

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: CAMP PENDLETON/STATE MILITARY RESERVATION HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Other names/site number: STATE RIFLE RANGE/VDHR File Number 134-0413

**2. Location**

Street & Number: Roughly bounded by General Booth Boulevard, South Birdneck Road, and the Atlantic Ocean within the boundaries of the State Military Reservation property  Not for Publication  
City or town: Virginia Beach  Vicinity  
State: Virginia Code: VA County: Virginia Beach (Independent City) Code: 810 Zip Code: 23456

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( ) See continuation sheet for additional comments.

*Patricia W. Andrews*  
Signature of certifying official/Title

August 17, 2005  
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
( ) see continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register  
( ) see continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain:)

*Patricia W. Andrews*  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action 9/26/2005

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**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing (includes buildings being demolished)
<input type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<u>105</u>	<u>37</u> Buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u> Sites
	<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u> Structure
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> Objects
		<u>114</u>	<u>45</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing  
N/A

Number of contributing Resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE/Military Facility  
TRANSPORTATION/Air-Related

DEFENSE/Military Facility

See continuation sheet

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/World War II Temporary Buildings  
OTHER/World War I Buildings  
EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: CONCRETE  
Walls: WOOD, SYNTHETICS  
Roof: ASPHALT, METAL

**Narrative Description**

Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets

See continuation sheet

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**SUMMARY DESCRIPTION**

Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation (SMR) is a Virginia Army National Guard facility located just south of the main resort area of Virginia Beach, Virginia. Originally established in Princess Anne County in the midst of the sleepy summer resort of Virginia Beach to the north and farmland to the south, SMR is now bounded by General Booth Boulevard to the west, Birdneck Avenue to the south, the Croatan residential neighborhood to the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. The facility was originally laid out on approximately four hundred acres in 1911 with construction beginning in 1912. Currently, SMR occupies approximately three hundred acres with an additional twenty-seven acres leased from the federal government.

The facility was constructed during three distinct building campaigns with interspersed construction on a smaller scale since its establishment as the State Rifle Range in 1912. The first campaign in 1912 laid out the original core of the rifle range, and, though most of the buildings were demolished by World War II, the layout remains extant. The second campaign of major construction performed by the U.S. Navy in 1919, brought further development of the rifle ranges, and again though the buildings no longer exist the layout has been retained. The final major construction campaign completed by the U.S. Army during World War II provides the majority of extant buildings on the property. This is also when the facility was dedicated as Camp Pendleton.

Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation is defined by the intact landscape created by the dominant building type, World War II-era temporary buildings, and the examples of earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century military and residential building types. Building forms and styles extend from the small bungalows of the officers' housing to the standard World War II temporary barracks. The lack of examples of varying types of architectural styles is emphasized by the utilitarian designs of the majority of the buildings on post. The post is buffered from the public streets by extensive trees and landscaping, in addition to the required security fencing along the perimeter.

There are one hundred and eight (108) contributing buildings or structures and an additional six (6) sites contributing to the Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District. Of the contributing

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buildings and structures, twenty-eight (28) resources were constructed prior to 1939 and eighty (80) date from 1940-1945. The sites include the current and original rifle ranges, the parade (Regimental Camp Area #1) field, the drill field/air field, the cantonment roads, and Regimental Camp Area #2. There are forty-one (41) non-contributing buildings and structures within the boundaries of the historic district. Four (4) buildings are scheduled to be demolished.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

*The Establishment of the State Rifle Range (1912-1917)*

The initiative to establish a state rifle range was begun in 1908 by the General Assembly for the purchase of a permanent range and camp site for the Virginia National Guard. Chosen among various sites under consideration, the location in Princess Anne County (now the City of Virginia Beach) was an undeveloped parcel of land with access to a fresh water lake, Lake Christine, and the Atlantic Ocean. The area south of Rudee Inlet was agricultural in use and sparsely populated. Prior to construction commencing in 1912, extensive plowing and leveling, the cutting of trees and stump removal, and the laying of grass seed was required to prepare the site for actual construction of the rifle range. In addition to this preparation, requirements for the rifle range necessitated receiving permission from adjoining owners to fire over their property during target practice.

The majority of the buildings constructed during this building campaign were demolished by the time of World War II. The original core of the rifle range, located between present-day Jefferson Avenue and Lake Road, is extant although the original targets and butts have been removed. In addition to the rifle range and the central layout of SMR, the extant buildings dating from this building campaign include Building #85 (Residential Quarters/Administration Building), Building #88 (Officers' Quarters), Building #89 (Residence/Sick Bay and Hospital), Building #90 (Governor's Cottage/C.O. Quarters), and Building #94 (Post Superintendent's/Caretaker's House).

Identified on the 1913 (revised 1921) and 1919 maps of the State Rifle Range and visible in a 1922 photograph of present day Jefferson Road are Buildings #85, #88 and #89. Originally one-story, frame



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constructions upon low piers with vertical wood siding, the vernacular buildings were clad with vinyl siding during the 1990s. The three buildings have side-gable roofs with shed extensions at the front porch and have each undergone minor alterations. Building #85, originally the administration building, has been altered with the enclosing of half of the porch to provide additional interior space. Each of the buildings has a screened porch at the main elevation and all are currently occupied as residential buildings.

Buildings #90 and #94 are one-and-a-half story frame bungalows constructed upon low piers. Building #90, currently known as the Governor's Cottage, is seven-bays wide with a clipped gable roof and a single dormer at the main elevation. The front porch has been screened in. Since its construction, multiple one-story additions have been constructed at the rear to provide additional living space and the building has been clad in vinyl siding. Originally identified as the C.O.'s quarters on the 1913 (revised 1921) and 1919 maps of the facility, Building #90's current name reflects its occupation by various governor's during their vacations after World War II. Building #94 currently occupied by the Post Superintendent, has a hipped roof with shed roof dormers at the main and side elevations. The front porch has been screened in and a non-original wood deck has been constructed at the north elevation. Building #94 has four outbuildings located northeast of the main building dating from the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*Construction Campaign by the U.S. Navy (1917-1919)*

During World War I, Virginia leased the State Rifle Range to the U.S. Navy for training and housing. The U.S. Navy acquired a post with no barracks and a handful of administration and support buildings for the range. As a result, the U.S. Navy was responsible for the construction of twenty-one new buildings at the Rifle Range. This building campaign included the construction of four armories, eleven barracks, two toilet and wash houses, one wash house, a gallery and mess hall, a latrine, and a shed. In a joint venture with the YMCA, a two-story recreational building was constructed at the northwest corner near present day Headquarters Road and Jefferson Avenue.

Seventeen buildings were dismantled upon the Rifle Range's return to Virginia for distribution to other state institutions. None of the remaining buildings dating from this building campaign are extant. The original layout of the rifle ranges has been retained (Jefferson Avenue and Lake Road), but evidence of the

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targets and butts has been removed. The main alignment of present-day Headquarters Road, which was constructed during the U.S. Navy's occupation, has been retained with a minor reconfiguration at the juncture with Jefferson Avenue.

*Expansion of the State Rifle Range/State Military Reservation Between 1920 and 1939*

The return of the State Rifle Range to Virginia in 1920 led to an extensive inspection of the training facility and the remaining buildings on post. After the demolition or removal of a majority of the resources at the rifle range, the prospect of resuming summer encampments was unclear. Within two years, the decision to hold summer encampments at the State Rifle Range was authorized allowing the first units to return in August 1922. Prior to the arrival of the troops, new buildings were under construction to support the men training on post. Twenty (20) one-story frame kitchen and mess buildings were constructed along present day D Street. The regimental camp area, a large open field west of these buildings, is located between present day Headquarters Road and D Street. In addition to the kitchen and mess buildings, two latrines were constructed as well as an officers' mess hall and a washhouse. The washhouses were typically 14' x 44' with concrete walls and floors. The latrines were of frame construction and partly screened with copper wire. The buildings were covered with composition roofing. The kitchen and mess buildings were 14' x 60' with concrete foundations, floors of sand and clay, and wood siding. A brick storage building (32' x 16') with sliding galvanized iron doors and a galvanized roof was constructed beside the railroad spur.<sup>1</sup> Of these resources, only the washhouse (Building #8) is extant. Building #8, located off of Headquarters Road, is a one-story, seven-bays-wide, concrete block building with a side gable roof and exposed rafters.

By 1925, the State Rifle Range (known as Camp Trinkle) included an additional regimental camp area south of present-day Jefferson Avenue and Headquarters Road. Upon this additional acreage, twenty kitchen and mess buildings, latrines, and bathhouses were constructed to support additional troops during summer encampment. The layout of Regimental Camp #2 mimicked the original regimental camp to the north. A brick storage building was constructed along the railroad spur at the southeast corner of post. Additional infrastructure upgrades included the construction of a surface drainage system, water mains, installation of power lines and a telephone system, construction of additional roadways on post, as well as

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the construction of a sanitary garbage disposal plant and pumping system.

An important feature established during this building campaign was the development of an airfield/drill field east of the kitchen and mess buildings for Regimental Camp #2 and south of the C.O.'s Quarters. This was the first state-owned airfield in Virginia and provided aviation services to both civilian and military aircraft. Of these resources, the drill field and the road upgrades are extant.

In 1927-1928, the original ranges (orientated north-south) between Lake Christine and Regimental Camp #1 were removed after the Guard acquired land east of Lake Christine. Additional training areas were now available with the removal of the original ranges and the acquisition/lease of more acreage. In order to represent the multiple activities available at the rifle range, the post was re-dedicated as the State Military Reservation (SMR). A new rifle range, pistol range, antiaircraft range, and machine gun range were constructed with the firing points orientated east toward the Atlantic Ocean. An ammunition building (Building #113) and a latrine were constructed in support of the new ranges. Jefferson Avenue (present day Rifle Range Road) was extended east from Lake Christine to the beachfront to provide access to the ranges. At this time, the original railroad spur was re-aligned from the southeast side of the SMR to the northwest side. Two new warehouses (Buildings #2 and 3) were constructed along the new spur. All of these resources, with the exception of the railroad spur, are extant. The one-story, one-bay-wide ammunition building (Building #113) is a brick structure laid in seven-course American bond. The side gable roof has exposed wood rafters and is clad in corrugated metal sheets. Buildings #2 and 3 are one-story frame buildings clad in corrugated metal siding with side gable, standing seam metal roofs. A raised platform provides access to the pedestrian entrances and loading dock doors. The rifle ranges and late 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings which support the range activities have been retained, including the range office (Building #116), storage buildings (Buildings #114, 115, 117), and a range tower (Structure #124), support the range activities. The partial framing of the pistol range canopy is extant.

Subsequent buildings constructed between 1922 and 1931 include an ammunition storage building (Building #92) and the stables (Building #93). These buildings were constructed at the juncture of the present-day Jefferson Avenue and the road leading to Gate 4. The ammunition storage building is a one-story, two-bays-wide brick structure laid in eight-course American bond. Constructed upon low piers, the

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main elevation is pierced by two single entrances. The side gable roof is covered in corrugated metal sheets. The stables, a one-story frame building is scheduled to be demolished.<sup>2</sup> Two additional buildings, #99 and #110, were constructed during this period along the east side of present day Lake Road. Building #99, is a one-story frame building with a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. Originally used as a club and a staff officers' mess hall, the building has been converted for residential use. Building #110 is a one-story frame building with a cross-gable roof, a front entrance porch, and a screened rear porch.

In response to funding available through the relief programs associated with the Great Depression and destruction caused by the Hurricane of 1933, a number of new buildings were constructed on post during the first half of the 1930s. The Civil Works Administration (CWA) constructed the new kitchen and mess buildings (Buildings #59-67) along the present day D Street to replace the mess halls from the 1920s. These are one-story frame buildings with side gable roofs, constructed upon low piers, and clad in vinyl siding. Buildings #59-64 are substantially wider than Buildings #65-67 to accommodate a larger number of men as well as provide additional storage space. On the exterior of the window openings of Buildings #59-62 and #64 were awnings that could be anchored in an open position to allow for additional ventilation and shade during mealtime. These awnings were originally constructed of paneled wood sections, but have since been clad in vinyl. Buildings #65-67 were smaller in square footage with double doors along the east elevation. The main pedestrian entrance is located in the first bay of the main elevation. These buildings have been adapted for use as a paint shop, storage, and the AC and Electrical shop. Latrines (Building #82), two regimental headquarters, and an infirmary were also constructed during this period. The remaining latrine is a one-story, four-bay-wide concrete block building located just east of the kitchen and mess buildings (Buildings #59-67).

Building #4, the ammunition and supply building, was constructed from 1931-1940. Similar in design to Building #8, the one-story, seven-bay-wide building is constructed of concrete block. The side gable roof with exposed rafters is clad in asphalt shingles.

*Construction at Camp Pendleton During World War II*

The transfer of SMR to the U.S. Army in 1940 initiated the largest building campaign to date on post.

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Dedicated as Camp Pendleton, housing and other support facilities would be required to accommodate the thousands of soldiers that would be temporarily stationed there. Between 1940 and 1943, over one hundred (100) temporary buildings were constructed at Camp Pendleton. Based on the 700 Series drawings developed by the Quartermaster Corps, the temporary buildings were constructed with the expectation of remaining extant from five to twenty years.<sup>3</sup> Despite the temporary label, sixty-nine (69) World War II buildings, primarily barracks and mess halls, remain at SMR. Other support buildings retained include the company storeroom and recreation buildings, the firehouse, and the chapel. Tents, later replaced with hutments, were originally located at Regimental Camp Area #1 to supplement the housing provided by the barracks. Virginia Beach's location in a temperate climate facilitated the combination of tent/hutments with barracks for housing the troops.<sup>4</sup>

***Barracks***

The 63-men barracks from the 700 Series, based on drawings developed under the direction of Colonel Charles D. Hartman of the Quartermaster Corps, were erected south of Jefferson Avenue in the Regimental Camp Area #2. Of the sixty-six (66) built between 1940 and 1941, thirty-two (32) are still extant between B and C Streets. They are Buildings #231-233, #236-238, #241-243, #246-248, #251-253, #326-328, #331-333, #336-338, #341-343, #346-348, and #352-353.

As originally designed, the two-story, three-bay-wide, frame buildings are approximately 29' 6" x 80' and constructed upon wooden piers. The framing for the barracks consisted of wood platform construction with diagonally laid wood sheathing or panels of gypsum board.<sup>5</sup> The buildings were originally clad in wood siding, but were covered in vinyl siding in the 1990s. Aqua medias (continuous eaves) cap all windows on the first and second stories. The front gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The chimney for each barrack is located approximately four feet from the exterior wall. The main entrance is situated in the central bay of the main elevation with a wood fire escape and platform located along the second story.

The original design of the interiors was unfinished with the first floor having two small rooms for the non-commissioned officers, an open area for the enlisted men, and the toilet, shower, and heater rooms at the



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rear. A stair leading to the second floor was located next to the toilet room and the secondary exit. The second floor had two rooms for the non-commissioned officers and a large open space for the enlisted men. As part of the Virginia Army National Guard's renovation campaign, the interior of the barracks has been altered with the exception of Building #347. This building has been preserved as a representative example of the original interior design.

***Mess Halls***

Twenty-two (22) 118-men mess halls were originally constructed to serve the enlisted men occupying the barracks along B Street. Of these, seven mess halls (Buildings #329, 335, 339, 345, 349, and 355) are extant along C Street between Fourth Street and Jefferson Avenue. The mess halls are one-story, three-bay-wide frame buildings measuring approximately 25' 9" x 93' 6". The buildings are constructed upon low piers and the original wood siding has been concealed beneath vinyl siding. The aqua medias executed on the barracks design is repeated on the mess halls. The front gable roofs are covered in asphalt shingles.

***Company Store Room and Recreation Buildings***

Twenty-two (22) company storeroom and recreation buildings (Buildings #330, 334, 340, 344, 350, and 354) were constructed along A and C Streets to serve the men occupying the barracks along B Street. Of these, seven (7) company storeroom and recreation buildings are extant. The one-story frame buildings are rectangular in shape and average approximately 2,180 square feet in usable space. The design of each building incorporates the two functions, the one-story storeroom constructed upon low piers and the recreation section rising slightly higher. The arrangement of the bays at the rear and secondary elevations are asymmetrical due to the interior requirements of the buildings. The original wood siding has been covered with vinyl siding. The front gable roof of the buildings are covered in asphalt shingles and jag towards the center of the building due to the height difference of the two sections.



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***Chapel***

The chapel (Building # 426) at Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation is located at Jefferson Avenue and was the only chapel on post during World War II. The one-and-a-half story, frame chapel is three bays wide. The vestibule, centered longitudinally, projects slightly from the center bay along the first story. The steeple is centered at the roof ridge, rising above the center bay of the main elevation. The front gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the original wood siding has been clad in vinyl siding.

The interior was been preserved with the original light fixtures, wood paneling, flooring, pews, and altar still extant. The interior floor plan consists of a cloakroom and small office off the vestibule, and the main sanctuary and altar, with two small vestry rooms connected by a narrow passage behind the altar. A staircase at the cloakroom leads to the balcony.

***Firehouse***

The firehouse (Building #410) is a one-story, four-bay-wide, frame building constructed on a concrete slab foundation at the motor equipment bays and upon piers at the personnel quarters and office area. Located off of Headquarters Road, the firehouse had formally served as the main headquarters for fire protection on post. The main elevation is pierced by three garage doors and a single pedestrian entrance. The T-plan of the building is orientated toward the main road with the shaft of the building extending at the rear. The main service bay of the firehouse extends the width of the main block of the T to accommodate numerous vehicles and fire equipment. A central hallway provides access to the shaft of the T-plan, which is occupied by storage areas and offices. The original wood siding has been covered with vinyl siding and the cross gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

***Additional World War II Temporary Buildings***

Other temporary buildings dating from World War II include the Officers' Club and PX (Building #427), Bachelor Officers' Quarters (Buildings #412, 414, and 416), Maintenance Shop and Garages (Buildings #262-263, #360, 362, and 424), and warehouses (Buildings #421 and 441). These buildings were

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constructed based on the 700 Series drawings from the Quartermaster Corps and exhibit the same construction qualities, including wood frame construction upon low piers with gable roofs.

Six buildings, Buildings #403-405 and #407-409, were originally constructed at the north end of Headquarters Road and serviced Post Headquarters during World War II. In order to prevent their demolition from a proposed project in this vicinity, these buildings have been moved to the corner of B and 7<sup>th</sup> Streets in the old Regimental Camp #2 area. These buildings originally served as the Dispensary (#403), barracks (#404-405), a mess hall (#408), and offices (#407, 409).

*Development After 1950*

Construction activity after World War II was limited to the removal of buildings deemed expendable by the Virginia Department of Military Affairs, including the theater, amphitheater, the hutments, the YMCA Building, various barracks, mess halls, company store rooms and recreation buildings, and the main PX. The Guard primarily focused on repairing the remaining buildings on post for use during summer encampments and training sessions. The Guard currently leases a number of the buildings, particularly the World War II barracks, to various military and civilian agencies.

The first major building campaign after World War II was the construction of the REDHORSE facilities (1990s) at the north end of Regimental Camp #1 and south of Warehouse Road. The 203<sup>rd</sup> REDHORE Flight unit is a construction and repair unit for the Virginia Air National Guard and their headquarters is located at SMR. A memorial is located in this area to honor the airmen from REDHORSE whom were killed in an airplane accident returning from training in March 2001. Additional construction projects executed during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century include an armory at the corner of General Booth Boulevard and Birdneck Road.

Development pressure from the City of Virginia Beach led to the transfer of SMR parcels of land from the Guard to the city during the 1990s. These parcels included acreage beyond the original cantonment area of SMR. As a result, the boundaries of SMR incorporate all the land (with the exception of a small tract south of Lake Christine leased from the federal government) between General Booth Boulevard, Birdneck

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Road, Rifle Range Road, the Atlantic Ocean and the Croatan neighborhood. A 14.94 acre plot of land just west of Headquarters Loop along the property boundary at General Booth Boulevard has been leased to the City of Virginia Beach for use as a parking lot by the Virginia Marine Science Museum.

Despite the few intrusions to the original plan and subsequent configuration of Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation, the integrity of both the architectural resources and cantonment features dating from 1912-1945 have remained intact and well preserved.

**END NOTES**

<sup>1</sup> W.W. LaPrade to the Adjutant General of Virginia, memorandum, 19 December 1924, *State Military Reservation Records*, RG 46, Box 7, File 566, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>2</sup> Demolition of this building has already been approved by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (SHPO).

<sup>3</sup> Diane Shaw Wasch, et al, *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of the 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction* (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, 1988), 3.

<sup>4</sup> Wasch, et al., *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of the 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction*, 27.

<sup>5</sup> Wasch, et al., *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of the 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction*, 26.

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### INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Building #/ Original #	Construction Date	Building Type or Name (Current /Original)	Status
1	1988	Warehouse	Non-Contributing
2	1927-1928	Warehouse	Contributing
3	1927-1928	Warehouse	Contributing
4	1931-1940	Administration/Ammunition & Supply	Contributing
8	1924	Mess Hall/Wash House	Contributing
13/T-13	1940-1942	Billeting Office/Dental Office	Contributing
18/T-18	1940-1942	Classroom/Welding & Storage	Contributing
34	1934	Post Exchange/Mess Hall & Storage	Contributing
35	1934	Administration/Mess Hall & Storage	Contributing
51	1934	Mess Hall	Contributing
57/T-57	ca.1931	Dispensary/Radio House	Contributing
59/T-59	1934	Mess Hall/Mess Hall & Storage	Contributing
60/T-60	1934	Mess Hall/Mess Hall & Storage	Contributing
61/T-61	1934	Mess Hall	Contributing
62/T-62	1934	Mess Hall	Contributing
63/T-63	1934	Mess Hall	Contributing
64/T-64	1934	Storage/Mess Hall	Contributing
65/T-65	1934	Paint Shop/Mess Hall	Contributing
66/T-66	1934	Shop & Storage/Mess Hall	Contributing
67/T-67	1934	AC & Electrical/Mess Hall	Contributing
80/T-80	ca. 1944	Review Stand	Contributing
82//T-82	1934	Latrines	Contributing
83	ca. 1912-1915	Paint Storage/Engine Room	Contributing
84/T-84	ca. 1940	Residence (Vernacular)	Contributing
85/T-85	ca. 1915	Residence (Vernacular)/Administration Office	Contributing

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Building #/ Original #	Construction Date	Building Type or Name (Current/Original)	Status
86	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Mobile Home (Trailer)	Non- Contributing
87	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Mobile Home (Trailer)	Non- Contributing
88/T-88 & 5	ca. 1915	Residence (Vernacular)/Officers' Quarters Cottage	Contributing
89/T-89 & 4	ca. 1915	Residence (Vernacular)/Sick Bay & Hospital	Contributing
90	ca. 1915	Governor's Cottage/Commandant's House	Contributing
91	ca. 1944	Storage/Boat House and Pump House	Contributing
91a	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Dock	Non-contributing
92/93 & 33	1922-1931	Target Storage/Ammunition Storage	Contributing
93/92 & 32	1922-1931	Storage/Stables	To be Demolished
94	ca. 1912	Post Superintendent's House/Caretaker's House	Contributing
94a/b/c	ca. 1942	Outbuildings for Post Superintendent's House	Non- Contributing
94 d	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Dock	Non- Contributing
95	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Mobile Home (Trailer)	Non- Contributing
96	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Mobile Home (Trailer)	Non- Contributing
97	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Mobile Home (Trailer)	Non- Contributing
99/T-95	1922-1931	Residence (Vernacular)/Club	Contributing
110/T-110	1922-1931	Residence for Adjutant General (Vernacular)/ Officer's Quarters	Contributing
110a	ca. 1943	Residence/Bunkhouse	Contributing

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110b	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Mobile Home (Trailer)	Non- Contributing
110c	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Gazebo and Brick Barbecue	Non- Contributing
110d	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Dock	Non- Contributing
113/99	1927-1928	Target storage/Ammunition Storage	Contributing
114	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Target Storage/Storage	Non- Contributing
115	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Storage	Non- Contributing
116	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Range Office/Training Building	Non- Contributing
117	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Administration Building/Storage	Non- Contributing
118/T-100	ca. 1941	Small Arms Range (canopy)	Non- Contributing
119	1962	Picnic and Grill Area/Viewing Platform	Non- Contributing
120	1962	Picnic and Grill Area/Viewing Platform	Non- Contributing
127	1987	Range Tower	Non- Contributing
203-207, 209, 210, & 211	1990s	Support Buildings for REDHORSE (includes maintenance shops, headquarters building, storage facilities, motor pool and memorial)	Non- Contributing
229/442	Post 1955	Warehouse/storage	Non-contributing
230	1980	Guard House at Main Gate	Non- Contributing



