Orleans.

In late May 2011, as the BRAC-mandated closure and transfer of the Naval Support Activity loomed, the Marine Corps took responsibility for the new complex that was nearing completion. In June, the Marines transferred reserve headquarters from the old army terminal location to the new complex. On 27 June, the Marine Corps officially dedicated Marine Corps Support Facility New Orleans and its headquarters, the new Joseph J. McCarthy Building. Meanwhile, the Navy Reserves worked to close the remainder of the Naval Support Activity site and transfer the location to the Federal City development.

On 15 September, the Navy lowered the flag over Naval Support Activity New Orleans, ending over a century of naval occupation. The LeBeuf Plantation House, which only recently completed another renovation, also changed hands. With closure of the Naval Support Activity, responsibility for the property and the LeBeuf Plantation House transferred from the Navy to the Marine Corps.

Col James D. Turlip, left, Chief of Staff, Marine Forces Reserve (MarForRes), welcomes members of the MarForRes band and guests to the foundation pouring ceremony at Naval Support Activity New Orleans, 13 August 2009, for the new band hall.

Photo by LCpl Natasha J. Combs



A construction crew builds the new Marine Forces Reserve headquarters building on a portion of the old Naval Support Activity New Orleans 6 May 2011.

Photo by PO1 Mark O'Donald, USN



Architectural Features of the LeBeuf Plantation House

The LeBeuf Plantation House was built in 1840 by contractors Jean-Baptiste Guillon and Maurice Pizetta for Martial LeBeuf Sr. and his wife. The home features brick and frame construction typical of the raised French Creole style. Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993, the home's surviving architectural features include its first story above ground basement constructed from locally made "river brick." The principal living areas were framed atop the basement story using native cypress.

Viewed from the street, the grounds of the home add to the historic setting. Mrs. Luther Dock Ott, last owner of the home before its purchase by the Navy in 1903, recounted years later:

"After the [dry] dock was installed, President Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by his wife, came down on a tour of inspection. He was charmed with our old place and most enthusiastic about the magnificence of the rows of magnolias, saying they were the most beautiful he ever saw and gave orders that they be neither removed nor harmed in any way."

Visitors today will notice that most of the ancient trees were lost long ago, while those that remain have been damaged by recent storms.