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Building #/ Original #	Construction Date	Building Type or Name (Current/Original)	Status
231/T-231	1940-1942	Offices/Barracks	Contributing
231A	2000	Administration and Storage	Non-Contributing
232/T-232	1940-1942	Offices/Barracks	Contributing
233/T-233	1940-1942	Offices/Barracks	Contributing
236/T-236	1940-1942	Offices/Barracks	Contributing
237/T-237	1940-1942	Offices/Barracks	Contributing
238/T-238	1940-1942	Offices/Barracks	Contributing
241/T-241	1940-1942	Offices/Barracks	Contributing
242/T-242	1940-1942	Offices/Barracks	Contributing
243/T-243	1940-1942	Offices/Barracks	Contributing
246/T-246	1940-1942	Offices/Barracks	Contributing
247/T-247	1940-1942	Offices/Barracks	Contributing
248/T-248	1940-1942	Offices/Barracks	Contributing
251/T-251	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
252/T-252	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
253/T-253	1940-1942	Offices/Barracks	Contributing
260	1980s	Offices (moved here from off-site)	Non-Contributing
261	1985	Maintenance Shop (Replaced original T-261)	Non-Contributing
262/T-262	1940-1942	Maintenance Shop and Garage/Garage	Contributing
263/T-263	1940-1942	Maintenance Shop and Garage/Garage	Contributing
264 and 265	1912-1943	Cantonment Roads	Contributing
326/T-326	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
327/T-327	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
328/T-328	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
329/T-329	1940-1942	Classroom/Mess Hall	Contributing

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Building #/ Original #	Construction Date	Building Type or Name (Current/Original)	Status
330/T-330	1940-1942	Company Headquarters Building/Store room & Recreation	Contributing
331/T-331	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
332/T-332	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
333/T-333	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
334/T-334	1940-1942	Company Headquarters Building/Store room & Recreation	Contributing
335/T-335	1940-1942	Classroom/Mess Hall	Contributing
336/T-336	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
337/T-337	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
338/T-338	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
339/T-339	1940-1942	Classroom/Mess Hall	Contributing
340/T-340	1940-1942	Administration/ Store room & Recreation	Contributing
341/T-341	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
342/T-342	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
343/T-343	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
344/T-344	1940-1942	Company Headquarters Building/ Store room & Recreation	Contributing
345/T-345	1940-1942	General Purpose Administration/Mess Hall	Contributing
346/T-346	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
347/T-347	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
348/T-348	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
349/T-349	1940-1942	Headquarters Building/Mess Hall	Contributing
350/T-350	1940-1942	Company Headquarters Building/ Store room & Recreation	Contributing
352/T-352	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
353/T-353	1940-1942	Barracks	Contributing
354/T-354	1940-1942	General Purpose Building/ Store room & Recreation	Contributing

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355/T-355	1940-1942	Barracks/Mess Hall	Contributing
358/T-358	1940-1942	Classroom/Battalion Staff Command Building	Contributing
359/T-359	1940-1942	Storage/Shop Building	Contributing
360/T-360	1940-1942	Maintenance Shop	Contributing
361/Portion of T-356	1940-1942	Shed/Former pump room of T-356 (Demolished)	Non- Contributing
362/T-362	1940-1942	Maintenance Shop	Contributing
403/T-403	1940-1942	Vacant/Dispensary	Contributing*
404/T-404	1940-1942	Vacant/Barracks	Contributing*
405/T-405	1940-1942	Vacant/Barracks	Contributing*
407/T-407	1940-1942	Vacant/Office	Contributing*
408/T-408	1940-1942	Vacant/Mess Hall	Contributing*
409/T-409	1940-1942	Vacant/Office and Administration	Contributing*
410/T-410	1940-1942	Classroom/Fire Station	Contributing
410a	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Shelter and Map Kiosk	Non- Contributing
411/T-411	ca. 1940	Pump House	Contributing
412/T-412	1940-1942	Barracks/Bachelor Officers' Quarters	Contributing
413/T-413	1940-1942	Mess Hall	Contributing
414/T-414	1940-1942	Barracks/ Bachelor Officers' Quarters	Contributing
416/T-416	1940-1942	Barracks/ Bachelor Officers' Quarters	Contributing
417a	ca. 1942	Residential Cottage	Contributing
421/T-421	1940-1942	Warehouse	Contributing
422/T-422	1940-1942	Fuel Point	Contributing
424/T-424	1940-1942	Maintenance Shop & Shed	Contributing
426/T-426	1940-1942	Chapel	Contributing
427/T-427	1940-1942	Conference Center/Officers' Club & PX	Contributing
428/T-428	1940-1942	Organizational Maintenance Shop/Warehouse	Contributing

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T-430	1940-1942	Shed/Pump House	Non-Contributing
430c	1940-1942	Elevated Water Tank	Contributing
432/T-432	1940-1942	Maintenance Shop	Contributing
434/T-434	1940-1942	Mess Hall	Contributing
441/T-441	1941-1943	Warehouse	Contributing
448/T-448	1941-1943	Post Headquarters/Administration	Contributing
451/T-451	1941-1943	Vacant/Barracks	To Be Demolished
452/T-452	1941-1943	Vacant/Barracks	To Be Demolished
453/T-453	1941-1943	Vacant/Barracks	To Be Demolished
Corner of 4 <sup>th</sup> and B Streets	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Laundry Facility	Non-Contributing
Corner of 4 <sup>th</sup> and C Streets	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Dining Facility	Non-Contributing
Corner of S. Birdneck Rd. & G. Booth Blvd.	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Armory	Non-Contributing
Beachfront Range	1927-1928	Rifle Range	Contributing
Jefferson Ave. & Lake Road	1912	Training Field A/Original Rifle Range	Contributing
Field b/w Hdqs Road and D Street	1912	Parade Field/Tent Area & Regimental Camp Area #1	Contributing

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Building #/ Original #	Construction Date	Building Type or Name (Current/Original)	Status
Field at Jefferson Ave., C St., and Rifle Range Rd.	1912, 1920s	Drill Field/Drill field and Air field	Contributing
Field between A and B Streets, 1 <sup>st</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> Streets	1921-1925	Regimental Camp Area #2	Contributing

\*- These buildings have been moved from their original location at Headquarters Road to the corner of B and 7<sup>th</sup> Streets within the cantonment area.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark x in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

**A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

**B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

**C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

**D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark x in all the boxes that apply.)

**A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

**B** removed from its original location.

**C** a birthplace or grave.

**D** a cemetery.

**E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

**F** a commemorative property.

**G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE  
MILITARY  
TRANSPORTATION  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1911-1950  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1911  
1919  
1940  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

W.W. LaPrade  
Colonel Charles D. Hartman  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation (SMR) is a Virginia National Guard facility that has served the Commonwealth, as well as the United States military, since its establishment in 1912. Originally known as the State Rifle Range, Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation had grown from being the main range facility for Virginia Guardsmen and visiting military personnel during summer camps to a World War II post with an estimated thirty thousand (30,000) soldiers moving through its facilities during the war. Prior to the construction of Camp (Fort) Pickett in Blackstone, Virginia during World War II, SMR was the primary range for the Virginia National Guard and was the site of numerous drill camps for both the Virginia Guardsmen, as well as Guardsmen from surrounding states. Initially designed under the supervision of W.W. LaPrade, the original core of the facility has been retained despite expansions under the guidance of the U.S. Navy in 1919, the Virginia Department of Military Affairs in the 1930s, and the U.S. Army during World War II. The post incorporates a series of open fields, rifle ranges, wooded areas, and access to the Atlantic Ocean to maximize available training capabilities to personnel. The sections of the main cantonment area intentionally separated the functions required of military life into specific areas on the facility. From the barracks and mess hall areas, to family quarters for officers, to Headquarters row, training areas and soldier support areas, the design and layout of the post is specifically designed to accommodate and maximize the facility for use by the military. At its peak, the facility was bigger than the present post due to late 20<sup>th</sup> century encroachment by the City of Virginia Beach and land swappings by the Guard, but the core of the original cantonment area and the beachfront area of the facility are intact. The chronological development of Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation is documented by its architecture, which includes a range of construction dating from the 1910s to as recently as the REDHORSE facilities constructed in the late 1990s. Varying from large two-story frame barracks to smaller bungalow residences, the facility is generally defined by support buildings dating from the 1910s-1930s and the World War II temporary buildings.

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As a whole, the Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation has achieved significance as the product of the National Guard's evolution in Virginia during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The SMR was the location of the first state-owned airfield in Virginia and had served both civilian and military aviators during the 1920s. Although the facility is no longer used as an airport, the original airfield/drill field is intact. Further, it is one of two facilities in Virginia that has retained its inner cantonment area dating from World War II and provides an intact landscape of this type of planned military development in response to needs of the armed forces during the initial build-up for World War II. The district meets National Register criteria A and C, and is significant under the themes of architecture and military/defense with the period of significance extending from 1911 to 1950. There are one hundred and fourteen (114) contributing resources within the Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District. Of the contributing buildings and structures, twenty-eight (28) resources were constructed prior to 1939 and eighty (80) date from 1940-1945. The sites include the current and original rifle ranges, the parade (Regimental Camp Area #1) field, the drill field/air field, the cantonment roads, and Regimental Camp Area #2. There are forty-five (45) buildings and structures which are either non-contributing or scheduled to be demolished within the boundaries.

**Criterion A: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.**

Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation meets Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places as a military facility that was developed in response to the pressing need for a dedicated range and training facility available to all National Guard units in Virginia. Prior to the establishment of the State Rifle Range, summer camps and drills were held in various locations throughout Virginia, as well as in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and North Carolina.<sup>1</sup> Repeated attempts by the Adjutant General's office to convince the General Assembly to fund the purchase of a dedicated site for the Guard's training was disregarded until 1908. Construction began on the State Rifle Range in 1912 with the first group of troops arriving for training in the summer of 1913. The arrival of these men marked the dedication of the first

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permanent training facility specifically established for use as a firing range and summer camp for Guardsmen in Virginia.

Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation is also significant under Criterion A for serving as the first state-owned airfield for both commercial and military aviators in Virginia during the 1920s. It is also significant under Criterion A as a representative of an intact World War II training facility developed prior to the United States' entry into World War II for use by Virginia National Guard units. In anticipation of the possibility of U.S. involvement in World War II, all units of the Virginia National Guard were passed into Federal service between September 1940 and February 1941 for a one-year training period.<sup>2</sup> The State Military Reservation was leased to the U.S. Army in 1940 and was re-named Camp Pendleton for the duration of the Army's occupation. Under the guidance of the Corps of Engineers Construction Division, the U.S. Army initiated an aggressive building campaign to supplement the various buildings that had been already extant on the facility. Camp Pendleton served initially in conjunction with Fort Story, Fort Monroe, and Fort Wool (Chesapeake Harbor Defense Command), to house troops assigned to the forts for duty. During World War II, Camp Pendleton was used to train and billet various organizations before being utilized as a preliminary boot camp prior to shipping out to an advanced training center.<sup>3</sup>

**Criterion C: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.**

Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places for its substantial and intact concentration of World War II temporary buildings and for its examples of early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential and military buildings dating from the 1910s-1930s. The overall facility is representative of the evolution of a military post serving both the state and the federal needs during both peacetime and war. Designed and constructed under the supervision of W.Z. Johnston and Captain W.W. LaPrade, the initial building campaign in the early 1910s included retaining walls and butts for the range and a handful of

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small support buildings for personnel and range activities.<sup>4</sup> The early support buildings include the caretaker's house (Building #94) and the ammunition storage building (Building #92). A second building campaign, under the guidance of the U.S. Navy, who leased the facility during World War I, included construction of over thirty new buildings and an expansion of the original range. After the facility was returned back into state control in 1920, seventeen (17) of the buildings constructed by the U.S. Navy were disassembled and transferred to various non-military facilities across Virginia.<sup>5</sup> Remnants of the original range configuration and the initial layout of the cantonment area are still extant. In addition, the expanse of land cleared by the U.S. Navy for a level parade ground and the wooded area for training has been retained.

Construction projects were executed during the 1920s including the construction of mess and kitchen halls, latrines, and upgraded sewer systems. Subsequent ranges were constructed in the early 1920s with a new ammunition house constructed in July 1923.<sup>6</sup> It was also during this time that an airfield was constructed (present-day parade ground) for use by the Guard and other military units. A short-lived practice of leasing the airfield out to private pilots was established in the early 1930s, but was terminated soon after a reckless maneuver by civilian J.I. Alexander.<sup>7</sup> The third major building campaign was initiated during the 1930s and included the construction of additional mess halls (Buildings #34-35, #51, and #57-67) and other support buildings.

The final major building campaign initiated at Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation was executed under the direction of the U.S. Army between 1940-1942. Over fifty (50) World War II temporary buildings were constructed within the cantonment area of Camp Pendleton. The buildings included barracks, administration buildings, a firehouse, a chapel, a clubhouse, maintenance shops, storage facilities, mess halls, a dispensary, and warehouses. The water system was expanded, new water storage tanks installed, and the present road system on post was constructed and expanded.

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**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

*Brief History of Princess Anne County and Virginia Beach*

English colonization of Tidewater Virginia began in 1607 with the arrival of settlers associated with the Virginia Company of London in present day Cape Henry. Cape Henry, located north of modern-day Virginia Beach, was inhabited by the Chesapeake tribe of the Algonquian linguistic group under the direction of Chief Powhatan.<sup>8</sup> The settlers moved from Cape Henry to a more defensible position at Jamestown later that year.

Prior to 1616, colonists who arrived in Virginia were given land grants of one hundred acres which initially encouraged development of self-sufficient plantations instead of centrally located towns.<sup>9</sup> The community of Lynnhaven, established at the mouth of the former Chesopian River (later renamed the Lynnhaven River) in the 1620s, was one of the first settlements within the boundaries of present day Virginia Beach. By 1634, the first counties were created in Virginia and Elizabeth City County encompassed both sides of Hampton Roads.<sup>10</sup> In 1637, the area south of Hampton Roads was created into New Norfolk County; it was subsequently split into Upper and Lower Norfolk counties in 1638. Princess Anne County was created in 1691 from the eastern section of Lower Norfolk County and its boundaries matched the 1639 boundaries of Lynnhaven Parish.<sup>11</sup>

The first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century in Princess Anne County witnessed the establishment of large plantations based upon slave labor throughout the county. Agricultural endeavors included the raising of tobacco, corn, and wheat. In addition to agriculture, commercial fishing and oyster harvesting, timber harvesting and shipbuilding also supported the economy. Despite the increase of large plantations during the eighteenth century, the majority of farmers within the county continued to practice subsistence agriculture.<sup>12</sup>

The Princess Anne County courthouse was moved to New Town in 1751 along the eastern branch of the Elizabeth River. However, by the 1770s the port town had substantially declined which led to the county seat moving inland to Kempsville (formerly Kemps Landing) in 1783.<sup>13</sup>



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Following the Revolutionary War, the United States resumed trading with Great Britain before relations deteriorated once again at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The firing upon the *U.S.S. Chesapeake* by the *H.B.M.S. Leopard* off Cape Henry in 1807 and the War of 1812 brought the British back along the coastline of Virginia.<sup>14</sup>

The county seat moved for the final time from Kempsville to a more central location within the county, the village of Princess Anne Courthouse in 1820. The establishment of the village, located south of present day Virginia Beach, spurred the construction of a new courthouse, clerk's office, jail, and other commercial buildings.<sup>15</sup> Agriculture remained the basis of the economy in Princess Anne County and the agricultural depression during the 1830s and 1840s were particularly damaging to local residents. In addition to the depression, the Civil War brought additional problems to the county. Union forces seized control of Norfolk and the surrounding areas, including Princess Anne County, in May 1862. Residents loyal to the Confederacy used guerilla tactics to rebel against the imposed military rule and harass the occupying forces. Military rule severely restricted the lives of local citizens, including the requirement to travel throughout the area with passes and swear allegiance to the Union in order to engage in business, the disruption to civil government, and the release or escape of the slave labor. As a result of the depression during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the subsequent damage caused by the occupation, the overall population and agricultural economy in Princess Anne County did not fully recover until after the Civil War.

Reconstruction after the Civil War was slow as a result of a lack of funding and the absence of local government. By the 1880s, the economy had stabilized and the infrastructure that had been destroyed or badly damaged during the Civil War was re-established. Truck farming, a process that allowed farmers to move goods along local railroads and turnpikes, assisted in the expansion of the economy. The early harvesting season in the Tidewater region, led to the area being able to provide the East Coast with over half of all the green vegetables and potatoes consumed.<sup>16</sup>

The resort town of Virginia Beach began its development after the establishment of the United States Lifesaving Service along the beaches between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras during the 1870s. Four lifesaving stations were erected along the shores of Virginia Beach by the early



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1880s; the first seaside hotel was constructed in 1883 soon after the establishment of a hunting and fishing clubhouse in the vicinity by Norfolk sportsmen. The close of the 19<sup>th</sup> century witnessed the initial emergence of Virginia Beach as a resort community with developers purchasing oceanfront land south of Cape Henry towards Rudee Inlet and the construction of a railroad to facilitate travel to the beach from Norfolk.<sup>17</sup>

The area south of Rudee Inlet remained agricultural in use through the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The construction of the State Military Reservation in 1912 amidst the rural landscape south of Rudee Inlet would lead to a permanent military presence in this area of Virginia Beach to the present day.

Despite the growth of the Virginia Beach area during the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the lobbying of local residents to have the county seat moved to this area of Princess Anne County, Princess Anne Courthouse remained as the seat of the county government. In an attempt to alleviate the concerns of Princess Anne Courthouse being difficult to reach due to its isolated location, a new, hard surfaced road (State Route 165/Princess Anne Road) was constructed in 1926. State Route 165/Princess Anne Road linked Virginia Beach Boulevard and the burgeoning resort town of Virginia Beach to Princess Anne Courthouse.

The explosive growth of Virginia Beach as a result of extensive military construction, tourism-based and residential development, and the commercial entities to support these occupants accelerated during the mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1962, a referendum was approved by voters to merge Virginia Beach and Princess Anne County into one entity, Virginia Beach.<sup>18</sup>

*The Virginia Army National Guard after the Civil War through World War II*

The collapse of the Virginia militia force under the strain of the Confederacy demands for soldiers led to the disbanding of the militia structure by the winter of 1864. It would not be until March 1871 that the Virginia Militia would be re-established. The two-tier system consisted of white and black companies of uniformed volunteers and the common militia. In 1872, the volunteers consisted of fourteen white and one black infantry companies with two artillery

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batteries.<sup>19</sup> By 1876, the number of black and white companies increased to a total of twenty-nine companies, including artillery and cavalry units.

The conclusion of the Spanish-American War in 1898 and the United States' propulsion onto the international stage as a world power led to a series of hearings by Congress studying the victories and failures of the military. Elihu Root, a corporate lawyer with no military experience, was appointed by President McKinley to serve as the Secretary of War in 1899. Root's influence, including the establishment of the Army War College, extended to redefining the mission of the National Guard. Congressman Charles Dick, president of the National Guard Association, and Colonel William Sanger worked with Root to determine ways of improving the "citizen reserve" system. The Dick Act of 1903 transformed the militia system in the United States and reshaped the National Guard whose mission would include "the peacetime training of men who in wartime would become volunteers."<sup>20</sup> The Dick Act established a more federalized system for the Guard and once governors accepted federal aid the state would be required to have the militia available for an annual inspection by federal officers, drill twenty-four times a year and turn out each summer for five days of encampment.<sup>21</sup> In exchange for the increased training requirements, the federal government agreed to substantially increase funding to provide weapons, equipment, uniforms and compensation for the soldiers.

In response to the new opportunities presented by the Dick Act, Virginia accepted federal aid and produced a master plan that sought to "preserve quality" of the state militia by creating a force that would be supported primarily with federal funds. The plan was to limit the necessary amount of state appropriations needed to fund the guardsmen. The Dick Act coincided with Virginia's reorganization efforts and the Commonwealth aggressively adopted the new federal requirements. Virginia's acceptance of new federal standards led to the establishment of a separate medical corps, field hospital company and a signal company. The Adjutant General disbanded a majority of the existing militia groups in April 1899 to set about rebuilding the organization. The following year, the Adjutant General's plan was to create two infantry regiments (each with twelve companies), an artillery battalion and cavalry troop. The infantry regiments were expanded to include an additional regiment and a four-company battalion.<sup>22</sup>

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By agreeing to accept additional “federalization” of the National Guard/militia system, the states agreed to relinquish a portion of its control of the guardsmen. The Militia Act of 1908 built upon the foundation of the Dick Act, reiterated the importance of the National Guard to the overall defense of the nation. One of the provisions initiated within the 1908 act was that if the use of military forces were required to defend against an invasion, enforce the laws of the United States, or subdue insurrections, the President would be required to call up the National Guard prior to volunteers to supplement the regular army.<sup>23</sup> Although this provision would be challenged in the early 1910s about its constitutionality and led to Congress passing the National Defense Act of 1916, the concept of the state forces being folded into the Federal army was a permanent possibility.<sup>24</sup>

The National Defense Act of 1916 brought about further changes to the National Guard/militia system in Virginia and the nation. The Reserves system and the Reserve Officer’s Training Corp (ROTC) were established and the federal government’s power over the National Guard increased dramatically. The relinquishment of state control over the Guard that had begun under the Dick and Militia Acts accelerated with the acceptance of federal funding under the National Defense Act. If states were not complying with federal regulations, the Secretary of War now had the authority to withdraw funding from the states. The president was empowered by Congress to draft, without the consent of the state governors, individual Guardsmen in the event of an emergency. This would cease the Guardsmen’s membership in the Guard for the duration of the emergency, thus avoiding the constitutional issues raised by the Dick and Militia Acts by transferring Guardsmen to the Regular Army, and it would be the states’ responsibility to replace the Guard units that were taken. The training requirements were lengthened, but federal compensation for the Guardsmen was authorized for drill and camp. The Division of Militia Affairs was re-designated the Militia Bureau and was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War.<sup>25</sup> As a result of the new act, the Virginia Volunteers was officially renamed the Virginia National Guard and additional companies were created to “tailor the Commonwealth’s force to [meet] national needs”. The new units included the Coast Artillery Corps, located in Lynchburg and Roanoke, a fourth artillery battery, and an engineer company. A headquarters, supply, machine gun, and ambulance company was created for each infantry regiment.<sup>26</sup>

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Although the Virginia National Guard's focus at this time of reorganization was the strengthening of its ability to perform military duties on a state and national level, they were required to provide assistance on civilian matters. Their missions included crowd control during labor strikes, protection against looters and prevention of lynchings, which had persisted through the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>27</sup> The Guardsmen focus on civilian police matters were temporarily sidetracked by deteriorating relations in Europe. These events would sweep the United States through two World Wars and transform the way the Guardsmen were used militarily.

The United States entry into World War I spurred President Wilson to exercise the authority given to him by the National Defense Act of 1916 and call up the entire National Guard in August 1917. The bulk of the Guardsmen from Virginia joined fellow Guardsmen from Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and Washington D.C. as the 29<sup>th</sup> Division of the United States Army. "The Blue and Gray" was activated in late August and sent to Camp McClellan in Alabama under the command of Major General Charles Morton.<sup>28</sup> The Division was dispatched to Europe between May and July 1918 and trained in France before being ordered to join the First Army's Meuse-Argonne offensive. The Meuse-Argonne offensive was the final battle of WWI and the Germans surrendered on November 11, 1918. The troops were ordered home in the spring of 1919 and demobilized stateside at Camp Lee, Virginia.<sup>29</sup>

The excellent performance of the 29<sup>th</sup> Division in Europe and the unification of Guardsmen from Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D.C. within the "Blue and Gray" set the precedent for federal and wartime needs taking priority over the state's needs. However, once released from federal duty, reorganization at the state level of the pre-existing Guard units was slow as a result of political unrest regarding the armed forces at both the federal and state levels. The National Defense Act of 1920 led to the creation of the army of the United States, which comprised the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.<sup>30</sup> Virginia was directed by the Militia Bureau in 1922 to share the responsibility of the 29<sup>th</sup> Division with Maryland and Washington, D.C. This responsibility included fielding and equipping the 91<sup>st</sup> (later the 88<sup>th</sup>)

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Infantry Brigade, the 29<sup>th</sup> Tank Company, 29<sup>th</sup> Signal Company, sections of the 104<sup>th</sup> Medical Regiment, and the 54<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Brigade.<sup>31</sup>

The Guard's responsibilities returned to state issues in response to the governor's continuing calls upon them to handle a range of crises including fighting forest fires, preventing violence during industrial strikes, riot control and presenting a "voice" of reason during racial strife or other unrest.<sup>32</sup> The Great Depression expanded the National Guard's mission in Virginia to include providing assistance for the homeless and aid to areas devastated by hurricanes. The economic devastation that affected Virginians and the nation had a similar effect on the National Guard in terms of funding. The \$75.00 pay provided to Guardsmen attending armory drills and summer camp spurred a surge in volunteerism. Initially, as the need for cost-saving measures became apparent, an overall decrease in federal and state funding for Virginia's National Guard was initiated.