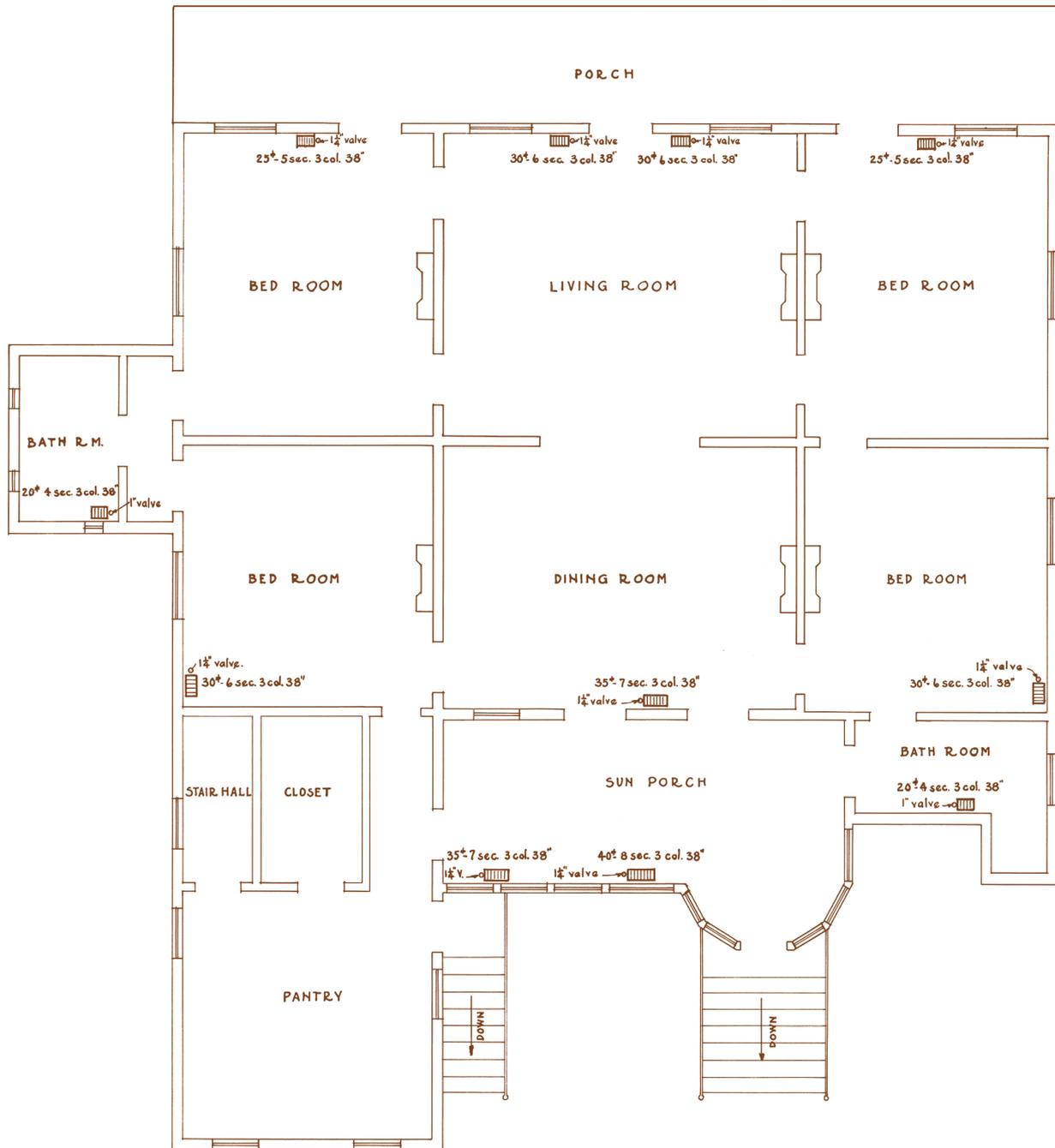


The LeBeuf Plantation House is built in the typical Creole style with brick foundation piers of soft "river brick." The façade's most striking feature is the Tuscan column porch.

Photo by Sgt Alvin D. Parson

A blueprint (circa 1924) of LeBeuf Plantation House showing the original three wide and two deep room configuration along with bathroom and kitchen additions built in the early twentieth century.

Courtesy of MCSF New Orleans Public Works



The porch is raised on brick piers and extends the full width of the home in the Creole style, while its column supports are influenced by the Classical Revival style. Other distinctly Creole features include a Norman truss support system and exposed beaded ceiling beams in parts of the house. While most of the woodwork is simple, formal spaces display more ornate woodwork, including cornices on the gallery and fluted door surrounds with acorn corner blocks in some rooms along with intricately subdivided transoms.

Archeological evidence suggests, that the home was a “Creole-style suburban villa” rather than a working plantation. After construction, most of the home’s features remained unchanged until its purchase by the U.S. Navy. Since then, the home has undergone a series of additions and updates. Around 1910, the first of two small wings was added to the home. The kitchen addition, on the rear southwest corner of the home, has its own brick basement story along with an exterior stair. This wing underwent renovations in both the 1940s and again in the 1970s. The second addition, on the west side of the home, was built in 1924 on raised piers to serve as a bathroom. Near the rear of the house sits Building 34, a single-story brick outbuilding (circa 1840), that originally served as a kitchen and later as servant quarters. Its exterior features remain true to its origins, though the interior has seen significant remodeling to create a guest house.



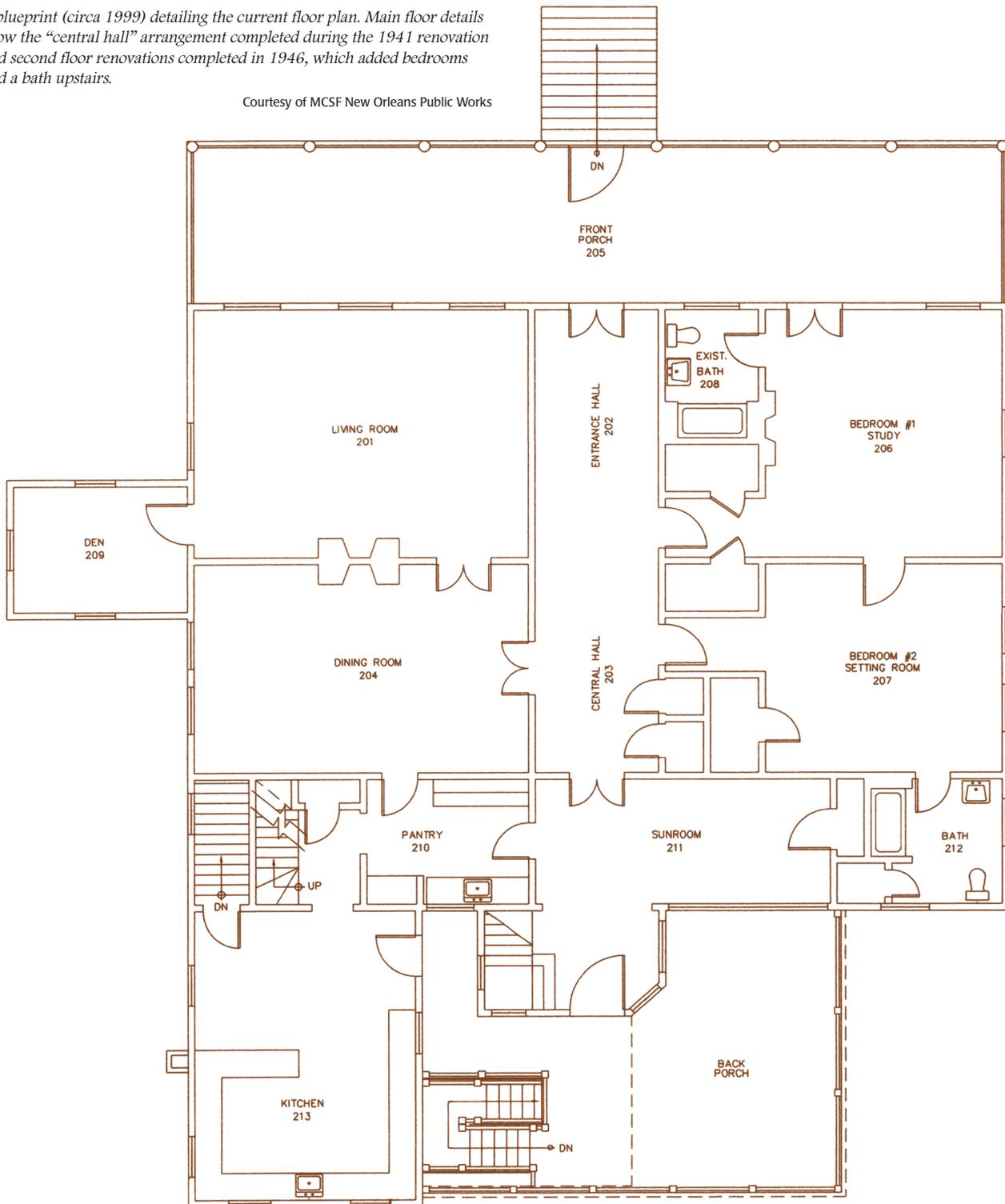
The LeBeuf Plantation House front porch shaded by live oak trees.