The rise of Germany's war machine in Europe in the 1930s led to a strong response by the United States military with a dramatic increase in drills and training for the National Guard. In Virginia, the Guardsmen took part in the First Army Maneuvers at Manassas in August 1939. This exercise was the first large scale training undertaken by the Guardsmen since the end of World War I and by the following year, President Roosevelt was authorized by Congress to federalize the National Guard.<sup>33</sup>

The State Military Reservation was taken over by the federal government for the second time in its history. The bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 ushered the United States into World War II and Virginia's Guardsmen began advanced preparation for their entry into the fighting. The 29<sup>th</sup> Division (Virginia, Maryland, DC) was the only Guard Division to have landed ashore on D-Day, June 6, 1944. Over the course of the war, the 29<sup>th</sup> Division lost 4,515 men with an additional 16,105 wounded.<sup>34</sup> The National Guard's principal contribution to World War II was that the Guard, with the Marines, "made up the bulk of the American fighting force."<sup>35</sup>



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*The Establishment of the State Rifle Range*

The need for a permanent training site for summer camps and rifle training had been identified by the Adjutant General of Virginia as early as 1887. Despite the repeated attempts by the Adjutant General to secure funds from the General Assembly, by 1894 the money still had not been appropriated for the selection or purchase of a site.<sup>36</sup> The Spanish-American War in 1898 placed national military concerns in the forefront in terms of funding and training for military personnel. The pursuing of a permanent summer camp and rifle range facility would be put off by the Adjutant General as more pressing issues came to light. The lack of facilities hampered the preparation of the regiments who were volunteering for active duty. With no permanent facility available to train, the volunteers were required to use the State Fair Grounds in Richmond as a temporary assembly area.<sup>37</sup>

The conclusion of the Spanish-American War in 1898 and the United States' propulsion onto the international stage as a world power led to a series of hearings by Congress studying the victories and failures of the military. The passing of the Dick Act of 1903 and the establishment of a more federalized system for the Guard led to changes in Virginia's level of participation in drills and summer camps. The acceptance of federal aid required that states have the militia available for an annual inspection by federal officers, drill twenty-four times a year and turn out each summer for five days of encampment.<sup>38</sup> Prior to the Dick Act, summer camps were paid for by the individual participants. With this new source of funding, the first paid summer camp for Virginia militiamen was held at Ocean View, near the Virginia-North Carolina border, in 1904.

In order to provide the Virginia Guardsmen with a permanent training facility, the General Assembly finally appropriated \$15,000 in the 1908 session for the purchase of a site. Numerous sites were studied, including potential locations at Carysbrook in Fluvanna County, Goshen and Hanover Court House.<sup>39</sup> In June 1908, an additional site was presented by James S. Groves of Virginia Beach. The three-hundred and fifty (350) acre parcel, located just south of the resort town of Virginia Beach, was offered to the Commonwealth. The site was inspected by Captain K.K.V. Casey, Captain W.C. Harllee, Major R.K. Evans, as well as other personnel from the War Department and Marine Corps, to determine if the site was appropriate and would provide the



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space requirements to establish the rifle range. The site was recommended to the committee and the direction of the line of fire (towards the north) and proposed location of the target butts were included in the recommendation.<sup>40</sup> Prior to acceptance of the property in Virginia Beach, the Military Board required written consent for its firing contracts from James S. Groves and the owners of adjoining building lots to fire over their property. The necessary consent was obtained and recorded; however, the Guard and the Commonwealth would soon be caught in a constant legal struggle between the subsequent owners of these properties and were taken to court to attempt to stop the firing on the ranges.<sup>41</sup> These measures were unsuccessful since the Military Board had legally obtained their firing rights.

The first parcel transfer of land to the Commonwealth started in 1911 with additional funds to proceed with construction of the facility appropriated by the General Assembly the following year. The site was given final approval for development by Captain J.B. Allison in July 1912 and was found to be a level and well drained site with fresh water available from two wells and Lake Christine. The north and west boundaries of the site were heavily screened from surrounding neighbors by extensive woods and access to the beachfront was available.<sup>42</sup>

W. Z. Johnston was named as site superintendent in April 1912 and the initial work order was awarded to John Monk of Norfolk. The complexity of the project led to the replacement of Johnston with Captain W.W. LaPrade, a civil engineer with the Quartermaster Corps and the founder of the firm of W.W. LaPrade & Brothers out of Richmond. The State Rifle Range consisted of five (5) ranges measuring 200 yards with 8 targets, 300 yards with 4 targets, 500 yards with 4 targets, 600 yards with 16 targets, and 1,000 yards with 4 targets. The ranges included five butts and a concrete retaining wall. In addition to the ranges, Monk was responsible for the construction of a dirt road from the county road located at the south side of the property, installation of telephone lines, construction of a camp site, drill ground and a water tank. A small administration building and storehouses were constructed. A contract was also executed with the Norfolk and Southern Railway to run a rail spur to the facility to allow for easy transportation of troops to the State Rifle Range. The spur ran adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean and entered post along the southeast section of the property.<sup>43</sup>

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Construction was completed in November 1912 with the first troops arriving the following summer. A large contingency from the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade arrived via train to the State Rifle Range in July 1913 to engage in their summer camp and training. The success of this first camp proved how valuable the State Rifle Range was and numerous units from both Virginia and the surrounding states would inhabit the facility during the summer months over the next few years. As a result of the frequent use of the rifle range, additional facilities were constructed between 1913 and 1919. The original administration building was rebuilt after its loss in a fire.<sup>44</sup> A pump house and water tank were constructed north of the 1000 yard range. Two one-and-a-half story frame bungalows were constructed to house the full-time caretaker (Building #94) and the C.O. (Building #90). An unloading platform and passenger shed were constructed at the railroad spur. Additional facilities included a two-story frame storehouse, an one-story frame storage & bathhouse, a one-story frame officers' quarters (Building #88) and a 12-bed hospital (Building #89).<sup>45</sup> The dimensions of both the officers' quarters and the hospital were 50 x 20ft.<sup>46</sup> Only the two bungalows, the pump house, the officers' quarters and the hospital (currently residential quarters) are extant.

The use of the State Rifle Range for the Guard's training regiment would temporarily be halted due to World War I. The immediate needs for a facility to train warship crews in nearby Norfolk led to the Commonwealth leasing the State Rifle Range to the U.S. Navy for the duration of the war. In August 1917, the U.S. Navy took over the facility temporarily renaming it the United States Navy Rifle Range, Virginia Beach.<sup>47</sup>

*Federal Government Intervention During World War I and the return of the Rifle Range*

The U.S. Navy occupation of the Rifle Range from 1917 to 1920 resulted in an aggressive building campaign on post to provide housing and additional facilities for the number of sailors that would be required to undergo training. The federal government was responsible for the addition of four armories, eleven barracks, two toilet & wash houses, a latrine, a storehouse, and a recreational building that was funded by both the U.S. Navy and the YMCA.<sup>48</sup> The YMCA building was a two-story frame building that served as the center of social activities on post. It was located at the west end of post and also served as the post PX. The U.S. Navy cleared

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additional acreage with a drill ground established between the railroad spur (south) and the C.O.'s quarters (north). A new firing range was constructed in the location of the camp site at the west side of the post.

By the summer of 1920, the Rifle Range was returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia and was deemed to have been left in even better condition than it was at the start of the lease. The number of buildings on post would be far more than was required by the Guard so a study was initiated into the possibility of removing the excess buildings for use elsewhere in Virginia. At this time, it was felt that field training for the National Guard should be held under conditions that simulated as nearly as possible the conditions one would experience during a war or emergency, which in this case would mean housing in tents.<sup>49</sup> It was felt that to properly repair the excess buildings and maintain them could not be justified and the buildings could be better served in providing them to other state institutions. Professor J.S.A. Johnson, head of the Department of Applied Mechanics and Experimental Engineering at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Virginia Tech), prepared a report for the Governor in August 1920 describing the existing buildings on post. "The buildings are well built for their type [one-story barrack buildings] and are in good condition. The spacing of the studding, joists and rafters is from 18 inches to 2 feet, with weatherboarding and sheathing presenting a plane surface on the inside, all exposed surfaces, including the framing, being dressed...The buildings are not ceiled, the weatherboarding and sheathing forming the inner surfaces."<sup>50</sup> Johnson detailed how the buildings should be dismantled and properly secured on a flat railroad car for re-erection elsewhere. Based on the positive report by Johnson, a representative of the State Convict Road Force was sent to investigate the feasibility of allowing convict labor to undertake the proposed buildings' dismantling. It was determined that this could be done at a minimal cost and led to the approval by the Governor and the Adjutant General to remove the excess buildings from the State Rifle Range.<sup>51</sup>

Convicts from the State Penitentiary in Richmond arrived at the State Rifle Range in late September to repair the buildings that would remain as well as dismantle the surplus buildings. Seventeen (17) buildings were chosen to be dismantled and one, the mess hall & kitchen, was demolished due to its poor condition. Eleven barracks, four armories, and two toilet & wash

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houses were distributed among seven different institutions in Virginia. A barrack, two armories, and a toilet & wash house were sent to the Lime Grinding Plant in Staunton and a barracks and two armories were sent to the Lime Grinding Plant in Irvington. The Catawba Sanatorium in Catawba, the Piedmont Sanatorium in Burkville, the Blue Ridge Sanatorium in Charlottesville, and the State Farm in Lassiter each received a barracks. The Industrial School for Boys in Maidens received the most buildings, five barracks and a toilet & wash house.<sup>52</sup>

By mid-October, Major LeRoy Hodges was sent to the State Rifle Range to report on the progress of the undertaking. The dismantling of the surplus buildings was on-going and Hodges made certain recommendations for upgrades to the remaining facilities. The convict force was directed to paint and repair the remaining buildings in addition to clearing weeds and brush. The shooting parapets, earthwork on the butts, and the dirt roads were recommended to be rebuilt where they had washed away. One particular issue brought forth by Hodges was the extremely poor condition of the main road leading from the Rifle Range to the “new concrete highway running between Virginia Beach and Norfolk.”<sup>53</sup> Due to the road, Hodges’ felt that the effectiveness and value of the Rifle Range as a Guard encampment was seriously hindered. “The road, which is about two and a half miles, is impassable in the winter and practically so even in the best months of the summer if there is any unusual amount of rain.”<sup>54</sup> Most of Hodges’ recommendations were considered and the work was completed by the convict force by the end of 1920.

It was felt by Hodges’ and the Adjutant General’s office that the remaining buildings would provide all the required storage, administrative, recreational, and operational facilities needed for the Rifle Range to fully accommodate the summer encampment and training of the Guard in the future.

*The State Rifle Range Construction: 1922-1939*

In anticipation of the first summer encampment to be held at the State Rifle Range since before World War I, inspection of the post was undertaken on August 4, 1922. The camp was determined to be in good condition, but various things needed to be accomplished before the

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troops from the 91<sup>st</sup> Infantry Brigade arrived in Virginia Beach on August 10<sup>th</sup>. Most of the repairs were focused on the roadways and trails on post, but some improvements were required for the buildings. Mess buildings were constructed between the removal of the U.S. Navy buildings in 1920 and 1922. A 1913 map revised in 1921 documents the faint outlines of twenty kitchen and mess buildings located east of the main camp site. The 1922 inspection report notes that the “roff [roof] on one (1) mess building and the tables in five (5) mess buildings should be completed.” The one-story frame kitchen & mess buildings serviced the men who were occupying the regimental tents that lined the main camp area at the west end of post. The rifle ranges allowed for extensive training in marksmanship with the drill field and wooded areas providing the troops with sufficient training as whole units. Camps averaged between ten and fifteen days in length once a year, typically during the months of July and August. The camps were considered to be imperative in the training of Guard units to supplement the local drills and target training conducted at their respective home facilities throughout the year.

The success of the summer encampment in 1922 led to an increase in the number of units who utilized the State Rifle Range throughout the remaining decade. This also led to recommendations for an expansion of the post. The need for additional targets, a combat range and a landing field for airplanes was documented in 1924 by W.W. LaPrade. In response to these needs and the continuing complaints by the facility’s neighbors of the current firing area, the feasibility of purchasing or leasing adjacent farmsteads for the State Rifle Range were extensively studied. In November 1924, LaPrade recommended to the Adjutant General that the Guard should consider one such tract, the Nusbaum Farm. The 110-acre tract was available for leasing at a cost of \$1,200 for the first year and was highly desired due to the fact that the property “extends to the Ocean and has a frontage thereon of approximately four hundred (400) yards, which makes it valuable...as a place for target practice, as the direction of the fire could be towards the sea...”<sup>55</sup> It was noted by LaPrade that the current rifle range was congested due to the limited area during brigade encampments and it lacked a range for Machine Gun and Howitzer firing. Discussion regarding the Nusbaum Farm would continue years later with the Nusbaum tract not being obtained until the 1930s, but new developments led to an additional reconfiguration of the State Rifle Range.



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By 1925, the State Rifle Range (known as Camp Trinkle) increased in size with a substantial parcel of land directly south of the original cantonment area incorporated into the facility. An additional regimental camp area was constructed with twenty (20) kitchen and mess buildings, latrines and bath houses. The bath houses were 14'x44' with concrete walls and floors. The latrines were of wood construction and partly screened with copper wire on the side and composition roofing. The kitchen and mess buildings were 14'x60' with concrete foundations, floors of sand and clay, and wood siding. A brick storage building (32'x16') with sliding galvanized iron doors and galvanized roof was constructed beside the railroad spur.<sup>56</sup> A landing field was developed on post for use by both military and commercial aviators. The airport was the first state-owned facility constructed in Virginia. It was found to have added "greatly to the accessibility of Virginia Beach by air, and is keenly appreciated by the citizens of this town." Other improvements included the construction of a surface drainage system, water mains, installation of power lines and telephone system, upgrades to the roadways, as well as the leveling of the drill ground south of the C.O. quarters and the completion of concrete walks. A sanitary garbage disposal plant and pumping system was also constructed as part of the improvement campaign.<sup>57</sup> The existing two-story farmhouse that was associated with the newly occupied parcel was retained.

In 1927-1928, Virginia exchanged an inland parcel of the facility with private owners to obtain the portion of land that separated the main cantonment area west of Lake Christine from the Atlantic Ocean. The continuing complaints by Virginia Beach residents of the danger from the firing practices and the fact that nearly a mile of ocean frontage north from the facility fell within the danger zone led to the consideration of completing a land swap. Although the military felt that the present north-south position of the rifle range was superior, the Military Board decided the transfer of the inland parcels for the oceanfront property would be for the "the best interest of all concerned."<sup>58</sup> A new range, target butts, and an ammunition storage building (Building #113) were constructed between the Atlantic Ocean and Lake Christine. The new range allowed for 36 rifle targets, multiple machine gun ranges, a 4-target Course A Machine Gun Range, a 24-target machine gun range, as well as a 25-target pistol range.<sup>59</sup> The original ranges within the inner cantonment area were dismantled and the railroad spur was re-aligned away from the oceanfront to enter the facility along the northern boundary. Two warehouses (Buildings #3 & 4) were



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constructed along the spur at this time.<sup>60</sup> Improvements to the airfield were made at this time, but it was estimated that a minimum of \$3,000 of additional upgrades and the construction of hangars and fueling facilities, would need to be provided eventually to make Virginia Beach a midway station between the North and South.<sup>61</sup>

By the close of the 1920s, Camp Trinkle had been officially renamed the State Military Reservation (SMR). Its continuing popularity due to the quality of the facilities on post resulted in its utilization by not only the Virginia National Guard, but units from the D.C. National Guard, the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Marines and the U.S. Coast Guard.

The Great Depression did not immediately affect the training operations at SMR with the facility continuing to be utilized by numerous units from the Virginia National Guard, as well as all branches of the military, during the summer months. In 1931, requests for additional funding to make improvements to SMR was initiated by Major General William G. Everson, chief of the militia bureau of the War Department. The funding would provide for new bathhouses and latrines, an upgrade in the sewer and water systems, construction of a new water tank and the replacement of the wood kitchen & mess hall buildings with concrete buildings.<sup>62</sup> Funding was provided for all the requested improvements with the exception of the new kitchen and mess halls. The construction for the improvements was also intended to provide unemployment relief.<sup>63</sup> A 1931 map by LaPrade identifies the original regimental camp area with its row of mess buildings and latrine and bathhouses between present-day Headquarters Road and E Street.

The second regimental camp area with its associated mess buildings and latrine and bathhouses was located between present-day A and C Streets. East of present-day C Street was the drill ground and flying field. An important development at this time was the improvement to the roads within SMR. The main entrance road and the roads along the regimental camp areas were "hard surfaced with bituminous surface treatment." Additional repairs were made to the roads along the railroad spur and the warehouses to facilitate the unloading process at this location. Renewed efforts, in conjunction with the United States Public Health Service of Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties, were initiated to eradicate the mosquito population at SMR and Virginia Beach. The mosquito issue at SMR existed since its establishment in 1912 and was the source of a continuing effort by the Adjutant General to get the problem under control. Despite this

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nuisance, General Waller focused on expanding the activities and the facility at SMR with the hopes of its use as a training center extending beyond just the summer months.<sup>64</sup>

At this time, SMR took the unprecedented step of leasing out the airport to Mrs. Alexander of Lynchburg, Virginia. Although the facility would be available at all times for use by the military, the lease allowed Mrs. Alexander to use the field if no conflict existed. The leasing venture was successful for a number of years until the reckless flying of J.I. Alexander. In August 1933, despite the flying of a red flag to notify commercial aviators that the field was occupied by troops, Mr. Alexander disregarded the warning and proceeded to land and take off during a mounted review with approximately two hundred horses and three hundred men in formation. According to Mr. Alexander, "he knew the red flag was flying when he landed and also knew that it was flying when he took off...he merely took off because he wanted to."<sup>65</sup> Obviously, the stunt was not appreciated by the 111<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery and a complaint was issued to the Adjutant General's office.

The Hurricane of 1933 caused considerable damage to SMR and washed out two of the roads that provided access to post from Virginia Beach. In response, funds were appropriated for the construction of new kitchens & mess halls (Buildings #59-64), latrines (Building #82), two regimental headquarters, an infirmary, and the burying of telephone and power lines. The Civil Works Administration (CWA) was responsible for the repair of the roads on post as well as repairs to the rifle range. Approximately eighty men with the CWA were assigned for the job at SMR. Extensive grading of the road leading to the warehouse and pump house was undertaken and concrete curbs and gutters were installed. Additional work included repairs to the caretaker's house and other facilities on post. Additions to the C.O. quarters were also completed by the CWA.<sup>66</sup>

The CWA was established on November 9, 1933 as part of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The CWA was one of numerous employment relief agencies established by President Roosevelt as part of his New Deal initiatives. The CWA was established to provide regular jobs on public works for the nearly four million unemployed men and women through the 1933-34 winter

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season and was open to unemployed people of any race. In the spring of 1934, CWA was allowed to expire and it officially terminated on May 1, 1934.<sup>67</sup>

In addition to work completed by the CWA at SMR, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and workers under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration work program (FERA) provided manual labor for improvement projects on post. The FERA crews, a transient camp of African-American workers, were in charge of mosquito eradication within SMR and the immediate localities. The continuing problem with mosquitoes in the Virginia Beach area provided an extensive amount of work for the crews. The CCC camp, housed at neighboring Fort Story, provided African-American workers for repair jobs at SMR including realignment and construction of roads, clearing of wooded areas in the rear of the Regimental Camps, and filling in the marshy arm of Lake Christine.<sup>68</sup>

FERA was established in 1933 as one of the earliest programs developed as part of Roosevelt's New Deal initiative. FERA made available federal grants to state and local governments and was utilized through various programs. CCC was established in March of 1933 by Roosevelt for the purpose of performing emergency conservation work, and helping to preserve the nation's heritage. The majority of work conducted by the CCC included the reforestation of thousands of acres of land, construction of park roads, dams and bridges, restoring historic sites, and fighting forest fires nationwide.<sup>69</sup>

By 1935, renewed complaints regarding the lack of space at SMR were identified by the Adjutant General. "It is entirely too small to provide adequate terrain for the training of Infantry Brigade...the present State Military Reservation consists of only 360 acres [and]...does not afford sufficient ground for combat tactical exercise of a single Infantry Battalion, to say nothing of Infantry Regiments or the Brigade as a whole."<sup>70</sup> The Adjutant General requested appropriations to purchase approximately one thousand additional acres. Funding for an additional five hundred and eighty-six acres was eventually appropriated and provided enough acreage to allow the two regiments of the 91<sup>st</sup> Infantry Brigade equal access to the facility at the same time.<sup>71</sup>

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The expansion of SMR allowed for continuing use of its facilities throughout the latter half of the 1930s. The airfield continued to be invaluable to the military at this time. At the request of the Secretary of the Navy, the airfield was utilized during the summer of 1937 in conjunction with the commission of the aircraft carriers U.S.S. Yorktown and U.S.S. Enterprise. It was felt that the airfield was of strategic importance for providing one of two combat airfields along the Chesapeake Bay and it would serve in the air defense of the entrance to the bay as well as Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, and Hampton.<sup>72</sup>

The State Military Reservation's utilization would change during the fall of 1939. The deteriorating developments in Europe as a result of Hitler's ambitious invasion of Poland led to the General Waller mobilizing the entire Virginia National Guard for a week of additional training starting in November. A majority of the units completed their seven days of training at SMR. Traditionally, training camps at SMR were held during the summer months and did not require barracks for visiting soldiers. Tents at the two regimental camp areas on post provided housing for the soldiers. The lack of barracks during the late fall and winter training being held at this time was troublesome, but unavoidable. This additional training foreshadowed the required commitments of the Virginia National Guard for fighting World War II. On August 15, 1940, the U.S. Army leased the State Military Reservation from Virginia.<sup>73</sup>

*Establishment of Camp Pendleton (State Military Reservation)*

The leasing agreement between Virginia and the U.S. Army provided the Army the option of building any new facilities or infrastructure it deemed necessary, but required that no pre-existing resources could be removed without permission. Any upgrades and new buildings would transfer back to Virginia at the expiration of the lease.<sup>74</sup> Upon the Army's occupation, SMR had two regimental camp areas with mess buildings, latrines, and bathhouses, two warehouses, the YMCA building, a drill ground and airfield, ranges, a barn, storage buildings, and residential buildings for the caretaker, C.O. and officers. The Army determined that these facilities would not be sufficient to support the military mission at SMR.

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The Office of Constructing Quartermaster out of Fort Monroe, Virginia, proposed a layout of temporary buildings at SMR to accommodate the training needs of the U.S. Army.<sup>75</sup> The lack of housing for soldiers, while not necessary in previous years, presented a pressing need in order to fully utilize SMR as a training facility. The temporary buildings, including barracks, mess halls, PX, and other support buildings, were constructed based on the 700 Series drawings developed by the Quartermaster Corps.

The basis of the 700 Series dates from 1928 as a result of permission granted to the Quartermaster Corps to update the World War I cantonment drawings. The initial revisions amounted to no more than a few tracings for barracks, mess halls and storehouses. Colonel Charles D. Hartman, who was placed in charge of the Construction Division in 1934, initiated a complete revision of the drawings to replace sub-standard plans. As a result, in 1937, a new set of drawings for the 700 Series were submitted to the General Staff of the Quartermaster Corps. By the following year, drawings of the 700 Series as part of the Protective Mobilization Plan of 1938 would be approved, but not fully implemented until Roosevelt's proclamation of a limited national emergency in 1939. Initial plans for mobilization dictated that housing for troops would be on a relatively small scale with the accepted theory being that troops would be housed in existing facilities and tents during the initial mobilization before being sent abroad to complete their training. This plan would soon be dismissed as a result of Germany's swift occupation of most of Europe and the realization that U.S. troops would need to be fully trained in the United States before being deployed. As a result, drawings for barracks as well as over 300 assorted buildings were revised and produced as part of the 700 Series. These plans were to be executed throughout the mobilization program in 1940 and were the standard for army construction.<sup>76</sup>

The first troops to arrive at SMR in September 1940, a detachment from Fort Monroe, a Coastal Artillery Regiment from New York, and an Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment from Pennsylvania, were required to utilize tents in the pre-existing regimental camps. By April 1941, the south Regimental Camp area had been transformed with the construction of 700 Series, 63-men frame barracks, 170-men mess halls (the original mess halls were demolished), company storerooms, company recreation buildings, a PX, 250-men recreation buildings, and other support buildings. New road alignments in this area allowed for thirteen blocks of new construction with the west



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end of this area occupied by warehouse, Motor Maintenance buildings and a new elevated steel water tank. The north end of the post along present day Jefferson Avenue would house a chapel, theatre, officers' quarters and mess building, in addition to the YMCA, the C.O. quarters and the caretakers' house that had pre-existed in this area. A new outdoor theatre was constructed in the woods behind Headquarters Road. The stage of the theatre was 30'x15' with areas for benches to be set up during performances. The theatre was equipped with a public address system and electric lights.<sup>77</sup> The amphitheater, along with the main theatre, was dismantled after World War II. A new fire station was constructed along present day Headquarters Road, in addition to headquarter buildings located at the north end of the road near the former main entrance. New warehouse buildings were constructed at the railroad spur and a gas pump was installed just north of the spur.<sup>78</sup>

In May 1941, SMR was placed under the control of the Commanding General of the Harbor Defenses for the Chesapeake Bay. As a result, all administrative and supply support would be executed through this command. But in order to avoid unnecessary delays in supplies being forwarded to SMR for construction, the post established its own property accounts to gain access to critical building materials and other supplies.<sup>79</sup> This assisted in keeping up with the aggressive schedule for the building campaign on post. SMR was officially designated as Camp Pendleton on November 2, 1941 in honor of Civil War General William Nelson Pendleton (1809-1883), chief of artillery for the Army of North Virginia. In support of the military mission during World War II, Camp Pendleton was utilized to train and billet various units during World War II.

Between 1940 and 1942, the U.S. Army transformed the post from a summer encampment training facility to a bustling, year-round Army post. Additional housing was required for the troops and temporary hutments were constructed in the north regimental camp area along present day Headquarters Road. The 16ft<sup>2</sup> wood buildings had concrete stove bases for use in winter and "ample ventilation is afforded in summer by five large well screened 'hinged sash' windows...which can be raised or lowered without difficulty."<sup>80</sup> The front gable roof of the hutments was clad with rolls of asphalt and the exterior was constructed of pine and cypress vertical strips. The buildings were set upon piers approximately eight inches above the ground to eliminate water damage or termite infestation. The pre-existing mess and kitchen buildings



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along present day D Street were retained. At this time, Camp Pendleton served as a preliminary training facility prior to units being transferred to an advanced training center.<sup>81</sup>

Camp Pendleton would continue to provide training facilities for troops through the conclusion of World War II. The post, along with an extensive number of new buildings and upgrades, would not be returned to Virginia until 1946.

*Re-Emergence of the State Military Reservation: 1946-2002*

The return of Camp Pendleton to Virginia and its reversion to the State Military Reservation would soon mark the beginning of its decline as one of the top training facilities for Virginia National Guard units. Initially, the re-organized Guard units as well as the U.S. Navy used training facilities at SMR during the summer months through the late 1940s. The end of World War II and the advent of the Cold War led to the retention of most of the National Guard units that had returned triumphantly from Europe. Virginia had retained command of their sections of the 29<sup>th</sup> Division including headquarters, the 29<sup>th</sup> Signal Company, 116<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 111<sup>th</sup> and 227<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Battalions as well as the 29<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. The Guard grew substantially in Virginia to include the 107<sup>th</sup> Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade and 224<sup>th</sup> Antiaircraft Artillery Group, the 176<sup>th</sup> Infantry with the 189<sup>th</sup> Engineer Combat Company, the 442<sup>nd</sup> Field Artillery Battalion and the 221<sup>st</sup> Army Band.<sup>82</sup> Eventually, A shift in training requirements and the availability of larger maneuver areas would lead these units to train elsewhere in Virginia.

After Virginia regained control of SMR, it was determined that the extensive number of buildings on post were more than was required by the Guard. In response, a number of the architectural resources, including the amphitheater, the hutments, the theater, and the YMCA building were demolished. The benefits of the oceanfront property were still held in high regard though by the U.S. Navy which initiated amphibious training exercises in 1947. These training exercises would be held each year until 1969.<sup>83</sup> Viewing platforms (Resource #119-120) on the beach were constructed by the U.S. Navy in the early 1960s to provide an area for officers and visitors to monitor the exercises. The following summer, the first Virginia National Guard units

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returned to SMR for their summer encampment. Additional units from the Ohio, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia and North Carolina National Guards also utilized the facilities at SMR. It was soon evident though that the size of SMR hindered the training of a full regiment or of multiple units concurrently. By 1951, SMR had lost its approval by the Army as a field training site but this loss of the infantry commands training during summer encampment was partially filled by civilian groups (i.e. police forces, FBI, Boy Scouts) and smaller military units.<sup>84</sup>

Although the buildings constructed during World War II were classified as “temporary” buildings and were designed to last between five and ten years, the Guard initiated a repair and renovation program for these buildings during the late 1950s. Summer encampments by smaller units were re-initiated towards the end of the decade after a few years of SMR being idle. The utilization of SMR would fluctuate throughout the remainder of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a result of changing needs in training tactics for the larger units and the availability of larger facilities at Fort Pickett in Blackstone and Fort A.P. Hill in Bowling Green, Caroline County. Despite this, SMR provided some unique training opportunities because of its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean as well as sufficient classroom space for Officer Candidate School (OCS) classes and the Noncommissioned Officer’s (NCO) Academy. The encroachment of Virginia Beach around Camp Pendleton and the explosion of the city’s population after World War II would lead to extensive pressure on the facility throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> and into the 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. Camp Pendleton occupied approximately eight hundred and seventy six (876) acres on five major tracts during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but by the late 1990s, all but the main tract would be conveyed to the city. The remaining three hundred and thirty (330) acres included the two regimental camp areas, the drill field, Lake Christine, and the rifle range along the Atlantic Ocean. A fifteen (15) acre plot of land along Headquarters Road just south of the former main entrance has been leased to the City Of Virginia Beach for use as a parking lot for the Virginia Marine Science Museum. As a result, Buildings #403, 404, 405, 407, 408, and 409 have been moved to the former regimental camp area at 7<sup>th</sup> and B Streets. Buildings #451, 452, and 453 are going to be demolished as part of this project. This is the most recent case of encroachment upon the original cantonment area of SMR.

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The boundaries of the post, as they stand today, include the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Birdneck Road to the south, General Booth Boulevard to the west, and the Croatan neighborhood to the north. With the exception of a handful of new construction on post, specifically the new facilities for the REDHORSE unit and an armory at the corner of Birdneck Road and General Booth Boulevard, the State Military Reservation has retained the core of its World War II temporary buildings and buildings from the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s. The State Military Reservation constitutes one of the most complete assemblages of World War II temporary buildings on the East Coast. The facility has retained buildings which date from each period of its growth and the core of SMR has remained relatively unchanged since the 1940s.

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**NOTES**

<sup>1</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> Military History Attachment, *Virginia Guardpost, Special Issue: The Virginia State Military Reservation*, (Richmond, Va: Virginia National Guard 1988), 4.

<sup>2</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> Military History Attachment, *Virginia Guardpost, Special Issue: The Virginia State Military Reservation*, 12.

<sup>3</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> Military History Attachment, *Virginia Guardpost, Special Issue: The Virginia State Military Reservation*, 13.

<sup>4</sup> Adjutant General's Office, *History of Rifle Range* (1919). Copy located at the Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA: *Inter-war State Files-State Military Reservation: Records of the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth of Virginia* (RG 46 Box 7).

<sup>5</sup> LeRoy Hodges to General Jo Lane Stern, Adjutant General of Virginia, letter correspondence, 7 January 1921. Copy located at the Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA: *Inter-war State Files-State Military Reservation: Records of the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth of Virginia* (RG 46 Box 7).

<sup>6</sup> *Inter-war State Files-State Military Reservation: Records of the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth of Virginia* (RG 46 Box 7 File 566). General Memos dating from 1922 and 1923.

<sup>7</sup> Colonel William H. Sands to the Adjutant General of Virginia, Letter Correspondence, 31 August 1933. Copy located at the Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA: *Inter-war State Files-State Military Reservation: Records of the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth of Virginia* (RG 46 Box 7).

<sup>8</sup> Cynthia Whitley, et al., *Draft Phase 1A Archaeological Investigation of Princess Anne Road/Ferrell Parkway, Virginia Beach, Virginia* (Prepared for Virginia Department of Transportation, 1997), 21.

<sup>9</sup> Virginia Beach Public Library, *The Beach: A History of Virginia Beach, Virginia* (Virginia Beach: The Virginia Beach Public Library, 1996), 9.

<sup>10</sup> Virginia Beach Public Library, *The Beach: A History of Virginia Beach, Virginia*, 10.

<sup>11</sup> Stephen Mansfield, *Princess Anne County and Virginia Beach, A Pictorial History* (Norfolk: The Donning Company 1989), 13.

<sup>12</sup> Mansfield, *Princess Anne County and Virginia Beach, A Pictorial History*, 26.

<sup>13</sup> Virginia Beach Public Library, *The Beach: A History of Virginia Beach, Virginia*, 55.

<sup>14</sup> James Jordan and Frederick Jordan, *Virginia Beach: A Pictorial History* (Richmond, VA: Hale Publishing 1975), 27.

<sup>15</sup> Mansfield, *Princess Anne County and Virginia Beach, A Pictorial History* 50.

<sup>16</sup> Mansfield, *Princess Anne County and Virginia Beach, A Pictorial History* 75-76.

<sup>17</sup> James Jordan and Frederick Jordan, *Virginia Beach: A Pictorial History*, 35.

<sup>18</sup> Whitley, et al., *Draft Phase 1A Archaeological Investigation of Princess Anne Road/Ferrell Parkway, Virginia Beach, Virginia*, 33.

<sup>19</sup> John Listman Jr. et al., *The Tradition Continues: A History of the Virginia National Guard, 1607-1985*. (Richmond, Va: Taylor Publishing Company, 1987), 28.

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<sup>20</sup> Russell Weigley, *Towards an American army; military thought from Washington to Marshall*. (Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1974), 211.

<sup>21</sup> John K. Mahon, *History of the Militia and the National Guard* (New York: MacMillan Press, 1983), 140.

<sup>22</sup> Listman Jr. et al., *The Tradition Continues: A History of the Virginia National Guard, 1607-1985*, 33.

<sup>23</sup> Michael Doubler, *Civilian in Peace, Soldier in War: The Army National Guard 1636-2000* (Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas Press, 2003), 150-151.

<sup>24</sup> Julius Rothstein, *The History of the National Guard Bureau*, [www.ngb.army.mil/ngbgomo/history/ngbhist.htm](http://www.ngb.army.mil/ngbgomo/history/ngbhist.htm).

<sup>25</sup> Rothstein, [www.ngb.army.mil/ngbgomo/history/ngbhist.htm](http://www.ngb.army.mil/ngbgomo/history/ngbhist.htm).

<sup>26</sup> Listman Jr. et al., *The Tradition Continues: A History of the Virginia National Guard, 1607-1985*, 34.

<sup>27</sup> Listman Jr. et al., *The Tradition Continues: A History of the Virginia National Guard, 1607-1985*, 35.

<sup>28</sup> Jim D. Hill, *The Minute Man in Peace and War: A History of the National Guard* (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Company 1964), 266.

<sup>29</sup> Listman Jr. et al., *The Tradition Continues: A History of the Virginia National Guard, 1607-1985*, 42.

<sup>30</sup> Doubler, *Civilian in Peace, Soldier in War: The Army National Guard 1636-2000*, 189.

<sup>31</sup> Listman Jr. et al., *The Tradition Continues: A History of the Virginia National Guard, 1607-1985*, 43.

<sup>32</sup> U.S. Army National Guard n.d.:[www.29thinfantrydivision.com](http://www.29thinfantrydivision.com).

<sup>33</sup> Mahon, *History of the Militia and the National Guard*, 179.

<sup>34</sup> *The National Guardsmen*, (Copies located at the Library of Virginia, Richmond; State Government Records Collection, Accession No. 26194, 1947), 23.

<sup>35</sup> Mahon, *History of the Militia and the National Guard*, 194.

<sup>36</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> Military History Attachment, *Virginia Guardpost, Special Issue: The Virginia State Military Reservation*, 4.

<sup>37</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> Military History Attachment, *Virginia Guardpost, Special Issue: The Virginia State Military Reservation*, 4.

<sup>38</sup> Mahon, *History of the Militia and the National Guard*, 140.

<sup>39</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> Military History Attachment, *Virginia Guardpost, Special Issue: The Virginia State Military Reservation*, 5.

<sup>40</sup> Adjutant General's Office, *History of Rifle Range* (1919). Copy located at the Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA: *Inter-war State Files-State Military Reservation: Records of the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth of Virginia (RG 46 Box 7)*.

<sup>41</sup> Memorandum to the Adjutant General of Virginia, "Opinion on the claim of Mrs. Augustus Post," 7 December 1927, *Adjutant General*, RG 46, Box 7, Folder 568, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>42</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> Military History Attachment, *Virginia Guardpost, Special Issue: The Virginia State Military Reservation*, 5.

<sup>43</sup> Adjutant General's Office, *History of Rifle Range* (1919). Copy located at the Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA: *Inter-war State Files-State Military Reservation: Records of the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth of Virginia (RG 46 Box 7)*.

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<sup>44</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> Military History Attachment, *Virginia Guardpost, Special Issue: The Virginia State Military Reservation*, 6.

<sup>45</sup> W.W. LaPrade, *Map of VA. State Rifle Range and Camp Site at Virginia Beach, Princess Anne County, VA.* April 1913, Revised November 1921.

<sup>46</sup> LaPrade, *Map of Virginia State Rifle Range and Camp Site* (1913, Revised 1921). Copy of map located at Fort Pickett Archives, Blackstone, VA.; Photograph of Rifle Range, June 1922 showing buildings looking west toward present day General Booth Boulevard, Copy in personal collection of Lt. Col. Mendenhall, SMR.

<sup>47</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> Military History Attachment, *Virginia Guardpost, Special Issue: The Virginia State Military Reservation*, 7.

<sup>48</sup> *U.S. Navy Rifle Range, Virginia Beach, VA-Layout of Buildings and Ranges* (1919). Copy of map located at Fort Pickett Archives, Blackstone, VA.

<sup>49</sup> LeRoy Hodges to Brigadier-General Samuel Gardner Waller, Letter correspondence, 1 July 1922, *Adjutant General*, RG 46, Box 7, Folder 568, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>50</sup> Professor J.S.A. Johnson, "Removal of Buildings at the State Rifle Range," *Department of Military Affairs*, RG 46, Box 7, Folder 566, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>51</sup> LeRoy Hodges to Brigadier-General Samuel Gardner Waller, Letter correspondence, 1 July 1922, *Adjutant General*, RG 46, Box 7, Folder 568, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>52</sup> LeRoy Hodges to General Jo Lane Stern, Letter correspondence, 7 January 1921, *Adjutant General*, RG 46, Box 7, Folder 568, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>53</sup> LeRoy Hodges to General Jo Lane Stern, Letter correspondence, 7 January 1921, *Adjutant General*, RG 46, Box 7, Folder 568, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>54</sup> LeRoy Hodges to General Jo Lane Stern, Letter correspondence, 7 January 1921, *Adjutant General*, RG 46, Box 7, Folder 568, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>55</sup> W.W. LaPrade, "Report on cost of lease of the Nusbaum Farm adjacent to the State Rifle Range, Virginia Beach, VA," (1924) *Adjutant General*, RG 46, Box 7, Folder 568, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>56</sup> W.W. LaPrade to the Adjutant General of Virginia, memorandum, 19 December 1924, *State Military Reservation Records*, RG 46, Box 7, File 566, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>57</sup> *The Biennial Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Virginia: For the Years 1925-1926.* (1928), p. 9. Copies available at the Fort Pickett Archives, Blackstone, VA.

<sup>58</sup> *The Biennial Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Virginia: For the Years 1925-1926.* (1928), p. 9. Copies available at the Fort Pickett Archives, Blackstone, VA.

<sup>59</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. F.H. Kohloss, "Report on State Rifle Range at Virginia Beach, Virginia." (1926) *Adjutant General*, RG 46, Box 7, Folder 568, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>60</sup> *The Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Virginia, Division of Military Affairs: For the Period July 1, 1927-December 31, 1929.* (1930), p. 10-11. Copies available at the Fort Pickett Archives, Blackstone, VA.



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<sup>61</sup> *The Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Virginia, Division of Military Affairs: For the Period July 1, 1927-December 31, 1929.* (1930), p. 10-11. Copies available at the Fort Pickett Archives, Blackstone, VA.

<sup>62</sup> "\$20,000 asked for Rifle Range," *Virginia Beach News*, January 23, 1931, no page number.

<sup>63</sup> "Waller Planing to Spend \$18,500 at Virginia Beach," *Virginian Pilot*, February 19, 1931, no page number.

<sup>64</sup> "Army Reservation Expansion Will Get Attention Soon," *Ledger-Dispatch*, Norfolk, Virginia, August 19, 1931, no page number.

<sup>65</sup> Colonel William Sands to Adjutant General of Virginia, Memorandum, 31 August 1933, *Adjutant General*, RG 46, Box 7, Folder 568, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>66</sup> *The Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Virginia, Division of Military Affairs: For the Period January 1, 1933 to December 31, 1933* (1933), p. 10-11. Copies available at the Fort Pickett Archives, Blackstone, VA; Also, W.W. LaPrade to the Adjutant General of Virginia, memorandum, 21 December 1933, *Adjutant General*, RG 46, Box 7, Folder 568, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>67</sup> National Archives and Records Administration, *Civil Works Administration RG 69*, <http://arcweb.archives.gov/>

<sup>68</sup> *The Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Virginia, Division of Military Affairs: For the Period January 1, 1935 to December 31, 1935* (1936), p. 14. Copies available at the Fort Pickett Archives, Blackstone, VA.

<sup>69</sup> *Civilian Conservation Corps*, <http://www.cccalumni.org/index.html> (Accessed September 24, 2003).

<sup>70</sup> *The Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Virginia, Division of Military Affairs: For the Period January 1, 1935 to December 31, 1935* (1936), p. 9. Copies available at the Fort Pickett Archives, Blackstone, VA.

<sup>71</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> Military History Attachment, *Virginia Guardpost, Special Issue: The Virginia State Military Reservation*, 10.

<sup>72</sup> *The Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Virginia, Division of Military Affairs: For the Period January 1, 1936 to December 31, 1936* (1937), p. 14-15. Copies available at the Fort Pickett Archives, Blackstone, VA.

<sup>73</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> Military History Attachment, *Virginia Guardpost, Special Issue: The Virginia State Military Reservation*, 12.

<sup>74</sup> *The Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Virginia, Division of Military Affairs: For the Period January 1, 1941 to December 31, 1941* (1942), p. 17. Copies available at the Fort Pickett Archives, Blackstone, VA.

<sup>75</sup> Office of Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Virginia, *Layout of Temporary Buildings, State Rifle Range and Camp Site*, 26 November 1940. SMR Files, Fort Pickett Archives, Blackstone, VA.

<sup>76</sup> Diane Shaw Wasch, et al. *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction*, (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Interior, 1988), 7-9.

<sup>77</sup> "New Outdoor Theatre Built," *G.I. Gazette*, Volume 1, No. 17, July 11, 1942, p.1. Copy in possession of Lt. Col. (ret.) Mendenhall, State Military Reservation, Virginia Beach, VA.

<sup>78</sup> J.E. Stannah, Office of the Constructing Quartermaster, *Master Plan Camp Pendleton*, April 19, 1941. Copy in

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possession of Lt. Col. (ret.) Mendenhall, State Military Reservation, Virginia Beach, VA.

<sup>79</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> Military History Attachment, *Virginia Guardpost, Special Issue: The Virginia State Military Reservation*, 13.

<sup>80</sup> "If that Soldier Struts He lives in those huts!" *G.I. Gazette*, no volume or number (July 4, 1942), p. 5. Copy in possession of Lt. Col. (ret.) Mendenhall, State Military Reservation, Virginia Beach, VA.

<sup>81</sup> "Camp 2 years Old Monday," *G.I. Gazette*, Volume 1, Number 27 (September 19, 1942), p. 1. Copy in possession of Lt. Col. (ret.) Mendenhall, State Military Reservation, Virginia Beach, VA.

<sup>82</sup> Listman Jr. et al., *The Tradition Continues: A History of the Virginia National Guard, 1607-1985*, 52.

<sup>83</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> Military History Attachment, *Virginia Guardpost, Special Issue: The Virginia State Military Reservation*, 14.

<sup>84</sup> *The Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Virginia, Division of Military Affairs: For the Period January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952* (1954), p. 20. Copies available at the Fort Pickett Archives, Blackstone, VA.

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CAMP PENDLETON/STATE MILITARY RESERVATION HISTORIC DISTRICT VIRGINIA BEACH, VA

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
- previously listed in the NR
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State SHPO office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Specify repository:  
SMR Facility Files at Ft. Pickett,  
Blackstone, VA \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property 328 acres

UTM References Virginia Beach USGS Map

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A) <u>1/8/ 4/1/2/6/6/2/ 4/0/7/5/4/3/0/</u><br>Zone Easting Northing | B) <u>1/8/ 4/1/1/7/1/1/ 4/0/7/4/2/0/2/</u><br>Zone Easting Northing |
| C) <u>1/8/ 4/1/2/7/0/2/ 4/0/7/4/2/0/2/</u><br>Zone Easting Northing | D) <u>1/8/ 4/1/2/9/4/9/ 4/0/7/4/4/5/2/</u><br>Zone Easting Northing |
| E) <u>1/8/ 4/1/3/8/1/4/ 4/0/7/4/6/0/3/</u><br>Zone Easting Northing | F) <u>1/8/ 4/1/3/4/1/2/ 4/0/7/4/9/6/6/</u><br>Zone Easting Northing |
| G) <u>1/8/ 4/1/3/4/1/2/ 4/0/7/4/9/0/4/</u><br>Zone Easting Northing | H) <u>1/8/ 4/1/2/8/5/1/ 4/0/7/5/0/4/3/</u><br>Zone Easting Northing |
| I) <u>1/8/ 4/1/2/7/8/2/ 4/0/7/5/1/9/7/</u><br>Zone Easting Northing | J) <u>1/8/ 4/1/2/9/4/7/ 4/0/7/5/2/4/9/</u><br>Zone Easting Northing |
| K) <u>1/8/ 4/1/2/9/0/5/ 4/0/7/5/3/5/7/</u><br>Zone Easting Northing | L) <u>1/8/ 4/1/3/4/1/2/ 4/0/7/5/3/0/0/</u><br>Zone Easting Northing |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

Name/title Simone Monteleone Moffett, Sr. Architectural Historian  
 Organization Parsons Date April 2004  
 Street & Number 10521 Rosehaven Street Telephone (703) 591-7575  
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**10. Geographical Data**

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Verbal Boundary Description

See the USGS map and Map Figure 1 for a precise and accurate boundary description.

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Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District incorporates the current property boundaries of the State Military Reservation. The property includes the land owned by Virginia as well as the twenty-seven acres leased from the federal government by the Virginia National Guard.