Photos by Sgt Alvin D. Parson

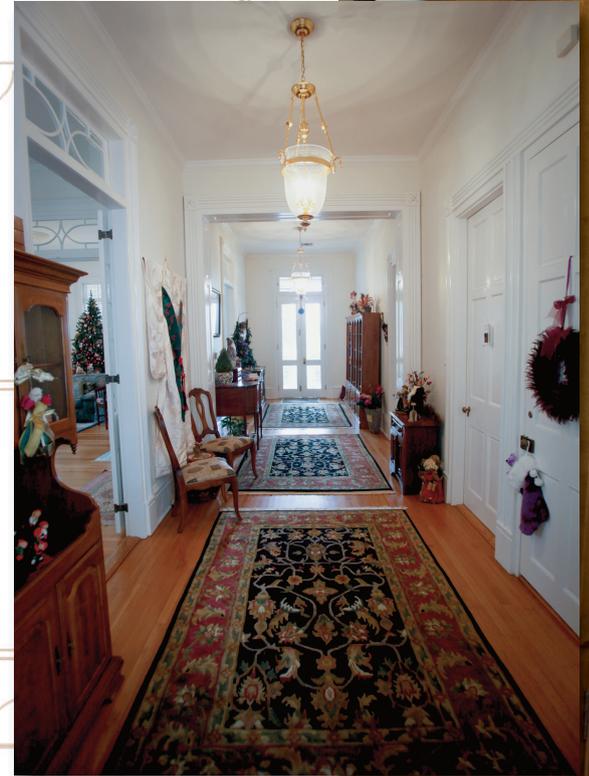


A blueprint (circa 1999) detailing the current floor plan. Main floor details show the “central hall” arrangement completed during the 1941 renovation and second floor renovations completed in 1946, which added bedrooms and a bath upstairs.

Courtesy of MCSF New Orleans Public Works



In 1941, the home underwent major renovations that converted the home's main living area into a "center hall plan." The renovations not only transformed the bathroom addition into a paneled study but also subdivided the home's main floor from its original three room wide and two deep configuration. To create the central hall, the front and rear center rooms were divided. The result created a living and dining room on the western side of the home and bathroom and closet spaces on the east with the central hall dividing both areas. The renovation also made major changes to door and window locations throughout the home. In addition, half of the building's original six fireplaces were removed while the remainder were relocated. Two of the remaining fireplaces feature white marble Rococo Revival style mantles while a third false fireplace is adorned with a black marble Greek Revival mantle.





After nearly a decade of neglect, RAdm Andrew C. Bennett, 8th Naval District Commandant, directed major renovations of the LeBeuf Plantation House in 1941, which reconfigured the main floor's layout into a central hall floorplan.

Photo by Sgt Alvin D. Parson

The paneled study was one of two additions to the home in the early twentieth century. It originally served as a bathroom before the 1941 renovation, which converted the space into a study.

Photo by Sgt Alvin D. Parson





The sunroom, located at the rear of the house off the central hall, is often decorated according to the season and is used as a refreshment area during formal receptions.

Photo by Sgt Alvin D. Parson





LtGen and Mrs. Steven A. Hummer reclaimed the crystal chandelier and decorative ceiling medallion from the old Naval Station warehouse to add to the home's historic character.