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Commonwealth of Virginia-Department of Military Affairs; Point Of Contact-Captain  
Laura Caballero, Environmental Program Specialist  
street & number Building 316, Fort Pickett PRN160 telephone 434-298-6445  
city or town Blackstone state VA zip code 23824-6316

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of the Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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All photographs are of:  
CAMP PENDLETON/STATE MILITARY RESERVATION HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Virginia Beach, Virginia  
VDHR File Number: 134-0413  
Parsons, Photographer

All negatives are stored with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Date: June 2003  
View of: main elevation, Building 427; view  
looking northeast  
Neg. No.: 21112  
Photo 1 of 15

Date: June 2003  
View of: main elevation, Building 410; view  
looking northwest  
Neg. No.: 21112  
Photo 2 of 15

Date: June 2003  
View of: main and side elevation, Building 426;  
view looking northeast  
Neg. No.: 21112  
Photo 3 of 15

Date: June 2003  
View of: chapel interior, Building 426; view  
looking northeast  
Neg. No.: 21112  
Photo 4 of 15

Date: June 2003  
View of: typical barracks; view looking south  
Neg. No.: 21112  
Photo 5 of 15

Date: June 2003  
View of: barracks original interior; view of first  
floor  
Neg. No.: 21112  
Photo 6 of 15

Date: June 2003  
View of: main and side elevation, Building 113;  
view looking northwest  
Neg. No.: 21111  
Photo 7 of 15



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Date: June 2003  
View of: main elevation, Building 90; view  
looking southwest  
Neg. No.: 21111  
Photo 8 of 15

Date: June 2003  
View of: main elevation, Building 57; view  
looking northeast  
Neg. No.: 21111  
Photo 9 of 15

Date: June 2003  
View of: main elevation, Building 82; view  
looking southeast  
Neg. No.: 21111  
Photo 10 of 15

Date: June 2003  
View of: typical Mess Hall; view looking north  
Neg. No.: 21111  
Photo 11 of 15

Date: June 2003  
View of: main elevation, Building 424; view  
looking east  
Neg. No.: 21111  
Photo 12 of 15

Date: June 2003  
View of: Regimental Camp Area #1; view  
looking northwest  
Neg. No.: 21111  
Photo 13 of 15

Date: June 2003  
View of: Range; view looking northwest  
Neg. No.: 21111  
Photo 14 of 15

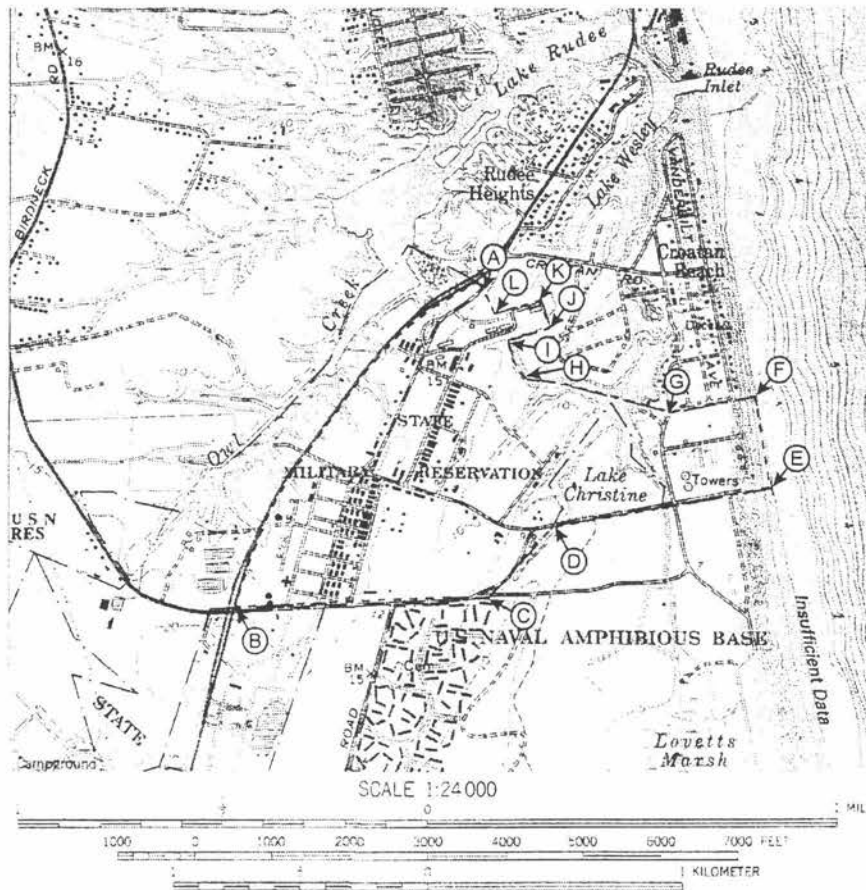
Date: June 2003  
View of: original Rifle Range/Helipad; view  
looking northeast  
Neg. No.: 21111  
Photo 15 of 15

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USGS Map-Virginia Beach Quad (7.5 Minute Series, 1989)

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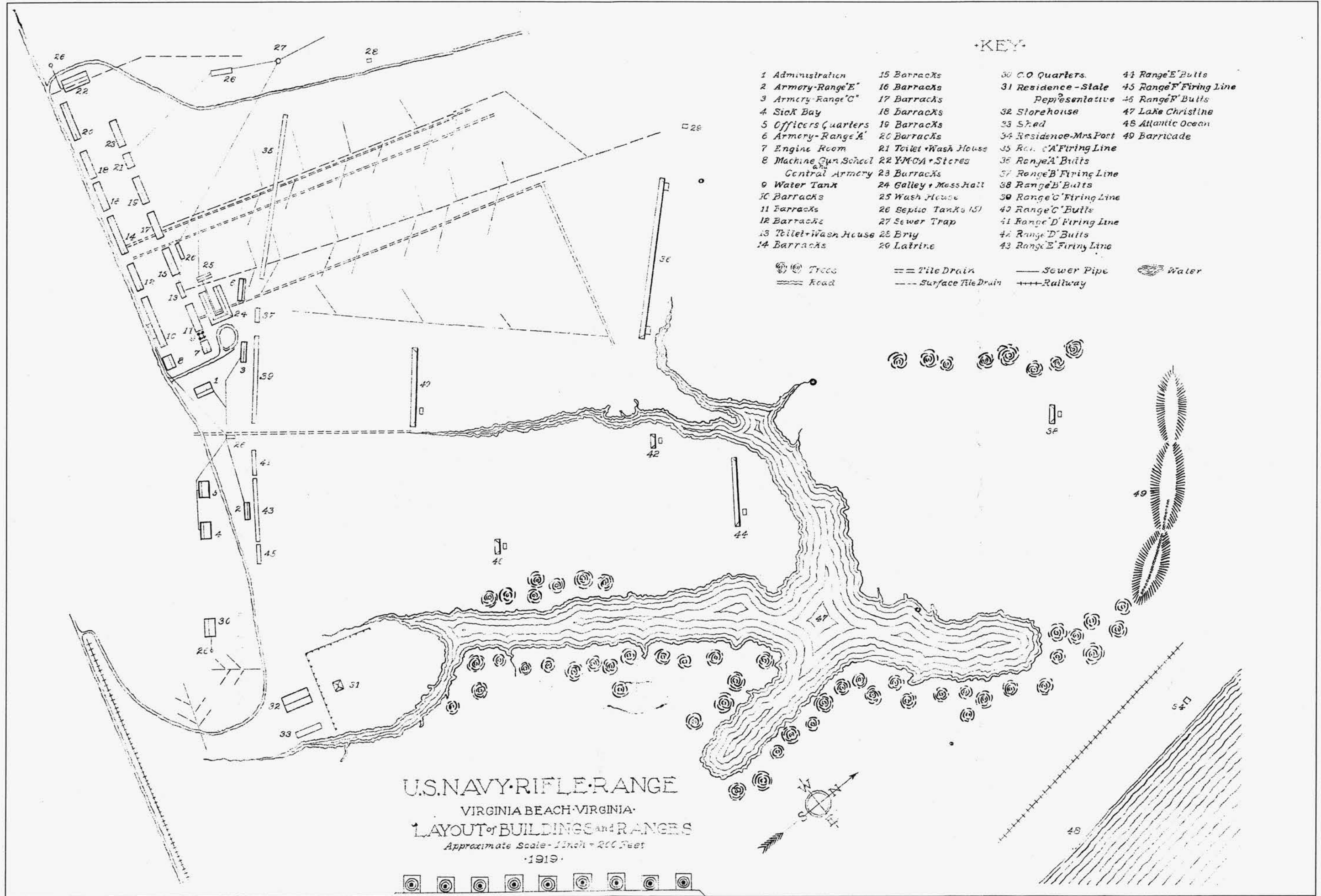
**CAMP PENDLETON/STATE MILITARY RESERVATION HISTORIC DISTRICT,  
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Section number Map Page 65

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FIGURE LIST

1. Proposed Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District Site Plan
2. W.W. LaPrade, *Map of VA. State Rifle Range and Camp Site at Virginia Beach, Princess Anne County, VA.* April 1913, Revised November 1921.
3. *U.S. Navy Rifle Range, Virginia Beach, VA-Layout of Buildings and Ranges, 1919.*
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6. Stannah, J.E., *Master Plan Camp Pendleton, 1941.*
7. U.S. Engineer Office, Norfolk, Virginia, *Survey of Physical Features and Boundary Lines, Camp Pendleton, Virginia, 1942.*
8. Office of the Post Engineer, *Camp Site Omitting Wooded and Swamp Areas, 1943.*
9. Office of the Post Engineer, *Map of Camp Site Showing Location and Designation of Buildings, Roads, Fences, Etc. ca. 1943.*



**KEY**

- |                      |                       |                                     |                        |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Administration     | 15 Barracks           | 30 C.O. Quarters                    | 44 Range E Butts       |
| 2 Armory-Range E     | 16 Barracks           | 31 Residence - State Representative | 45 Range F Firing Line |
| 3 Armory-Range C     | 17 Barracks           | 32 Storehouse                       | 46 Range F Butts       |
| 4 Sick Bay           | 18 Barracks           | 33 Shed                             | 47 Lake Christine      |
| 5 Officers Quarters  | 19 Barracks           | 34 Residence - Mrs Post             | 48 Atlantic Ocean      |
| 6 Armory-Range A     | 20 Barracks           | 35 Range A Firing Line              | 49 Barricade           |
| 7 Engine Room        | 21 Toilet Wash House  | 36 Range A Butts                    |                        |
| 8 Machine Gun School | 22 YMCA + Stores      | 37 Range B Firing Line              |                        |
|                      | 23 Barracks           | 38 Range B Butts                    |                        |
| 9 Water Tank         | 24 Galley + Mess Hall | 39 Range C Firing Line              |                        |
| 10 Barracks          | 25 Wash House         | 40 Range C Butts                    |                        |
| 11 Barracks          | 26 Septic Tanks (5)   | 41 Range D Firing Line              |                        |
| 12 Barracks          | 27 Sewer Trap         | 42 Range D Butts                    |                        |
| 13 Toilet Wash House | 28 Brig               | 43 Range E Firing Line              |                        |
| 14 Barracks          | 29 Latrine            |                                     |                        |

- |       |                    |            |       |
|-------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| Trees | Tile Drain         | Sewer Pipe | Water |
| Road  | Surface Tile Drain | Railway    |       |

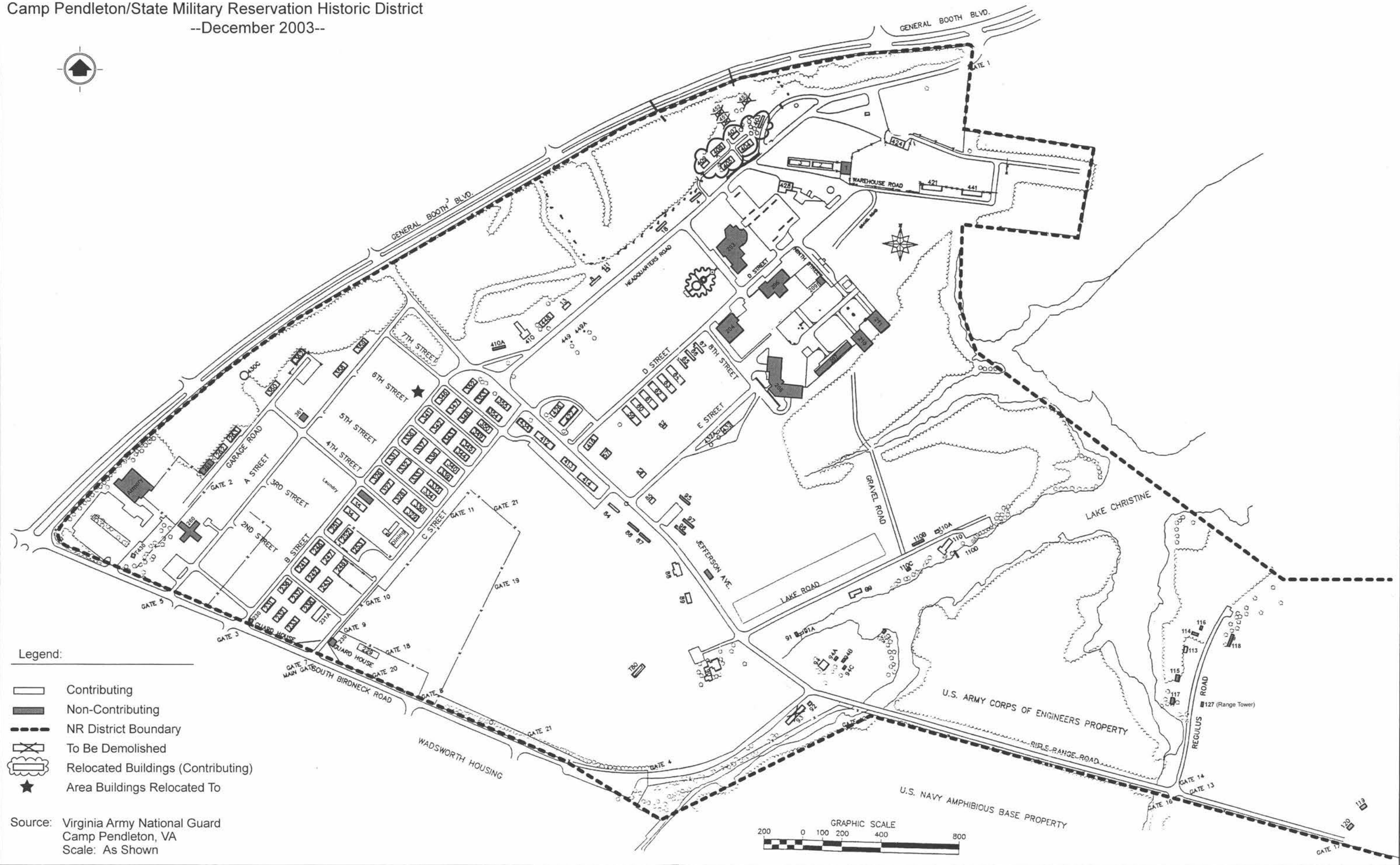
Figure 3: U.S. Navy Rifle Range, Virginia Beach, VA-Layout of Buildings and Ranges, 1919.













Figure 1  
 Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
 --December 2003--



- Legend:
-  Contributing
  -  Non-Contributing
  -  NR District Boundary
  -  To Be Demolished
  -  Relocated Buildings (Contributing)
  -  Area Buildings Relocated To

Source: Virginia Army National Guard  
 Camp Pendleton, VA  
 Scale: As Shown

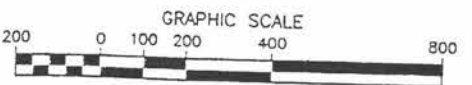


Figure 4: W.W. LaPrade, Map of State Military Reservation, Virginia, August 25, 1931.

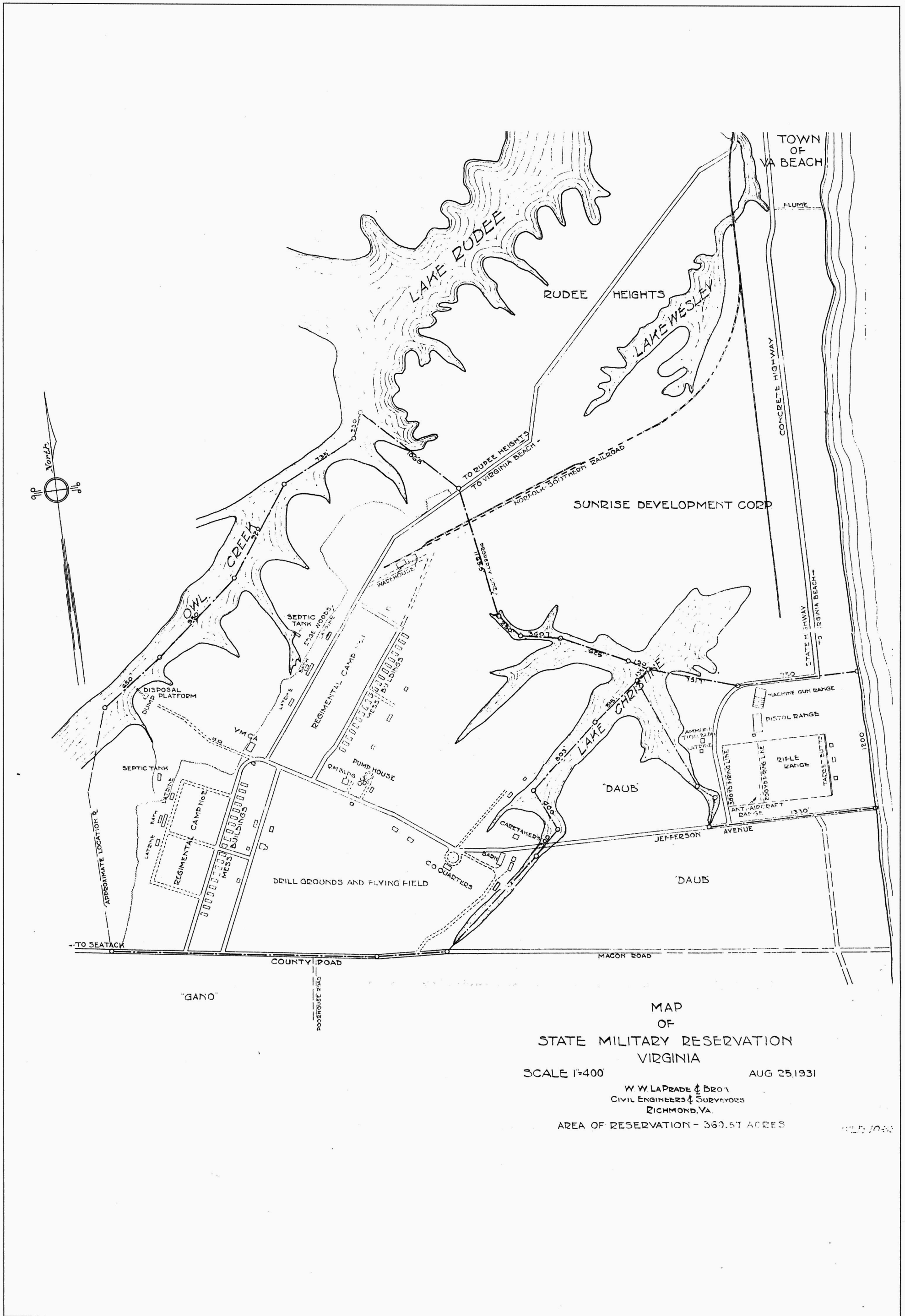


Figure 5: Office of Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Virginia, Layout of Temporary Buildings State Rifle Range and Camp Site, 1940.

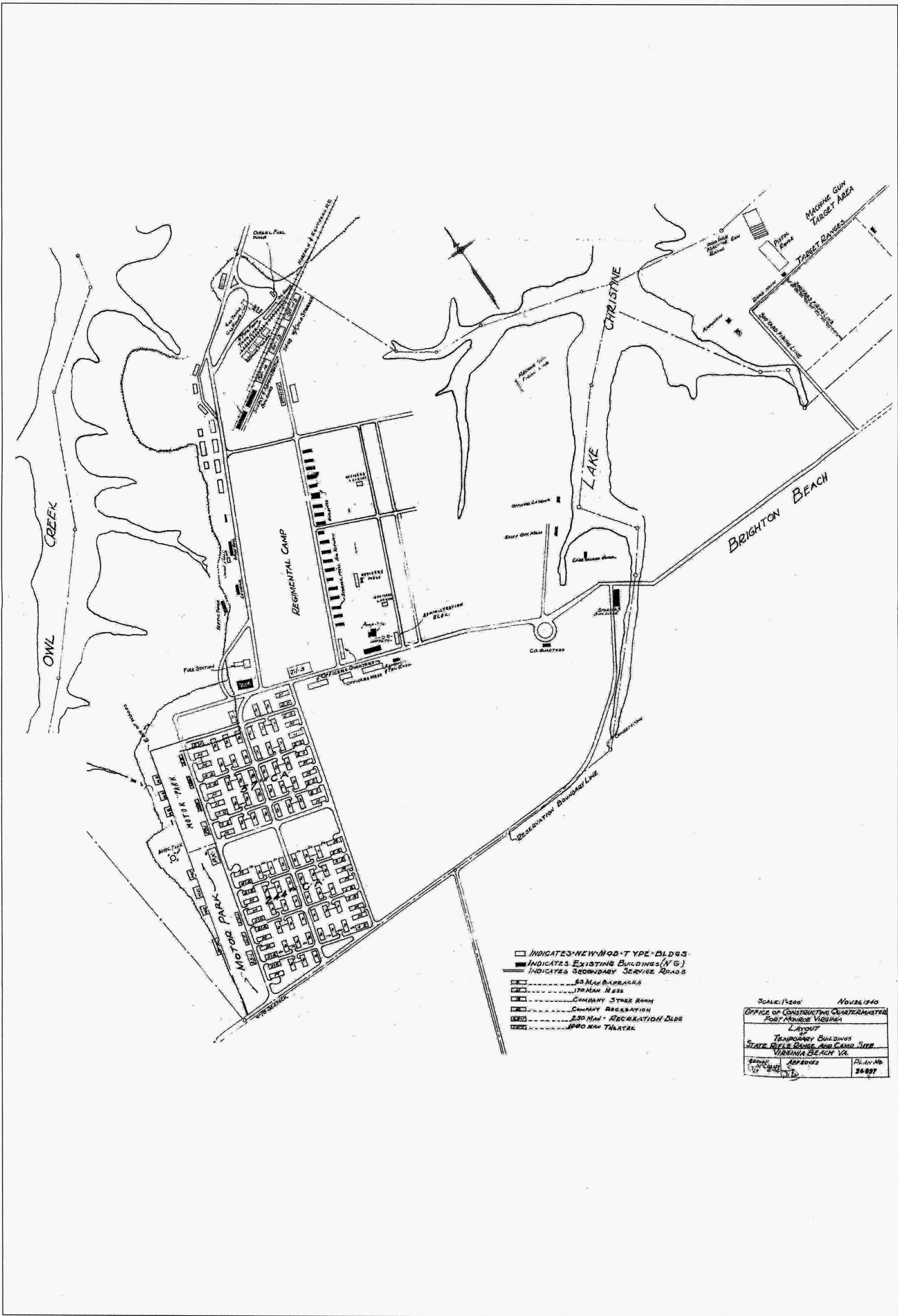






Figure 6: Stannah, J.E., Master Plan Camp Pendleton, 1941.