Photo by Sgt Alvin D. Parson

The formal living room features one of two white marble Rococo Revival-style mantles from the original home. Renovations in 1941 removed half of the home's original six fireplaces and relocated the others.

Photo by Sgt Alvin D. Parson

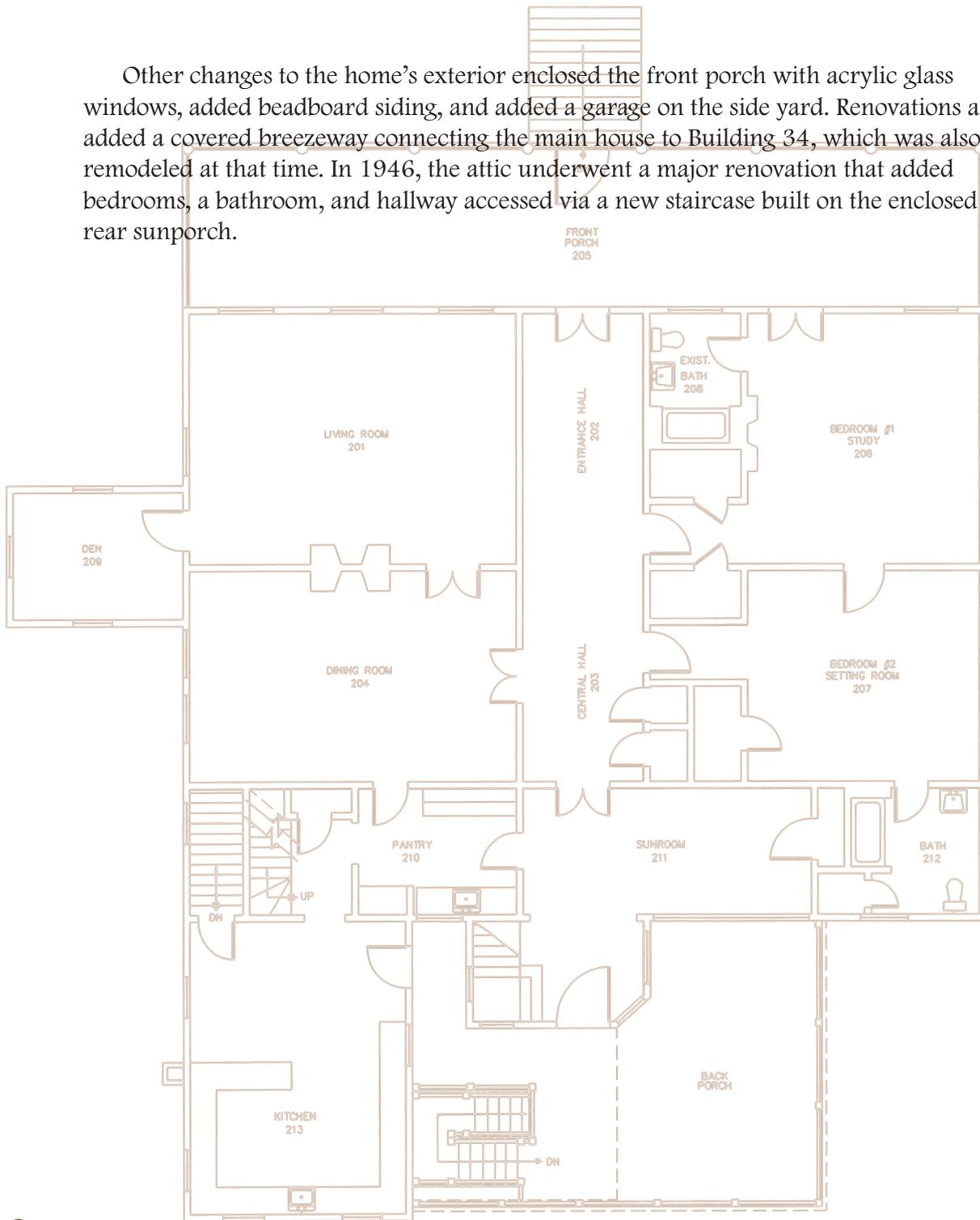


Delicately crafted transoms over the windows and the crystal chandelier add to the stately southern charm of the formal dining room.

Photo by Sgt Alvin D. Parson



Other changes to the home's exterior enclosed the front porch with acrylic glass windows, added beadboard siding, and added a garage on the side yard. Renovations also added a covered breezeway connecting the main house to Building 34, which was also remodeled at that time. In 1946, the attic underwent a major renovation that added bedrooms, a bathroom, and hallway accessed via a new staircase built on the enclosed rear sunporch.





In 1946, renovations added a rear stair leading to the second story. The renovation finished much of the attic space to create additional bedrooms and a bathroom.

Photo by Sgt Alvin D. Parson

Originally built around 1840 as a kitchen for the main house, Building 34 is today used as guest quarters. The building underwent major renovations in the 1940s to create a guesthouse and a covered walk to the main house was also added at the time.