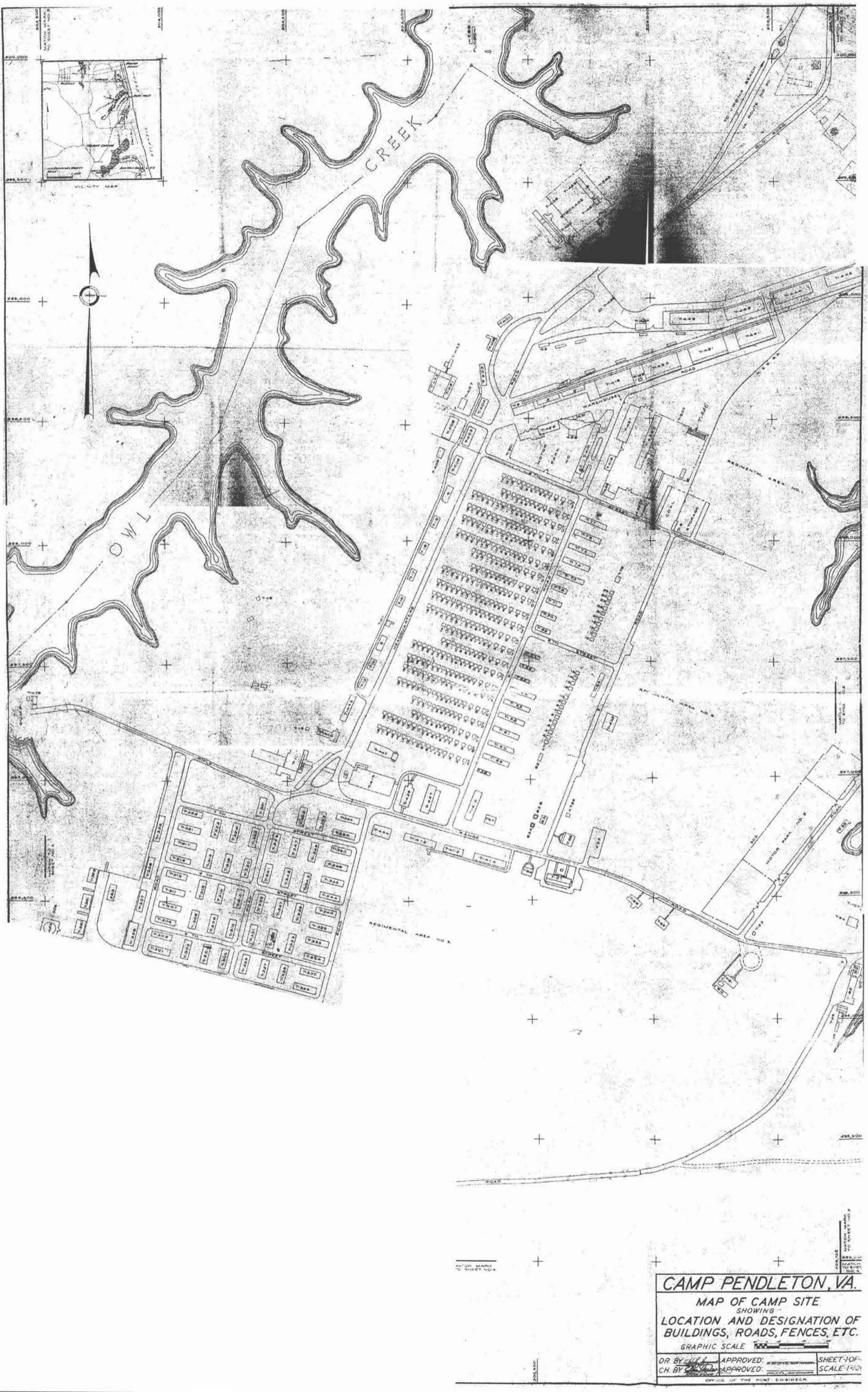
Figure 7: U.S. Engineer Office, Norfolk, Virginia, Survey of Physical Features and Boundary Lines, Camp Pendleton, Virginia, 1942.







Figure 9: Office of the Post Engineer, Map of Camp Site Showing Location and Designation of Buildings, Roads, Fences, Etc. ca. 1943.







Building 427, Officers' Club & PX  
Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Parsons

June 2003

VPHR

21112

View of main elevation, looking northeast

1 of 15



410

Building 410, Firehouse  
Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia  
Parsons  
June 2003  
VDHR  
21112  
View of main elevation, looking northwest  
2 of 15





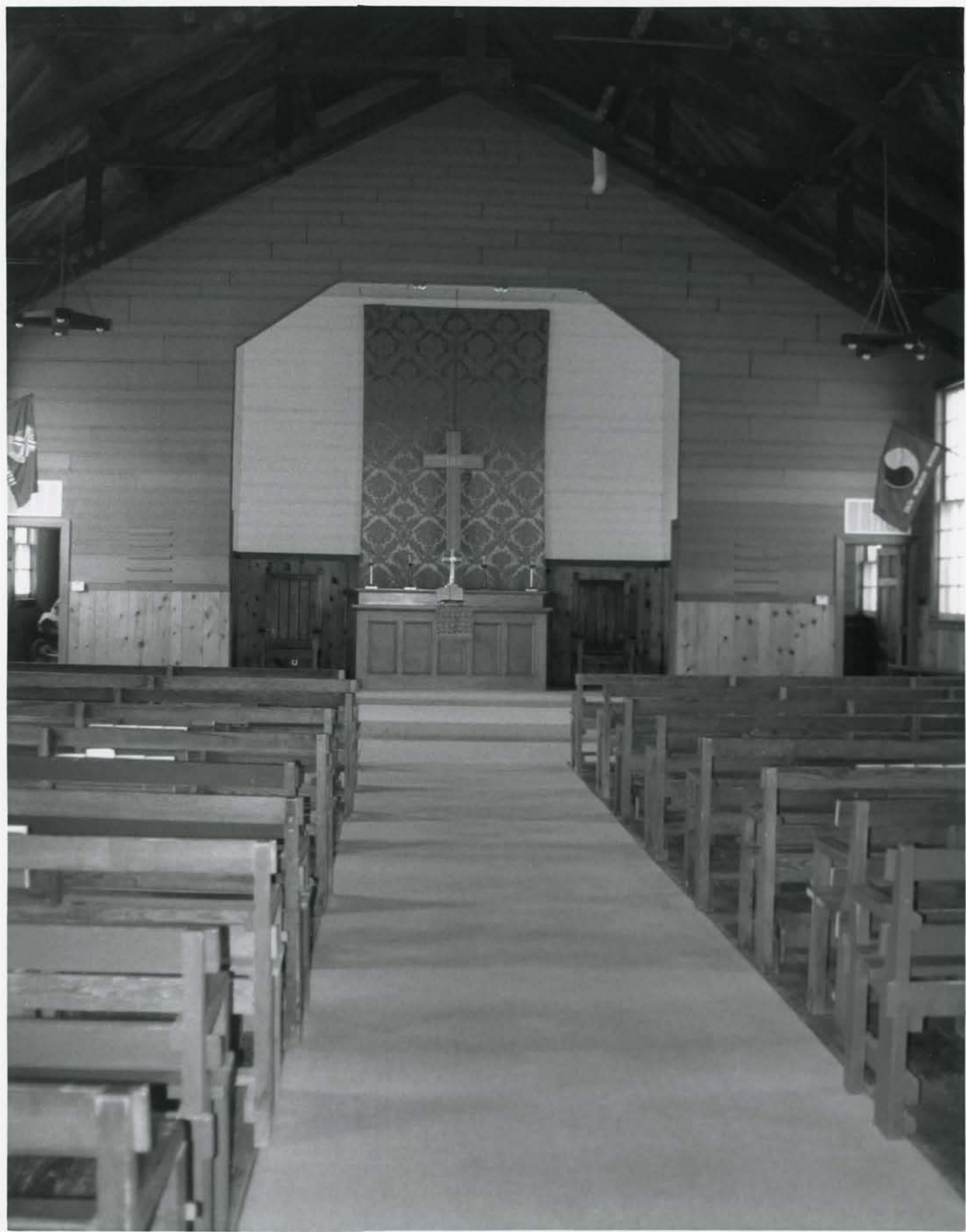
Building 426, Chapel  
Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Parsons  
June 2003

VDHR

2112  
View of main and side elevations, looking northeast

3 of 15



Building 426, Chapel  
Camp Pendleton / State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Parsons'

June 2003

VDHR

21112

View of chapel interior, main sanctuary

4 of 15



Barracks  
Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia  
Parsons  
June 2003  
VDHR  
21112  
View of typical barracks, looking south  
5 of 15







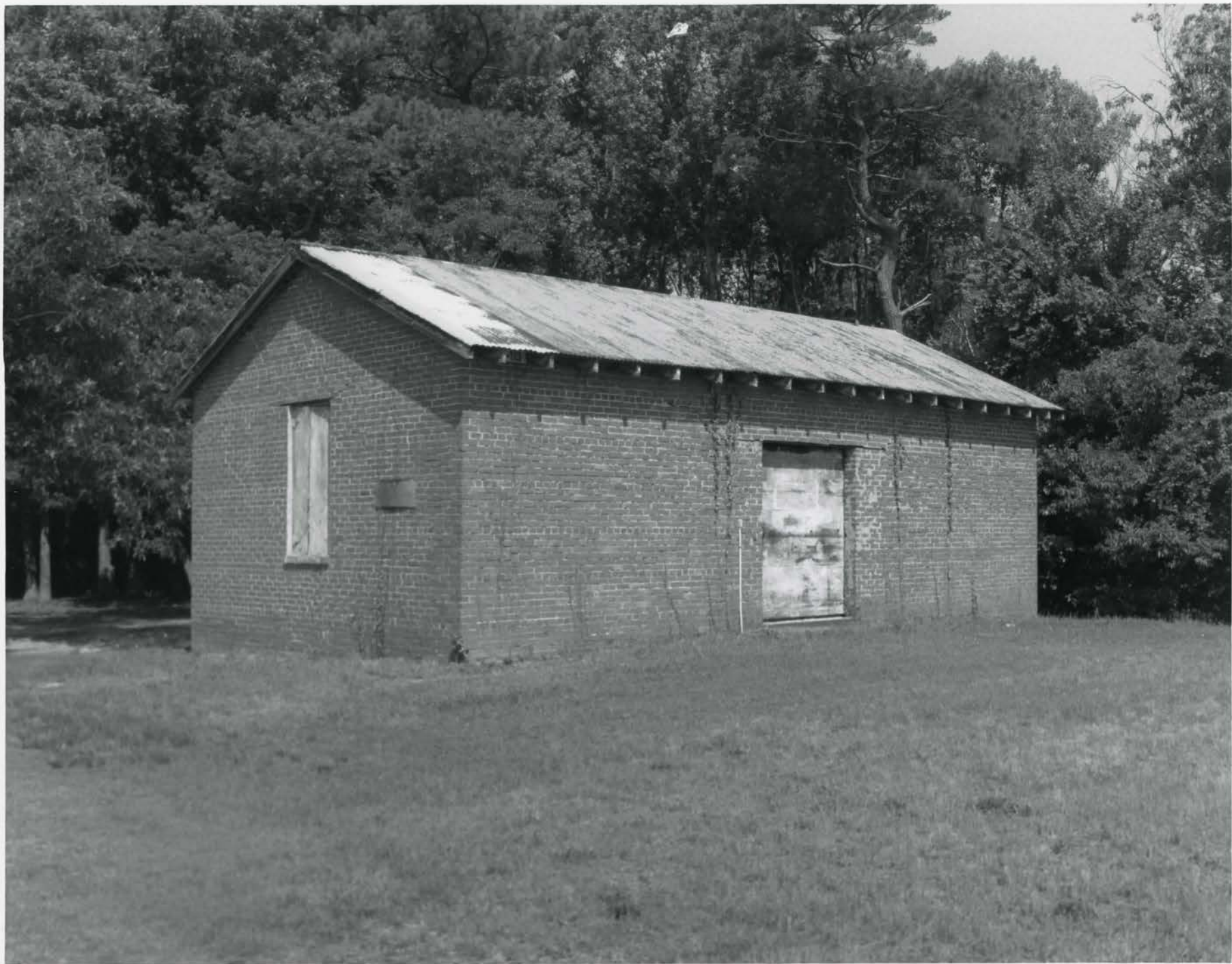
Barracks  
Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Parsons  
June 2003

VDHR  
21112

View of barrack's original interior, first floor

6 of 15



Building 113, Target and Ammunition Storage  
Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Parsons

June 2003

VDHR

21111

View of main and side elevations, looking northwest

7 of 15





Building 90, Governor's Cottage  
Camp Pendleton / State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Parsons

June 2003

VDHR

21111

View of main elevation, looking southwest

8 of 15





Building 57, Dispensary  
Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia  
Parsons  
June 2003  
VDHR  
21111  
View of main elevation, looking northeast  
9 of 15



Building 82, Latrine  
Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Parsons

June 2003

VDHR

21111

View of main elevation, looking southeast

10 of 15







Building 59, Mess Hall  
Camp Pendleton/ State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Parsons

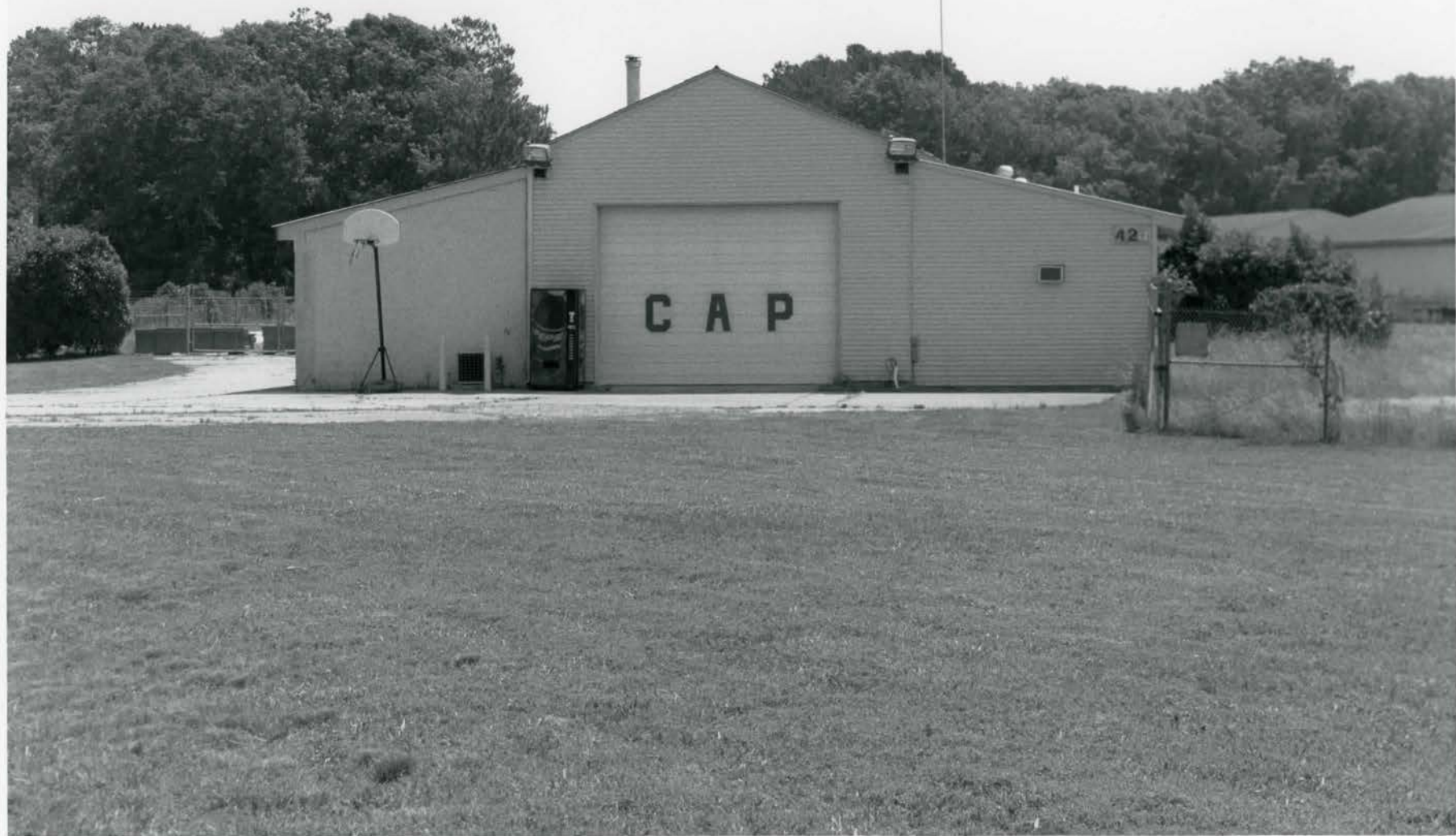
June 2003

VDHR

21111

View of main and side elevations, looking north

11 of 15



Building 4124, Maintenance Shop and Shed  
Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia

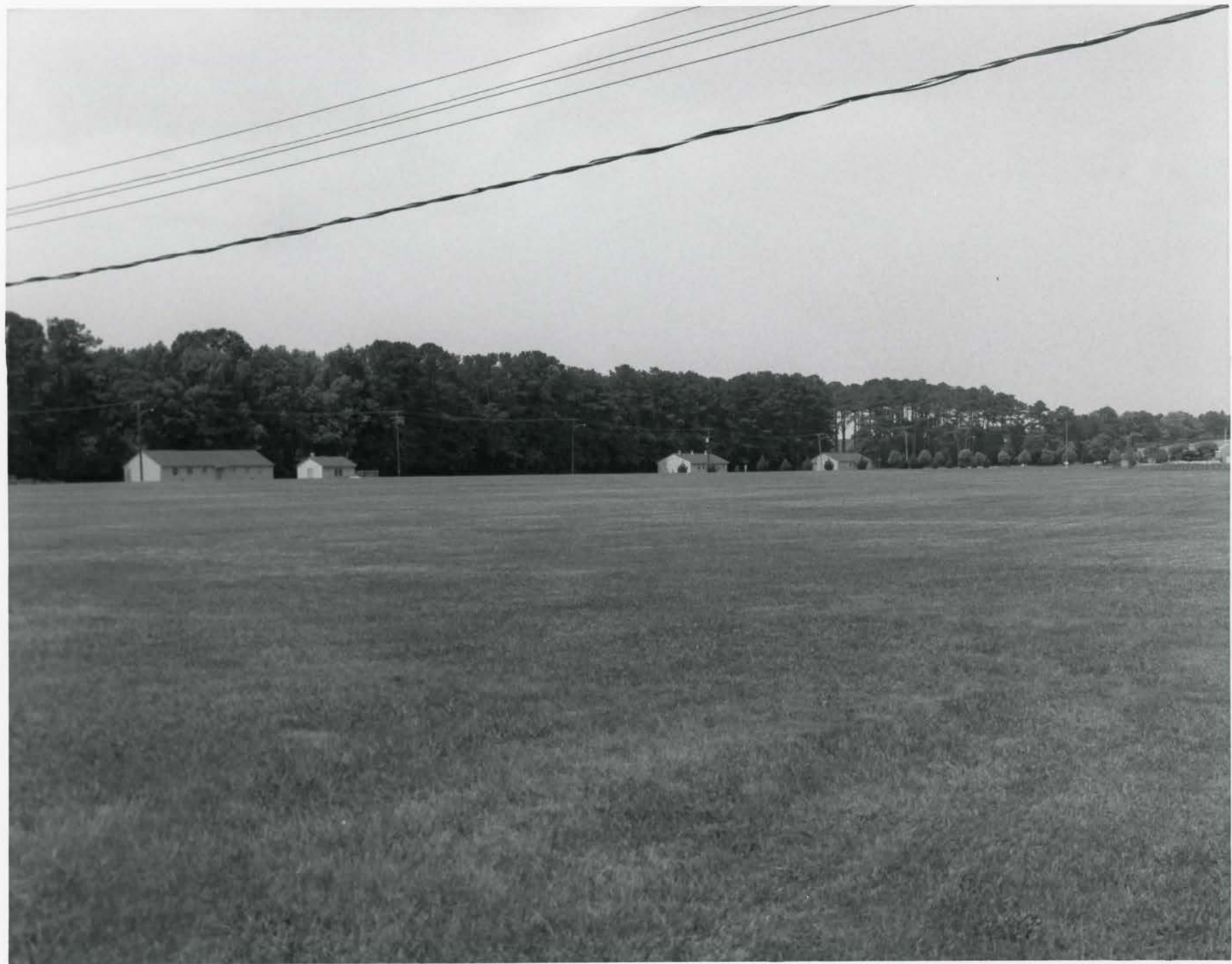
Parsons

June 2003

VDHR

21111

View of main elevation, looking east  
12 of 15





Regimental Camp Area #1  
Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Parsons  
June 2003

VDHR

21111

View of area, looking northwest

13 of 15



Main Range  
Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Parsons  
June 2003

VDHR

21111

View of Range, looking northwest

14 of 15





Original rifle range / Helipad  
Camp Pendleton / State Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Parsons

June 2003

VDHR

21111

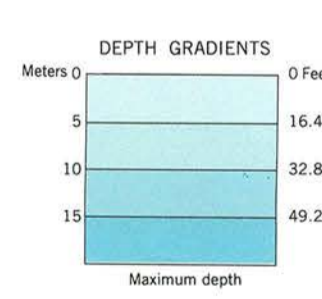
View looking Northeast

15 of 15





VA. BEACH QUAD  
Camp Pendleton/State  
Military Reservation Historic District  
Virginia Beach, Virginia  
A-18412662 4075730  
B-18411711 4074202  
C-18412702 4074202  
D-18412949 4074452  
E-18413314 4074603  
F-18413412 4074906  
G-18413412 4074904  
H-18412851 4075043  
I-18412782 4075197  
J-18412947 4075249  
K-18412965 4075357  
L-18413412 4075300



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey and the National Ocean Service in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1965  
Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Service from tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys. This information is not intended for navigational purposes  
Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid) line compiled by NOS from tide-coordinated aerial photographs  
Apparent shoreline (outer edge of vegetation) shown by light solid line  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American Datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18 shown in blue  
The difference between 1927 North American Datum and North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5-minute intersections is given in USGS Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by dashed corner ticks  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY  
INFORMATION

SURVEY NUMBER	SURVEY DATE	SURVEY SCALE	SURVEY LINE SPACING (NAUT. MILES)
H-8724	1963	1:10,000	02-05
H-8701	1977	1:5,000	01-03
H-8922	1980	1:20,000	08-12
H-8948	1981	1:20,000	04-12

SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 METER WITH SUPPLEMENTARY 0.5 METER CONTOURS-DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE

BASE MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPLIES WITH INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO) SPECIAL PUBLICATION 44 ACCURACY STANDARDS AND/OR STANDARDS USED AT THE DATE OF THE SURVEY

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852  
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Map photoinspected 1989  
No major culture or drainage changes observed

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route State Route

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1986

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.  
36075-G8-TB-024  
PHOTOINSPECTED 1989  
1986

BATHYMETRY ADDED 1986  
DMA 5857 IV SW-SERIES Y834  
PHOTOREVISED 1986

UTM GRID AND 1986 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET





# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation Page 1

Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation  
 Historic District 2013 Update

Name of Property

City of Virginia Beach, Virginia

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**2013 Update Prepared By**

Name/title: Meg Greene Malvasi, Architectural Historian

Organization: William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

Street & number: 327 Richmond Road

City or town: Williamsburg State: VA Zip code: 23185

E-mail: dwlewe@wm.edu Telephone: (757) 221-2580

Date: August 22, 2013

**Additional Documentation, August 2013**

The following continuation sheets provide additional documentation for the Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation Historic District (Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VDHR] Architectural Inventory Number 134-0413), located in the independent City of Virginia Beach, Virginia. In 2005, the district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Transportation and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Previous architectural resources survey associated with the 2005 nomination involved minimal documentation and omitted some resources. In 2012, the College of William and Mary's Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) entered into an agreement with the Virginia Department of Military Affairs to conduct reconnaissance survey of all resources within the Camp Pendleton Military Reservation Historic District; conduct intensive survey of selected resources with potential for individual NRHP listing; and update the existing historic district nomination. The updated inventory of resources has expanded to include additional resources (30 contributing and 3 non-contributing) identified and documented during the 2012 survey. Based on additional information from the 2012 survey and further historical context research, this update provides the following:

1. Update of the historic district inventory.
2. Consideration of cultural landscapes within the district in light of current scholarship and in particular cultural landscapes in a military setting.

Rather than replicating information from the initial nomination form, these continuation sheets contain only additional information (marked "Add") or items that have been modified (marked "Modify") due to the resurveying of the Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation Historic District. All content is keyed to the section numbers on the current edition (expires 5/31/2012) of the National Register of Historic Place nomination form.



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number          Additional Documentation          Page 2

Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation  
 Historic District 2013 Update

Name of Property

City of Virginia Beach, Virginia

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

## 2. Location

(*Modify*) street & number: Bounded by General Booth Boulevard, South Birdneck Road, and the Atlantic Ocean within the boundaries of the Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation Property

(*Add*) city or town: Virginia Beach

## 5. Classification

(*modified from 2005 nomination to include all buildings, sites, structures, and objects*)

(*modify*) **Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing	
113	46	Buildings
8	7	Structures
8	2	Sites
1	3	Objects
130	58	<b>Total</b>

(*add*) Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 110

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(*add*) DOMESTIC/institutional housing

(*modify*) DEFENSE/arms storage, military facility, air facility

(*add*) TRANSPORTATION/air-related, water-related

## 7. Description

### Summary Description (*modify*)

Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation (SMR) is a Virginia Army National Guard facility located just south of the main resort area of the independent City of Virginia Beach (previously designated Princess Anne County until 1963). Originally established on farmland and beachfront, Camp Pendleton SMR has since been surrounded by the City of Virginia Beach. Its boundaries consist of General Booth Boulevard to the west, Birdneck Avenue to the south, the Croatan residential neighborhood to the north,

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number            Additional Documentation            Page 3

Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation  
 Historic District 2013 Update

Name of Property

City of Virginia Beach, Virginia

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. Following layout of the facility on approximately four hundred acres in 1911, construction began in 1912.