Photo by Sgt Alvin D. Parson





Since its addition to the National Register of Historic Places in 1993, restorations have focused on preserving the historic character of the home. Around 1998, workers removed the acrylic glass that once enclosed the Tuscan column porch to restore the front façade's historic appearance. Hurricane Katrina's damage to the home was slight, however, since the area between the original foundation piers had been enclosed, the basement became prone to flooding. Unlike modern dwellings, the home's nineteenth-century builders intended it to breathe in Louisiana's damp climate. However, the addition of modern paints and sealers actually worsened moisture problems in the basement.

In 2006, the discovery of mold along with sill plate and foundation damage prompted conservation efforts to stabilize the house from further damage. Using the same conservation methods pioneered to preserve other historic New Orleans buildings, restoration focused on stabilizing the structure against further moisture intrusion and drainage issues. Restorations replaced rotten portions of the sill plate atop the brick foundations and substituted modern brick sealants with historically accurate coatings that breathe, thereby protecting the brick from further damage. Outside the home, restoration attacked drainage issues to divert water away from the home whose foundations now sit below mean sea level as a result of modern levee construction and the ever-shifting river coming almost one eighth mile closer to the house.

Today, the LeBeuf Plantation House continues to serve the local military community and provide a link to Navy and Marine Corps history in the Crescent City just as it has since President Roosevelt visited the site over 100 years ago.





The unfinished section of the attic reveals many of the home's original structural materials and techniques, including native cypress and mortise and tenon construction with wooden pins to secure joints.

Photo by Sgt Alvin D. Parson

Appendix A

Timeline

- 1718: Bienville founds the city of New Orleans, then known as La Nouvelle-Orléans.
- 1719: Bienville receives a concession of land on the west bank, including property that now contains Quarters A, from the Company of the Indies.
- 1763: The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the Seven Years' War, which results in Spain taking possession of New Orleans from France.
- 1778: Navy Captain James Willing and a company of Continental Marines arrive in Spanish-controlled New Orleans to forward war materials and raid British loyalist settlements along the Mississippi.
- 1779: Spain declares war on England. Continental Marines under the command of Lieutenant Daniel Longstreet operate in coordination with Spanish troops along the lower Mississippi and against British West Florida.
- 1800: France regains control of Louisiana under terms of The Treaty of San Ildefonso.
- 1803: The United States acquires New Orleans as part of the Louisiana Purchase.
- 1804: Captain Daniel Carmick leads a Marine detachment to New Orleans shortly after the official transfer of the Louisiana Purchase to the United States.
- 1806: Captain Carmick assigned to command the Marine barracks at New Orleans.
- 1814-15: A company of Marines helps defend the city during the New Orleans campaign.
- 1822: United States establishes a naval station in New Orleans.
- 1840: Martial LeBeuf Sr. contracts with New Orleans builders Jean-Baptise Guillon and Maurice Pizetta to build a Creole suburban villa, what is now known as Quarters A. Martial LeBeuf Jr. and his wife move into the house.

- 1849: Navy acquires property upstream from the LeBeuf Plantation House to use as a supply depot and dry dock.
- 1851: LeBeuf Sr. dies and leaves house and property to his wife and son.
- 1856: Widow of Jacob Baker (nee Anna Marie Ott) acquires the house and property from Mrs. LeBeuf and Martial LeBeuf Jr.
- 1861: Louisiana secedes from the Union and joins the Confederacy. Confederate Marines begin recruiting in New Orleans and, for a time, use the Navy Yard site in Algiers as their headquarters.
- 1862: Under the command of Rear Admiral David G. Farragut, a Union naval fleet captures New Orleans. Captain John L. Broom leads a Marine battalion into the restless city and hoists the flag over the U.S. Customs House.
- 1894: Congress approves funds to purchase land and build facilities for a dry dock in Algiers.
- 1901: U.S. Navy Dry Dock (YFD-2) arrives at Algiers and is commissioned. The new facility, located adjacent to the LeBeuf Plantation House, would be called Naval Station New Orleans.
- 1902: Additional land was needed by the Naval Station and land downstream is looked at for expropriation.
- 1903: U.S. Government filed petitions for additional properties, which included the LeBeuf Plantation House, owned by Luther Dock Ott and his wife. At the suggestion of President Theodore D. Roosevelt, the house and grounds were saved and used as flag officer quarters. The Navy redesignates the LeBeuf Plantation House as “Quarters A.”
- 1904: Captain Julius S. Turrill reestablishes Marine barracks at the Algiers Navy Yard.
- 1910: The first of two additions is added to the LeBeuf Plantation House. President William H. Taft orders the Naval Station New Orleans closed due to federal cost-cutting measures. Remains government property but there is no Naval Department activity.
- 1915: Naval Station New Orleans reopens.
- 1916-18: Marine recruiters are active in New Orleans.

- 1925: Reserve Act of 1925 creates the Southern Reserve Area based in New Orleans.
- 1927: 310th Company, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve established and attends its first Camp of Instruction at Quantico, Virginia.
- 1933: After the war, Naval Station New Orleans is deactivated once again. The Navy maintains only a skeleton crew, including some two dozen Marines to guard the dry dock.
- 1935-40: The station, and the LeBeuf Plantation House, serves as a transient camp for the Works Progress Administration, a youth training camp for the National Youth Administration, and Coast Guard barracks.
- 1941-46: Naval Station New Orleans is reactivated as headquarters for the 8th Naval District. The LeBeuf Plantation House undergoes major renovations, which alter the interior layout of the home.
- 1951: 8th Marine Corps Reserve District relocates to New Orleans and establishes its headquarters in the U.S. Customs Building.
- 1962: The Marine Corps Reserve reorganizes around the division-wing concept.
- 1966: Naval Station New Orleans and the old army terminal across the river become Naval Support Activity New Orleans.
- 1972: 8th Marine District relocates to Building 10 at Naval Station New Orleans.
- 1974: 4th Marine Aircraft Wing/Marine Air Reserve Training Command moves from Glenview, Illinois to the old army terminal at Naval Station New Orleans.
- 1977: The Marine Corps implements the total force concept. The 4th Marine Division relocates headquarters to Naval Station New Orleans.
- 1979: 4th Marine Aircraft Wing disestablishes Marine Air Reserve Training Command and reorganizes to mirror the active duty wings.
- 1993: Quarters A is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the LeBeuf Plantation House.
- 2004: Lieutenant General Dennis M. McCarthy, Commander, Marine Forces Reserve and Marine Forces North, became the first Marine general officer to occupy the LeBeuf Plantation House.

2005: Hurricane Katrina makes landfall on the Louisiana coast. Levees are breached in New Orleans, flooding portions of the city. The LeBeuf Plantation House sustains minor damage. Marine air and ground assets assist federal agencies with the response to the storm. The Base Realignment and Closure Committee recommends closing Naval Support Activity New Orleans by 2011.

2009: LeBeuf Plantation House undergoes a two year renovation process.

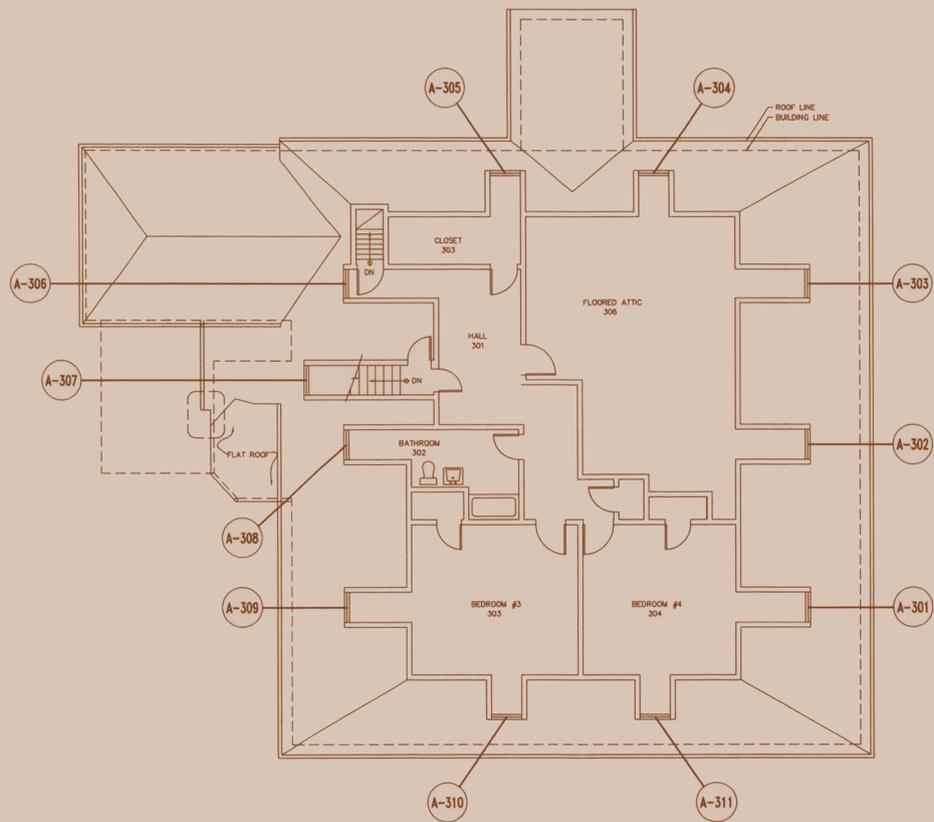
2011: The Marine Corps dedicates Marine Corps Support Facility New Orleans. The new facility consolidates Marine Forces Reserve/Marine Forces North headquarters in Algiers. Naval Support Facility New Orleans closes, ending over 100 years of U.S. Navy occupation of the west bank site. Responsibility for LeBeuf Plantation House transfers to the Marine Corps.