The area that Camp Pendleton SMR occupies lies entirely within the Atlantic Coastal Plain. This region consists of well-drained ridges as well as poorly drained flats and coastal areas. The overall terrain of Camp Pendleton SMR consists of a largely level area; elevations that do exist are located primarily near the beach Rifle Range, with dunes in that area tending to more gently sloping terrain and ranging from approximately three to seven feet in height. The Camp also contains some drainage areas, consisting of sloping to steep areas with moderately drained soils. The elevation of the Camp is approximately 26 feet above sea level.

In addition to the Atlantic Ocean, which borders the Camp to the east, another large body of water extends into the installation. Lake Christine is a freshwater body that spans approximately one-half mile from north to south and one-half mile from east to west. The post's cottage residences are scattered along the west and south sides of the lake, including the Governor's Cottage to the south across Jefferson Avenue, and the Post Superintendent's House at the southern end of the lake. The east side of the lake is predominantly wooded, while the south and west sides consist of well-tended lawns around the residences. The north end of the lake extends into the Croatan residential neighborhood. Although the majority of the Camp's grounds consist of open, grassy spaces, there are wooded areas, including the largely wooded zone along the central portion of the Camp's northern boundary and east of Lake Christine. These wooded areas contain a variety of shrubs and trees, including coniferous and deciduous species. The remainder of the Camp landscape is developed with paved roads, buildings, and structures.

Twenty-two paved roads edge or traverse the Camp. These include the alphabet-named roads A Street through E Street, numerical roads ranging from 1<sup>st</sup> Street to 9<sup>th</sup> Street, and half-streets such as 6 Half-Street and 5 Half-Street. Other road names reflect the functions of buildings that the roads serve, such as Garage Road and Headquarters Road. Jefferson Avenue extends east from the west side of the Camp, becomes Rifle Range Road at its intersection with Regulus Road, and ends at the Camp's parking lot near the Atlantic Ocean. Regulus Road is a small road located near the beach Rifle Range. Lake Road is a dead-end road that runs north-south and serves a small cluster of living quarters. The roads are open only to personnel associated with the Camp and are not open to the public.

Currently, the Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District occupies 343.01 acres. This total acreage includes the 229.87-acre Camp (including land leased to the City of Virginia Beach comprising 1.4 acres for equipment and materials storage, a 12.2-acre parking lot alongside General Booth Boulevard used by the Virginia Aquarium & Marine Science Center, 600 feet of beachfront, and approximately 505 parking spaces in a beachfront lot); a 60.37-acre complex leased to the U.S. Air Force for use by a Virginia Air National Guard civil engineer unit (203rd RED HORSE Squadron); 2.5 acres used by Virginia Army National Guard for the Virginia Beach Readiness Center (Armory); 27.5 acres owned by the U.S. Navy; and Lake Christine.

One of the more noteworthy aspects of the Camp Pendleton SMR is its landscape, which has remained largely intact and illustrates the gradual evolution of this military post during both peacetime and conflict. The architectural character of the Camp Pendleton SMR is largely defined by the most dominant building type, which consists of World War II-era temporary buildings, as well as

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

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Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation  
 Historic District 2013 Update

Name of Property

City of Virginia Beach, Virginia

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

representative examples of 20th-century military building types and a few popular American building styles such as the bungalow. Overall, however, building forms tend to emphasize the utilitarian designs of the military's architects, with their emphasis on form rather than style. The overall landscape of the Camp Pendleton SMR also reflects the military's emphasis on function, with most areas of the installation largely devoid of any formal landscaping.

When first listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005, the Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District nomination inventoried 110 resources. Since then, some resources have been removed or demolished (as indicated in the inventory below), and a more comprehensive survey of the district undertaken during the summer of 2012 has identified additional resources. Currently, there are one hundred fifty-nine (159) buildings, fifteen (15) structures, ten (10) sites (including six cultural landscapes), and four (4) objects in the Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District. Of the 121 contributing buildings and structures, twenty-nine (32) date to 1939 or earlier, and eighty-eight (88) date from 1940-1945. The sites include the current and original rifle ranges, the parade field (Regimental Camp Area #1), the drill field, the air field, the cantonment roads, Regimental Camp Area #2, and the beach area along the Atlantic Ocean. There are forty-six (46) non-contributing buildings, seven (7) non-contributing structures, two (2) non-contributing sites, and three (3) non-contributing objects within the boundaries of the historic district. One building, Building 442, is currently scheduled to be demolished.

### *Circulation Networks*

The circulation systems at Camp Pendleton SMR not only carry the flow of traffic, but also help to define cultural landscapes and divide the Camp into zones of use. The circulation system is used for both vehicular traffic and military exercises.

Because Camp Pendleton SMR is a restricted property, the only access point from city streets currently in use is the entrance on the south side of the property along South Birdneck Road. All traffic must go through a gatehouse checkpoint to gain access to the post.

The circulation systems at Camp Pendleton SMR consist mainly of the roads that intersect throughout the Camp. The hierarchy of the circulation system consists of primary roads, which include Headquarters Road, Jefferson Avenue which turns into Rifle Range Road and a series of secondary roads identified either by letter (north-south axis) or number (east-west axis). In addition, there are three other secondary roads: Regulus Road (which leads to the beachfront Rifle Range area), Lake Road (a dead end residential road), and Garage Road (located to the far west and south of the camp).

The roads do not appear to have undergone any modification since initial construction, other than periodic resurfacing. The roads are significant historically by age, and they illustrate the spatial organization and functions of the Camp as well.

Jefferson Avenue is the most open and probably the most heavily traveled road in the Camp, and provides access to nearly all secondary roads leading to other clearly defined areas of the Camp such as the Barracks area, Headquarters Road, the RED HORSE complex, and the beach Rifle Range. Traveling Jefferson Avenue from west to east also allows a visitor to see the majority of cultural landscapes in the area. Heading to the east on this road, the landscape consists of large open areas with clusters of buildings. Once past Lake Road on the north, the road becomes Rifle Range Road; the view on both

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**National Park Service**  
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**Continuation Sheet**

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Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation  
 Historic District 2013 Update

Name of Property

City of Virginia Beach, Virginia

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n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

sides is of heavy woods. Reaching Regulus Road on the north, the landscape changes to sand, beach grass, and sea oats. Rifle Range Road ends in a large asphalt parking lot with access to the beach and the Atlantic Ocean.

The Camp's secondary roads are also defined by the buildings that the roads serve. For instance, Garage Road provides access to a series of buildings grouped along its west side that are used for the maintenance and upkeep of Camp vehicles. The area of the barracks and dining halls is defined by 1<sup>st</sup> Street through 7<sup>th</sup> Street (south to north) and C Street to A Street (east to west). Maintenance buildings are clustered near E Street along the east side of the road. The RED HORSE complex is located to the north of the parade ground between Headquarters Road and E Street. The warehouse area at the far north of the Camp is situated mostly along the north side of Warehouse Road, which branches east from Headquarters Road and runs roughly parallel to the path of the old railroad spur that historically served Camp Pendleton.

Lake Road is defined by Lake Christine on the east side, along with a small picnic area and a cluster of small cottages. This area is also bordered to the north by woods; of all the spaces in the camp, this most resembles a park-like setting rather than a military post.

### ***Parking Areas***

There are a number of parking areas at the Camp. Paved parking lots are found in front of Building 253 and Dining Hall-Building 51. There are also paved parking lots next to Building 427 (the Officers' Club), Building 260B-C, and Building 448 (Main Administration Building); and a paved parking area adjoining the Governor's Cottage. Large gravel parking lots are located to the west of the Barracks area between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> streets, and 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> streets.

### ***Non-vehicular Circulation Areas***

In addition to the vehicular-related roadways, there is also the remnant of an old airplane runway on the grounds of Training Field A and the original 1912 Rifle Range. The runway, oriented south to north, consists of cracked asphalt; currently, the area is used for helicopter landing on the grounds of the Training Field.

### ***Boundary Demarcations***

Although the boundaries of the Camp have remained relatively intact, over the years the acreage held by Camp Pendleton SMR has decreased as the state has chosen to sell off parcels of the Camp's land. From the original holdings of approximately 400 acres in 1911, Camp Pendleton has decreased in size to approximately 343.01 acres with an additional sixty-seven acres leased to the federal government and two parking lots leased to the City of Virginia Beach.

The outer boundaries of Camp Pendleton SMR consist of security fencing with additional trees and landscaping to buffer the Camp along the City of Virginia Beach public access roadways bordering the installation. Interior boundaries generally consist of metal security fencing as well as chain-link fencing around some warehouse and maintenance facilities. Motor pool vehicles are also kept behind a high chain link fence. Chain link fencing is also seen along the far south boundary heading east on Rifle



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**National Park Service**  
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**Continuation Sheet**

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Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation  
 Historic District 2013 Update

Name of Property

City of Virginia Beach, Virginia

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Range Road toward the ocean. Overall, the boundaries have changed little in the time the Camp has been in existence. Some boundaries have been adjusted, such as in the area leased to the U.S. Air Force for the Virginia Air National Guard's RED HORSE Unit facility.

***Vegetation***

The Camp Pendleton SMR has maintained much of the natural vegetation of the area, especially the woods along Lake Christine and the heavily wooded areas north of the former airfield area. Native plant species dominate these areas and near the oceanfront, where beach grass and other native plants occur. Extensive areas of mown grass with no foundation plantings further emphasize the Camp's austere, utilitarian feeling. The exception to this is at the buildings used by the Youth Challenge Program and the RED HORSE area, where the grounds are heavily landscaped; and to a lesser extent, in the residential area, where some foundation, specimen, and screening plantings are located, especially at the Governor's Cottage and the Post Superintendent's House. Vegetation does not appear to be used in any relation to military training, with the possible exception of the wooded area around the beachside Rifle Range, which is also currently used for K-9 training.

***Construction at Camp Pendleton during World War II***

With the transfer of the Camp Pendleton SMR to the Army in 1940, the Camp underwent the largest and most ambitious building campaign to date. By this time, the Army had overhauled its design and construction standards for its buildings, particularly those seen to be temporary in nature and constructed during periods of mobilization. Each cantonment, or temporary quarters area, was home to a company. Each company required certain types of buildings for its day-to-day activities. These included a command post, supply room, day room, mess hall, and from one to four barracks, depending on the size of the company. In addition, there would be specialized buildings such as theaters, churches, depots, arsenal dumps, warehouses, post exchanges, laundries, bakeries and service clubs.<sup>1</sup>

***700 Series***

Prior to America's entrance into World War II, the Construction Division of the Army Quartermaster Corps created the 700 Series of buildings. This series originated with drawings made in 1917 and later modified during the 1920s and 1930s. The Advisory Architect of the Construction Division, Maj. Elsmere J. Walters, completed a final set of drawings between 1937 and 1940. The designs specifically catered toward mobilization-type construction.<sup>2</sup>

The 700 Series, which includes the buildings at Camp Pendleton SMR, is significant for three reasons. First, the series offered new designs and construction techniques, and second, the designs were customized to serve the Army's increasingly specialized training requirements. Third, the 700 Series reflects the Army's commitment to take better care of its soldiers following a history of camps that had presented health and safety hazards. Even though the 700 Series was to be temporary, the Army was determined to construct buildings and camps that would be a vast improvement over earlier facilities.<sup>3</sup>

In overall appearance, differences between the buildings of the two world wars had less to do with type or style than with proportion and construction. To the eye, the most immediate difference lay in the fact that the buildings of World War II were painted instead of being left to weather. All buildings, no matter

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the type of use, were covered with an ivory-colored enamel paint, with doors and windows colored a light grey; the latter is still in evidence on many of the buildings at Camp Pendleton SMR. Another difference in the new buildings was the moving of the openings to the gable end of the buildings as seen in the barracks buildings at Camp Pendleton. Part of the reasoning for this design modification was that buildings located near drill fields would empty out more quickly. In addition, wood fire escapes, which consisted of a ladder and wood landing, were added; this necessitated the addition of an exterior door on the second story of the barracks buildings. One other improvement was the addition of wood-framed louvered ventilators in the gable ends. However, the buildings were uninsulated and the interiors were rarely painted.<sup>4</sup>

Certainly one of the most distinctive features of the 700 Series barracks buildings was the addition of aqua medias, which projected approximately three feet from the spandrel wall above the ground-story windows on two-story buildings, and wrapped around all the building elevations. Other terms used to describe this skirt-roof were "canopies" and "eyebrows," though the Army preferred the term aqua media, a term that has an unclear history of usage. The element was incorporated for the purpose of deflecting rain while permitting windows to remain open for ventilation. Unfortunately, these pents were unable to shield the buildings from heavy winds and blowing rains; there was also a problem with leaking where stub rafters were framed into the wall.<sup>5</sup>

In addition to design modifications, buildings in the 700 Series also had upgraded construction materials. For instance, stud construction, rather than plank frame was employed in one- and two-story buildings. Concrete piers and footings replaced treated-timber posts in many cases, including at Camp Pendleton SMR; however, treated-timber posts were still used. Exterior sheathing of shiplap siding and the laying of subfloors increased the sturdiness of these buildings. Sash-type windows, placed in every other framing bay, provided natural ventilation, while doors located at the front of the barracks on both floors, as well as a side door also improved air circulation. With these new design modifications, the buildings in the 700 Series stood a much better chance of serving their intended period of use. Although designed to last approximately five to seven years, many of these buildings, as seen at Camp Pendleton SMR, have lasted for more than six decades.<sup>6</sup>

To make the 700 Series buildings even more habitable, the designs included plumbing, electrical conduits, and an improved heating system. Prior to this, outdoor showers and latrines were the norm for many military posts; and certainly soldiers who had grown up in rural areas or small towns were not strangers to outside bathroom facilities. But for men from urban areas, used to indoor plumbing, outside facilities were no small inconvenience, and certainly one of the downsides to the life of an enlisted man. By World War I, facilities improved to the point where showers and latrines were often built as detached buildings located between barracks or mess halls, such as Building 82, built in 1934 at Camp Pendleton SMR. This arrangement was considered a healthier alternative. By the time the construction of 700 Series buildings was underway, designs included concrete slab floors for showers, latrines, and mechanical rooms, with vitreous ceramic fixtures used in sinks, urinals, and toilets. Shower walls were lined with galvanized sheet metal.<sup>7</sup>

An even greater improvement than developments for the barracks latrines and showers were upgrades to the heating and ventilating systems. No longer were barracks to be heated by space heaters and cannon

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stoves, which were located in the center of a bay, and which often "cooked" soldiers bunking nearest to the heaters, while the farther one's bunk was from the heaters, the colder it was. Furnaces were instead installed in separate mechanical rooms, which also reduced the risk of fire. Brick flues, instead of penetrating floors and roofs, were set four feet outside the exterior wall of the mechanical room. Electric fans and thermostats controlled the flow of heated air through sheet metal (or, sometimes during the war, fiberboard) ducts.<sup>8</sup>

***Beachfront Rifle Range***

The beach rifle range at Camp Pendleton SMR (134-0413-0160) represents a standard feature used by the U.S. military to train soldiers. Ranges could be configured for soldiers to practice firing small arms from stationary and moving positions at both stationary and moving targets. Other training activities at ranges included munitions handling, first echelon (Operator) field maintenance, weapons firing, and range clearance. Among the weapons used at the firing ranges were pistols, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, and grenades. At Camp Pendleton, it appears that weapons consisted of pistols, rifles and shotguns.<sup>9</sup>

Four basic types of rifle ranges were used by the military: ranges with fixed firing points and fixed targets, ranges with fixed firing points and moving targets, ranges with moving firing points and fixed targets, and ranges with moving firing points and moving targets. At the Camp, the beachfront Rifle Range appears to have been the first type of range. In addition, the majority of rifle ranges had a set of firing points laid out on a firing line, firing lanes that soldiers traveled down as they fired, or sections of a course or road on which firing was completed. Firing points could also have foxholes, trenches, or sandbags for positional support. There were both stationary targets and moving target systems which consisted of cables, pulleys, tracks, pop-up targets, and miniature airplanes. Ranges also could have embankments or walls built up behind targets (to catch ammunition), in front of targets or target tracks (for concealment and protection), at firing lines (for firing support or to stabilize firing positions), or between ranges (to protect from adjacent fire). In addition, ranges had a variety of support structures, including a control or observation tower (for officers directing fire), bleachers (for observers), latrines, target storage houses, ammunition storage buildings, and a variety of other buildings.<sup>10</sup>

Based on field inspection of the Rifle Range, Camp Pendleton SMR appears to have supported a stationary target system; this consisted of a row of pop-up targets situated at the far east end of the range. At the time that the range was constructed, there was no development to speak of in the area; stray bullets simply ended up in the ocean or on the beach. Like other military rifle ranges, the range at the Camp also had a number of buildings that supported rifle range activities. These included classrooms, munitions storage, administration and an observation tower. Later on, a K-9 training and agility course as well as simulated target areas such as a ship or urban landscape have been constructed using storage containers for the exercises.

The beachfront Rifle Range is a contributing resource to the Camp Pendleton SMR. The range retains the character-defining features of this resource type as listed below:

- a set of cleared and leveled firing points laid out on a firing line and associated features

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(foxholes, trenches, sandbags, embankments, etc)

- stationary or moving targets (cables, pulleys, tracks, pop-up targets, miniature airplanes, etc)
- embankments or walls (built up behind targets to catch ammunition, in front of targets for concealment and protection, at firing lines for firing support, between ranges to protect from adjacent fire)
- buildings (control or observation tower, bleachers, latrines, target storage houses, ammunition storage buildings)
- typical features include multiple range layouts, firing lines, targets, embankments/trenches, and buildings.

The Camp's rifle range has all of these features, the majority of which date from the World War II period. Also, the landscape of the rifle range appears to have remained relatively intact; therefore, its integrity, setting, and association are good.<sup>11</sup>

**Inventory of Resources** *(add/modify)*

This inventory of resources consists of all contributing and non-contributing resources located at Camp Pendleton SMR. The inventory includes resources previously listed in the 2005 National Register nomination as well as resources that were not counted during that survey. Non-contributing resources are those resources that are documented as being less than fifty years old at the time of survey and preparation of the nomination update.

**INVENTORY KEY:**

- Shaded rows indicate resources demolished/removed.
- Eligibility/Type: C = Contributing; NC = Non-contributing; B = building; O = Object; St = Structure; Si = site; Si-L = site (cultural landscape)

DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/Type	Comments
134-0413	1911	Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District		C/District	
134-0413-0001	1927	Building 2 – Carpenter Shop	Warehouse	C /B	
134-0413-0002	1927	Building 3 - Warehouse		C/B	
134-0413-0003	1931	Building 4 –Ammunition & Supply	Administration	C/B	
134-0413-0186	1980	Shed-Building 4		NC/B	
134-0413-0004	1924	Building 8 - Concrete Shower	Office	C/B	



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		Building			
134-0413-0005	1940	Building 13 - Shower and Latrine	Billeting Office	C/B	
134-0413-0006	1940	Building 18 - Classroom/Welding		C/B	
134-0413-0007	1934	Building 34 - Storage		C/B	
134-0413-0008	1934	Building 35 - Administration Building		C/B	
134-0413-0204	1999	Building 36 - Storage		NC/B	Built by ChalleNGe Program
134-0413-0009	1934	Building 51 - Dining Hall		C/B	
134-0413-0010	1931	Building 57 - Dispensary		C/B	
134-0413-0011	1934	Building 59 - Mess Hall	Storage	C/B	
134-0413-0012	1934	Building 60 - Mess Hall	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0013	1934	Building 61 - Mess Hall	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0196	ca. 2000	Building 61 Shed		NC/B	
134-0413-0014	1934	Building 62 - Mess Hall	Storage	C/B	
134-0413-0015	1934	Building 63 - Mess Hall	Storage	C/B	
134-0413-0016	1934	Building 64/T-64 - Mess Hall	Storage	C/B	
134-0413-0017	1934	Building 65 - Paint Shop/Mess Hall		C/B	
134-0413-0018	1934	Building 66 - Mess Hall	Paint/HVAC Shop Storage	C/B	
134-0413-0019	1934	Building 67 - Mess Hall	HVAC Shop	C/B	
134-0413-0020	1934	Building 69 - Dining Hall/Cafeteria		C/B	
134-0413-0021	1934	Building 73 - Dining Hall/Cafeteria		C/B	
134-0413-0022	1934	Building 74 - Dining Hall/Cafeteria		C/B	
134-0413-0023	1934	Building 75 - Dining Hall/Cafeteria		C/B	
134-0413-0024	1934	Building 76 - Camp Pendleton SMR		C/B	
134-0413-0025	1934	Building 77 - Dining Hall/Cafeteria		C/B	
134-0413-0026	1920	Building 79 - Privy		C/B	
134-0413-0027	1934	Building 82 - Privy		C/B	
134-0413-0028	1912	Building 83 - Engine Room	Single Dwelling	C/B	

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134-0413-0029	1940	Building 84 - Administration & Telephone Exchange	Single Dwelling	C/B	
134-0413-0030	1915	Building 85 - Administration Building	Single Dwelling	C/B	
134-0413-0031	1915	Building 88 - Officers' Quarters	Single Dwelling	C/B	
134-0413-0032	1915	Building 89 - Infirmary/Sick Bay	Single Dwelling	C/B	
134-0413-0205	2000	Shed - Building 89		NC/B	
134-0413-0033	1915	Building 90 - Governor's Cottage		C/B	
134-0413-0198	2000	Building 90 Shed - Governor's Cottage		NC/B	
134-0413-0034	1922	Building 92 - Storage		C/B	
134-0413-0035	1940	Building 32 Camp Pendleton SMR AND Building 93 Horse Barn		C/B	
134-0413-0036	1912	Building 94/State Representative House (Care Taker)		C/B	
134-0413-0037	1922	Building 99 - Single Dwelling		C/B	
134-0413-0206	ca. 1975	Dock 99A - Camp Pendleton SMR		NC/St	
134-0413-0038	1922	Building 110 - Adjutant General Residence		C/B	
134-0413-0039	1927	Building 113 - Ammunition Storage	Storage	C/B	
134-0413-0040	1940	Building 231 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0041	1940	Building 232 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0042	1940	Building 233 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0043	1940	Building 241 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0044	1940	Building 242 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0045	1940	Building 243 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0046	1940	Building 246 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0047	1940	Building 251 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0048	1940	Building 262 - Maintenance Shop	Garage	C/B	
134-0413-0049	1940	Building 263 - Garage	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0050	1940	Building 327 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0051	1940	Building 328 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0052	1940	Building 329 - Mess Hall	Classroom	C/B	

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134-0413-0053	1940	Building 330 - Company Supply & Recreation	Administration Building	C/B	
134-0413-0054	1940	Building 331 - Dormitory/Barracks		C/B	
134-0413-0055	1940	Building 332 - Barracks	Medical/Infirmary	C/B	
134-0413-0056	1940	Building 333 - Dormitory/Barracks		C/B	
134-0413-0057	1940	Building 334 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation	Administration Building	C/B	
134-0413-0058	1940	Building 335 - Mess Hall	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0059	1940	Building 336 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0060	1940	Building 337 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0061	1940	Building 338 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0062	1940	Building 339 - Mess Hall	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0063	1940	Building 340 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation.	Supply Building	C/B	
134-0413-0064	1940	Building 341 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0065	1940	Building 342 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0066	1940	Building 343 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0067	1940	Building 344 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation	Supply Building	C/B	
134-0413-0068	1940	Building 345 - Mess Hall	Administration Building	C/B	
134-0413-0069	1940	Building 346 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0070	1940	Building 347 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0071	1940	Building 348 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0072	1940	Building 349 - Mess Hall	Administration Building	C/B	
134-0413-0073	1940	Building 350 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation.	Administration Building	C/B	
134-0413-0074	1940	Building 352 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0075	1940	Building 353 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0076	1940	Building 354 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation	Gymnasium	C/B	