Appendix B

LeBeuf Plantation House Flag Officer Residents

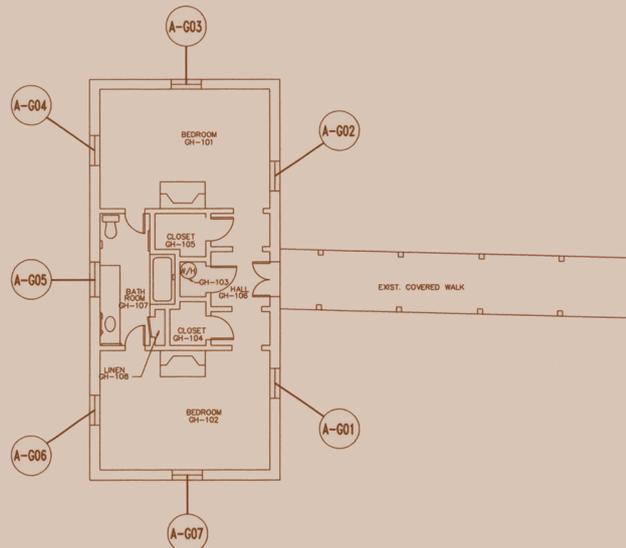
| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| June 1943 - January 1946 | RAdm Andrew C. Bennett, USN |
| January 1946 - September 1947 | RAdm Aaron S. Merrill, USN |
| September 1947 - November 1949 | RAdm Laurence F. Reifsnider, USN |
| June 1950 - August 1951 | RAdm William K. Phillips, USN |
| August 1951 - March 1954 | RAdm Thomas G. W. Settle, USN |
| June 1954 - June 1957 | RAdm John M. Higgins, USN |
| August 1957 - September 1959 | RAdm Walter G. Schindler, USN |
| January 1960 - June 1962 | RAdm Frederick B. Warder, USN |
| August 1962 - November 1965 | RAdm Charles H. Lyman III, USN |
| November 1965 - May 1968 | RAdm Pierre N. Charbonnet Jr., USN |
| May 1968 - May 1972 | RAdm Robert A. MacPherson, USN |
| June 1972 - June 1974 | RAdm Robert E. Riera, USN |
| August 1974 - August 1978 | VAdm Pierre N. Charbonnet Jr., USN |
| September 1978 - October 1982 | RAdm Frederick F. Palmer, USN |
| August 1983 - March 1985 | RAdm William D. Daniels, USN |
| March 1985 - August 1987 | RAdm Tommy F. Rinard, USNR |
| September 1987 - September 1990 | RAdm Richard K. Chambers, USN |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| October 1991 - August 1993 | RAdm Maurice J. Bresnahan, USN |
| September 1993 - November 1995 | RAdm James D. Olson II, USN |
| November 1995 - July 1997 | RAdm Francis W. Harness, USN |
| April 1998 - August 2001 | RAdm John F. Brunelli, USN |
| September 2001 - June 2003 | RAdm John P. McLaughlin, USN |
| August 2004 - June 2005 | LtGen Dennis M. McCarthy, USMC |
| November 2005 - October 2009 | LtGen John W. Bergman, USMC |
| October 2009 - November 2011 | Under renovation |
| November 2011 - present | LtGen Steven A. Hummer, USMC |



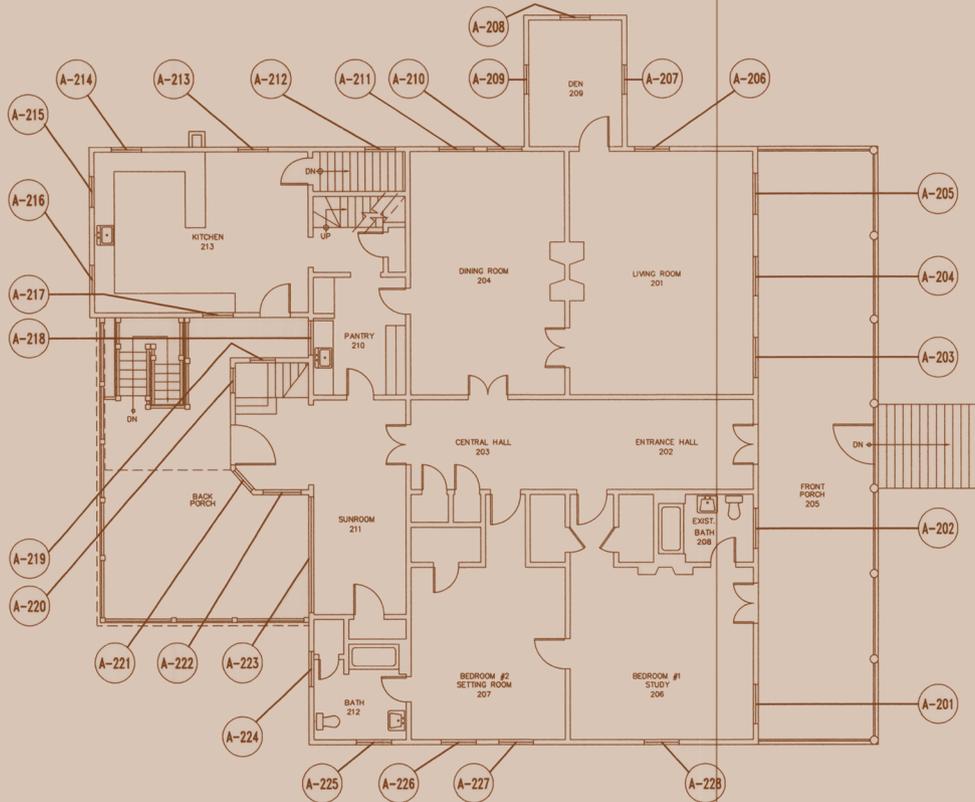
QUARTERS "A" ATTIC FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



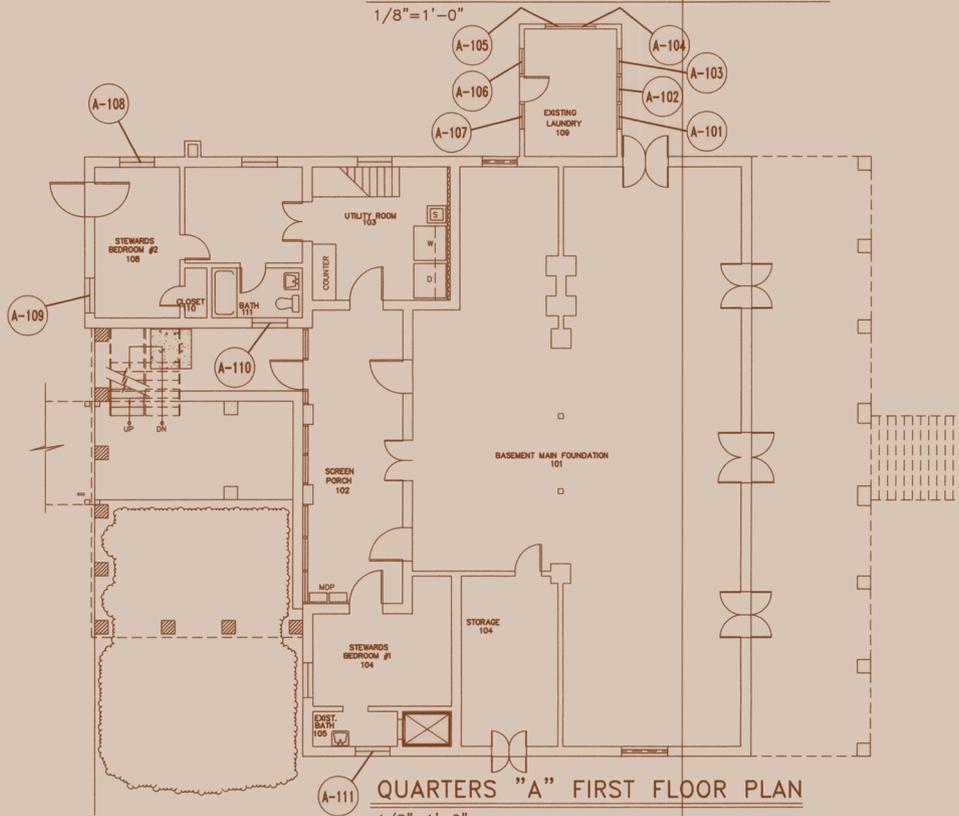
QUARTERS "A" GUEST HOUSE PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



QUARTERS "A" SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/8"=1'-0"



QUARTERS "A" FIRST FLOOR PLAN

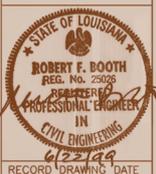
1/8"=1'-0"

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 CHECKED BY: S. D. THOMPSON, CH. ENGR. C. LAND
 DATE: 02/21/19
 SUBMITTED BY: (FIRM NUMBER) 1144
 TECHNICAL BRANCH: *Boyd Smith, V.P. 1144009*

| DRAWING REVISIONS | |
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| Rev. | Description |
| 0 | FINAL DESIGN SUBMITTAL |
| 1 | DESIGN DEVELOPMENT |
| 2 | PRELIMINARY |
| 3 | CONCEPTUAL |
| 4 | SCHEMATIC |
| 5 | PRELIMINARY |
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.
 REPAIR WINDOWS—QUARTERS A, D, & E
 FLOOR PLANS—QUARTERS "A"
 ETD FOR COMMANDER, NAVFAC
 APPROVED: _____
 DATE: _____

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY
 REPAIR WINDOWS—QUARTERS A, D, & E
 FLOOR PLANS—QUARTERS "A"
 APPROVED: _____
 DATE: _____



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 SHEET 1 OF 9

A-001



The logotype reproduced on the back cover has as its major element the oldest military insignia in continuous use in the United States. It first appeared, as shown here, on Marine Corps buttons adopted in 1804. With the stars changed to five points, the device has continued on Marine Corps buttons to the present day.