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134-0413-0077	1940	Building 355 - Mess Hall	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0078	1940	Building 358 - Battalion Staff Command Building	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0079	1940	Building 359 - Storage	Electrical & Plumbing Shop	C/B	
134-0413-0080	1940	Building 360 - Workshop		C/B	
134-0413-0081	1940	Building 362 - Workshop		C/B	
134-0413-0082	1942	Building 403 - Dispensary		C/B	
134-0413-0083	1942	Building 404 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003
134-0413-0084	1942	Building 405 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003
134-0413-0085	1942	Building 407 - Administration Building		C/B	Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003
134-0413-0086	1942	Building 408 - Other		C/B	Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003
134-0413-0087	1942	Building 409 - Administration Building		C/B	Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003
134-0413-0088	1940	Building 410 - Firehouse		C/B	
134-0413-0089	1940	Building 411 - Pump House		C/B	
134-0413-0090	1940	Building 412 - Officer's Quarters	BEQ	C/B	
134-0413-0091	1940	Building 413 - Officers Mess	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0092	1940	Building 414 - Officer's Quarters	BEQ	C/B	
134-0413-0093	1940	Building 416 - Officer's Quarters	BEQ	C/B	
134-0413-0094	1942	Building 417a - Single Dwelling		C/B	
134-0413-0095	1940	Building 418 - Other		C/B	



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DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/ Type	Comments
134-0413-0096	1940	Building 421 - Warehouse		C/B	
134-0413-0097	1940	Building 424 - Workshop		C/B	
134-0413-0098	1940	Building 426 - Church/Chapel		C/B	
134-0413-0099	1940	Building 427 - Officers' Club/PX	Conference Center	C/B	
134-0413-0100	1940	Building 428 - Maintenance Shop	Workshop	C/B	
134-0413-0101	1940	Building 432 - Maintenance Shop	Grounds Shop	C/B	
134-0413-0102	1940	Building 434 - Dining Hall		C/B	
134-0413-0103	1940	Building 435 - Storage		C/B	
134-0413-0104	1941	Building 441 - Warehouse		C/B	
134-0413-0105	1975	Building 442 - Storage		NC/B	
134-0413-0106	1941	Building 448 - Dental Clinic.	Administration Building	C/B	
134-0413-0107	1941	Building 451 - Dormitory/Barracks		C/B	
134-0413-0108	1941	Building 452 - Dormitory/Barracks		C/B	
134-0413-0109	1941	Building 453 - Dormitory/Barracks		C/B	
134-0413-0110	1988	Building 1 - Warehouse		NC/B	
134-0413-0111	1944	Structure 80 - Storage		C/B	
134-0413-0112	1975	Building 86 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0113	1975	Building 87 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0114	1944	Building 91/Boathouse		C/B	Associated with Building 94
134-0413-0115	1975	Structure 91a - Dock		NC/St	Associated with Building 94
134-0413-0117	1942	Building 94a/Guest House 1		C/B	Associated with Building 94
134-0413-0118	1942	Building 94b/Guest House 2		C/B	Associated with Building 94
134-0413-0188	1942	Building 94c/Garage		C/B	Associated with

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DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/ Type	Comments
					Building 94
134-0413-0189	1942	Building 94d/Shed		C/B	Associated with Building 94
134-0413-0118	1975	Building 95 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0119	1975	Building 96 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0120	1975	Building 97 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0200	1975	Building 98 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0201	1990	Building 101 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0202	1990	Building 102 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0121	1943	Building 110a - Bunkhouse		C/B	
134-0413-0122	1975	Building 110b - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0123	1975	Structure 110c - Gazebo/Brick Barbeque		NC/St	
134-0413-0124	1975	Structure 110d - Dock		NC/B	
134-0413-0125	1975	Building 114 - Storage		NC/B	
134-0413-0218	1990	Building 114a- Storage		NC/B	
134-0413-0126	1975	Building 115 - Storage		NC/B	
134-0413-0127	1975	Building 116 - Office Building		NC/B	
134-0413-0128	1975	Building 117 - Administration Bldg.		NC/B	
134-0413-0129	1941	Structure 118 - Canopy/Review Stand		C/St	
134-0413-0130	1962	Site 119 - Picnic Area		C/Si	
134-0413-0131	1962	Site 120 - Picnic Area		C/Si	
134-0413-0132	1987	Structure 127		NC/St	
134-0413-0133	1990	Buildings 203 - Red Horse Complex Storage		NC/B	
134-0413-0190	1990	Building 204 - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0191	1990	Building 205 - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0192	1990	Building 206 - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0193	1990	Building 207 - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0134	1990	Building 209 - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0135	1990	Building 210 - MR Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0136	1990	Building 211 - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	

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134-0413-0194	1990	Guard House - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0195	1990	Main Headquarters - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0138	1980	Building 230 - Gatehouse/Guard House		NC/B	
134-0413-0139	2000	Building 231A - Historical Record Storage for MSC	Classroom	NC/B	
134-0413-0140	1940	Building 236 - Barracks.	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0141	1940	Building 237 - Barracks.	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0142	1940	Building 238 - Barracks.	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0143	1940	Building 247 - Barracks.	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0144	1940	Building 248 - Barracks.	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0145	1940	Building 252 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0146	1940	Building 253 - Barracks.	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0199	2000	Cadet Memorial Garden		NC/Si	
134-0413-0147	1980	Building 260 - Office/Office Building.		NC/B	Offices moved from off-site.
134-0413-0148	1985	Building 261 - Workshop		NC/B	Replaced original Building T-261.
134-0413-0149	1912	Cantonment Road 264 - Road Related (Vehicular)		C/St	
134-0413-0150	1912	Cantonment Road 265 - Road Related (Vehicular)		C/St	
134-0413-0151	1940	Building 326 - Dormitory/Barracks		C/B	
134-0413-0152	1940	Building 361 - Shed		C/B	
134-0413-0154	1940	Building 422 - Service Station		C/B	
134-0413-0155	1940	Building T-430 - Shed		C/B	
134-0413-0156	1940	Structure 430c - Water Tower		C/St	
134-0413-0157	1975	Building, Corner of 4th and B Streets		NC/B	
134-0413-0158	1975	Building, Corner of 4th and C Streets		NC/B	
134-0413-0159	1987	Armory		NC/B	
134-0413-0160	1927	Beachfront Range		C/Si-L	Rifle Range, 1927-28
134-0413-0161	1912	Training Field A/Original Rifle Range (1912)	Rifle Range, Jefferson Avenue and Lake Road	C/Si-L	

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DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/ Type	Comments
134-0413-0162	1912	Parade Field Tent Area/Regimental Camp Area No.1 (1912)	Field between Headquarters Road and D Street	C/Si-L	
134-0413-0163	1912	Drill Field/Drill Field and Airfield (1912; 1920s)	Drill Field at Jefferson Avenue	C/Si-L	
134-0413-0164	1921	Regimental Camp Area #2	Field between A and B Streets	C/Si-L	
134-0413-0165	2012	Building 86 Modular Residence		NC/B	
134-0413-0166	2012	Building 87 Modular Residence		NC/B	
134-0413-0167	1917	Circulation System-Road Related (Vehicular)		C/St	
134-0413-0168	1960s	Observation Deck		C/St	
134-0413-0169	2000	Memorial Park Red Horse Area		NC/Si	
134-0413-0170	1939	Beachfront		C/Si-L	
134-0413-0171	1940	Building foundation		C/St	
134-0413-0172	1940	Structure 361A; Structure 361 Foundation and Flue		C/St	
134-0413-0173	1940	Structure 361/Loading Dock-Garage Road		C/St	
134-0413-0174	1940	Structure 423/Loading Dock-Headquarters Road		C/St	
134-0413-0175	ca. 1990	Rose Marker-A Street		NC/O	
134-0413-0176	ca. 1900	Ship Remnant		NC/O	
134-0413-0177	2000	Guard House-Front Gate		NC/B	
134-0413-0178	2008	Historic Marker-Headquarters Road		NC/O	
134-0413-0179	2000	Beachfront Rifle Range	Dog Agility Course	NC/St	
134-0413-0181	2000	Quonset Hut - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0182	1990	Quonset Hut - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0183	2000	Gazebo Building 331-332		NC/St	
134-0413-0184	2000	Gazebo Building 332-333		NC/St	
134-0413-0185	2011	Building 61 - Air Compressor Shed		NC/B	
134-0413-0187	ca. 1952	Tank - Headquarters Road		C/O	
134-0413-0197	ca. 1990	Structure 410a/Map Kiosk		NC/St	
134-0413-0203	1960s	Building 100 Storage Shed	Residence	C/B	Built as helipad storage shed, converted to cottage in



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DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/ Type	Comments
					1990s.
134-0413-0204	1999	Building 36 Storage		NC/B	Built by ChalleNGe Program
134-0413-0208	1945	Building 260B-C		C/B	Moved to current location by City of Virginia Beach as part of the Pendleton Project Child Care. Plaque inside with information.
134-0413-0209	1942	Building 432 Shed		C/B	
134-0413-0211	1942, 1990s	Building 361A		C/B	Built by the 203 <sup>rd</sup> Red Horse on a pre-existing foundation.
134-0413-0212	1985	Building 260D		NC/B	
134-0413-0214	1980	Building 260A		NC/B	
134-0413-0215	1990	Building 216		NC/B	
134-0413-0216	1990	Building 212		NC/B	
134-0413-0217	1990	Building 217		NC/B	

## 8. Statement of Significance

### *(add)* Cultural Landscapes at Camp Pendleton SMR

Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation is a state-owned military installation, consisting of 325 acres located in the City of Virginia Beach. For the most part, the Commonwealth of Virginia has reserved the property for the use of the Virginia National Guard, with the exception of the periods during World War I and World War II when it was leased to the Navy (during World War I) and the Army (during World War II). When development of Camp Pendleton began in 1911, the property was in a relatively remote and sparsely populated area. Since then, the City of Virginia Beach has grown significantly around the Camp.

Camp Pendleton SMR's primary purpose is to provide on-site training of personnel and organizations of the Virginia National Guard. In addition to state guard units, National Guard units from other states also train at the Camp as do certain branches of the federal military such as the U.S. Navy. Other groups such as state and local civilian agencies are also allowed use of the facilities when the Camp is not in use by the military. The facilities at Camp Pendleton SMR include a beachfront small arms range, a helicopter landing strip, classrooms, barracks, dining halls, maintenance garages, training fields, an officers' club, and a chapel.

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There are several tenants on the Camp property. The federal government leases the 203rd RED HORSE Air National Guard complex and the Virginia Beach Army National Guard Armory compound. The City of Virginia Beach leases property for two parking lots and a storage compound. Also the National Guard youth ChalleNGe training program uses facilities at Camp Pendleton.

Current threats to Camp Pendleton SMR include adjacent suburban development, as well as the potential of deteriorating building resources at the Camp. Both of these threats pose risks to the historic character, viewsheds (especially around the Camp's ocean perimeter), and other character-defining aspects of the Camp's natural and cultural resources.

Camp Pendleton SMR has six significant cultural landscapes, all of which are integral in understanding the history of the camp. These landscapes include the Beachfront, the beachfront Rifle Range (1927-1928), the Rifle Range along Jefferson Avenue and Lake Road (Training Field A/Original Rifle Range 1912), the Parade Field Tent Area/Regimental Camp Area No. 1 (1912), the Drill Field at Jefferson Avenue (Drill Field/Drill Field and Airfield 1912-1920s), and the Field between A and B Streets (Regimental Camp Area #2). To better understand these landscapes, a series of criteria can be applied in assessing their significance, use, integrity, relationship to other resources, and contributions to the district.

## **Spatial Organization and Land Use**

### ***Spatial Organization***

A cantonment is a temporary garrison. Cantonments during World War I and II were designated as camps; their primary purpose was to provide training facilities for land, air, and naval operations.

From its earliest beginnings, Camp Pendleton SMR has served as a cantonment or temporary military garrison for the National Guard first and later the Army during World War II. In each case, the Camp cantonments were used for the training of troops. The cantonments of World War I and II also were not heavily fortified; security amounted to little more than some type of fencing around the facility. Post gates merely provided checkpoints to monitor arrivals and departures; as far as protection against the enemy, these cantonments relied more on isolation (as was the case at Camp Pendleton SMR) and ongoing patrolled surveillance.

The layout of cantonments varied too over time. Between World War I and II, cantonments relied on linear or U-shaped layouts. By World War II, the spatial design of cantonments consisted of triangular or quadrangular layouts. The rows of barracks and the open spaces of the parade field, the regimental camp grounds as well as the buildings lining Jefferson Avenue provide the principal architectural and landscape features of Camp Pendleton SMR. The expanse and repetition of these features and the institutional character of the cantonments leave no doubt about their purpose.

The linear design of Camp Pendleton SMR combines more elements of World I than World War II in terms of cantonment designs. However the Camp has retained what was a standard arrangement of buildings within functional rows of barracks, mess halls, and company storage buildings on the side streets and motor pools, administration buildings, churches, and recreation buildings on the major streets running through the entire Camp, all of which were common elements of the majority of World War II

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cantonment camps.

In assessing the significance and integrity of cultural landscapes, both spatial relationships and land use play an important role. At Camp Pendleton SMR, most landscapes have undergone some modification in order to serve the initial and successive missions of the Camp. When necessary, trees were cleared; however, a treeline found to the north of the Camp has remained intact as has a wooded area separating the main section of the Camp from the beachfront Rifle Range area. Lake Christine also has remained intact throughout the Camp's existence. Creation of the beachfront Rifle Range area required excavation. At various times, buildings and structures have been moved or razed as needed. However, the overall organization of the Camp, and its spatial relationships with regard to buildings and specific landscape features such as the parade grounds, rifle ranges, barracks areas, and maintenance areas, have remained remarkably intact. Even as ownership and use of the Camp changed from one military service to another, the integrity has remained high.

Overall, the spatial organization of Camp Pendleton SMR is dominated by two layers: its circulation system and its open field areas. The circulation system of the Camp links the various areas of the Camp and its activities. Although these two elements are the most dominant, other features such as the buildings and structures also help to define the Camp's space in other notable ways.

### *Views and Vistas*

The views from the areas within Camp Pendleton SMR tend to be of a kind. Given the generally flat topography, most views are expansive and can take in several different areas of the Camp at once. For instance, standing in the center of the Parade Ground, one is afforded a view of Headquarters Road and its associated buildings to the west, the Camp's western boundary defined by woods, the RED HORSE Squadron complex to the north, the barracks area to the south and west, and the mess halls and former Rifle Range to the east. The views from most areas of the Camp proper are panoramic and give a fairly complete picture of what the day-to-day life of the Camp entails. For buildings sited along the far east and south end of Jefferson Avenue and Lake Road, there is the view of Lake Christine and the woods to the east and north.

The view of the area around Regulus Road and the beach Rifle Range is more self-contained, with woods to the north and west, and dunes to the east and south. Views of the Atlantic Ocean from the Camp are limited, only seen from the observation deck, located in a gap between beachfront dunes that screen the ocean from the camp. Historically, this deck provided an important vantage point towards the beachfront and out onto the Atlantic Ocean.

### *Land Use*

Camp Pendleton SMR has a variety of land uses including:

- **Commemoration:** The north end of the Parade Ground has been turned into a memorial garden by the RED HORSE Squadron and serves as a commemorative landscape. In addition, the small Cadets Memorial Garden fronts C Street and Building 253. A small memorial tablet is located in front of Building 403, and there is a marker near the north end of the Camp with information about Building 424, placed by the Virginia Air National Guard as mitigation for removal of the

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building.

- **Administration:** The offices of Camp personnel stand along Headquarters Road and in the small complex between A and B streets and 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> streets.
- **Residential:** The Governor's Cottage and other residences are clustered along Lake Road and Jefferson Avenue.
- **Maintenance:** Maintenance activities and related storage facilities are located in various maintenance areas such as those along Garage Road and E Street.
- **Utility:** A small power building is located on a portion of the Camp's grounds as well as structures used for storage purposes and warehouses.
- **Transportation:** A portion of the Training Field/Original Rifle Range area has been used for aviation purposes, as have the grounds of the Drill Field and Airfield south of Jefferson Avenue, and the circulation systems of the Camp.
- **Military:** The Parade Ground, Drill Field, the Regimental Camp Areas and beach Rifle Range all speak to the historic and current military activities at the Camp.

### Response to the Natural Environment

Historically, woodland covered most of the land comprising Camp Pendleton SMR; Office of Coast Guard Survey maps from the 1880s depict the area around what is now Lake Christine as woods with little open land. By 1912, the land that the Camp would come to occupy consisted largely of cultivated farmland interspersed with some wooded areas.

Since the time of the Camp's establishment, the overall topography of the land has changed very little. Twentieth-century aerial photographs consistently show the area of the Camp as mostly flat land surrounded by woods to the north, west, and partially to the east, with the southern boundary ending at South Birdneck Road. The overall impression is of a large land parcel screened from view by the surrounding woods. The area around the beach Rifle Range also is largely concealed by wooded areas to the north, dunes to the east, and a high natural rise in the landscape to the south.

In large part, the need to acquire a large parcel of land to build a camp and rifle range determined the location of Camp Pendleton SMR. The presence of large, level areas also proved attractive because the Camp also served as Virginia's first state-owned airfield. The Camp's proximity to the Atlantic Ocean influenced the placement of the second Rifle Range area near the beachfront; with targets located to the east, the ocean provided a safe backdrop for small arms fire.

Despite its location immediately adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean, Camp Pendleton does not appear to have been part of the Atlantic Coast Defense System during World War II.<sup>12</sup>

### Military Cultural Traditions

Because Camp Pendleton SMR serves as a training facility and is not a residential base, the Camp does not have the degree of building hierarchy typically seen at military installations. For example, there are only minimal patterns in housing types, styles, and locations. The few residences on the post stand



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clustered near Lake Christine. During the Camp's early days, the Post Superintendent's Residence was clearly the most imposing house on the grounds. Consisting of a bungalow-form dwelling and outbuildings built using wood shingles, wood siding, and brick (the latter only in the foundations and chimneys), the complex of buildings uses materials generally more closely associated with officers' housing rather than simpler barracks buildings. A dwelling that was eventually used as the Governor's Cottage is the other more imposing residential building at Camp Pendleton, with its siting removed somewhat from the other residential cottages clustered along Jefferson Avenue and Lake Road. The Governor's Cottage's site is further defined by rows of trees that edge the southeast and southwest sides of the yard, framing it and providing screening.

The overall integrity as expressed in the uniformity of the Camp is very good. With the exception of a few masonry buildings used to store ammunition, a brick latrine, a few concrete block cottages, and the two above-mentioned residences, the Camp exhibits uniformity through the 700 Series design of the barracks and other buildings, and the uniform use of off-white colored siding, green composition shingle roofs, and stretcher bond brick flues. Buildings located in the barracks area and along Headquarters Road tend to stand a uniform distance from the curb. The overall effect is one of order, utility, and discipline. Landscaping is minimal throughout the camp; the most notable exceptions are in the Virginia Air National Guard's REDHORSE (Rapid Engineer Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron) building compound (built following 1987) and the former barracks buildings used by the Commonwealth ChalleNge Program.

The expression of patriotism at Camp Pendleton, though restrained, is clearly symbolized by the flag poles located on the former Parade Grounds.

### **Buildings, Structures, and Objects**

The overall architectural character of the Camp Pendleton SMR is one of utility and function. There are no extraneous buildings on the Camp: each building has a purpose. The materials used to construct most of the buildings follow the guidelines set forth in the Army's 700 Series designs. Over time, some materials have been replaced. Most notably, the sheathing of almost all buildings is vinyl siding, and vinyl skirts cover the foundation piers. Vinyl-clad windows have replaced many of the original wooden double-hung sash windows, and metal security doors have taken the place of original entrance doors as needed.

A wide variety of buildings are found at the Camp Pendleton SMR, including barracks, administration buildings, a chapel, a post exchange, various residential cottages, storage buildings, dining halls, maintenance buildings for grounds and vehicles, workshops, garages, and an armory (built in 1987). The overall style of these buildings is minimal, in that it stresses simplicity and function. The general architectural character has remained consistent since the temporary buildings were first erected during World War II. Buildings have changed their functions over time, which also shows the adaptability and willingness of the National Guard to repurpose buildings whenever possible.

There are a number of free-standing buildings within Camp Pendleton SMR that are contributing resources to the historic district. These buildings also help to delineate the different character and activities of the Camp, as well as helping a visitor to understand the Camp's development and history.

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At the Camp's earliest stages, buildings were clustered around the first Rifle Range and Parade Ground/Cantonment area located to the north of Jefferson Avenue. While not strictly linear in layout, these first few buildings marked the center of the Camp's day-to-day activities. It also provides an interesting starting point to understanding the development of the Camp and how the built and natural landscape changed.

Contributing to the residential character of the Camp during the period before World War II are Building 90 (the Governor's Cottage) and Building 94 (the Adjutant General's Residence/Post Superintendent's Residence). The residential character of both buildings is further underscored by the use of the bungalow form, a striking departure from the more utilitarian styles favored by the Camp's architecture.

Building 94 was one of the first buildings constructed during the camp's early years and served as the Post Superintendent's residence for many years. The building is one of the few that reflects any kind of architectural style and substance, particularly in its bungalow form and use of materials popular with that style as seen in the use of wood shingles for its exterior covering. Building 90 was constructed during the camp's early years and served as the Camp's Commanding Officer's residence for many years. By the 1940s, the quarters became a retreat for Virginia's governors and their families. With its clipped gambrel roof and dormers, Building 90 reflects a clear architectural style, much like Building 94. Both buildings are also notable for their landscaping of trees, shrubs, and seasonal plantings, unlike the majority of buildings on the Camp's grounds.

Building 85, located on the southwest corner of E Street and Jefferson Avenue, originally served as the Camp's main administration building as well as living quarters for the commanding officer. Centrally located west of the original 1912 Training Field and Rifle Range, north of the 1912 Drill Field and Air Field, and east of the Parade Field and Regimental Camp Area No. 1, Building 85 marks the hub of the Camp's activities.

During the Great Depression years, this area along Jefferson Avenue and D and E Streets continued to serve as the primary center for the Camp. Resources from this period include Buildings 59 through 67 (mess halls), Building 82 (privy and shower house), the two residences mentioned above, and Building 85.

With the outbreak of World War II, the U.S. Army assumed control of the Camp and instituted a massive building program. The built landscape of the Camp increased dramatically to the west, north, and east. The residential character of the Camp was emphasized with the construction of barracks to the west of the original cluster of buildings. Along with the construction of the barracks came a grouping of mess halls that fronted C Street. A number of maintenance buildings and structures, including vehicle shops and loading ramps, were also built at the far west end of the Camp. Warehouses for the storage of materials appeared at the far north end of the camp.

Along Headquarters Road, a line of administration and support buildings were constructed, including Building 410 (Fire House), and Building 448 (Administration). Jefferson Avenue was also built up during this period with the construction of barracks, Building 427 (Officers' Club and Post Exchange), and Building 426 (Chapel). The latter two buildings were located close to the barracks and mess hall area. With this construction, the activity of the Camp underwent a shift to the west, south, and far north

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as more support and barracks buildings were built to accommodate the thousands of enlistees who came to the Camp for training. To extend the camp farther to the east, the Army moved the existing rifle range to the beach area. The construction of the range, associated support buildings, and road expanded the Camp's landscape and created a number of clusters of buildings and structures based on activities and need.

### Clusters

Generally, camps such as Camp Pendleton SMR were organized in such a way that similar building types were grouped, or clustered together. For instance, barracks were often placed in a large, symmetrical grouping; mess halls were also grouped together near the barracks areas. Storage facilities, motor pool and vehicle maintenance, and administration buildings were all placed near buildings with a similar purpose. Camp Pendleton SMR is no different in this respect. In almost all of these cases, buildings and structures were arranged in a kind of square formation further articulated by a grid street pattern.

The barracks area of the Camp is an excellent example of this type of military planning. The barracks buildings and dining halls stand within a roughly four-block area near the southwest corner of the district. An earlier example of this occurs in the grouping of the ca. 1934 mess halls along D Street and to the east of the Regimental Camp Area and Parade Ground.

Maintenance buildings are also grouped together. Paint and electrical shops (former mess halls) are in a row along D Street, while vehicle maintenance buildings are clustered towards the far west and south of the camp along Garage Road. Warehouses, too, cluster towards the north end of the Camp along Headquarters Road where the railroad spur once extended; this line of buildings and roadway in front of them reflects this historic link. The majority of residential cottages are found towards the east end of Jefferson Avenue. Administration buildings are lined up along the north-south axis of Headquarters Road. The beachfront Rifle Range also has its own set of buildings focused on the activities in that area and isolated from the rest of the camp by woods and Rifle Range Road.

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(add)

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## 10. Geographical Data

(modify)

### Boundary Description

The boundary of the Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation Historic District encompasses 343.01 acres. This boundary comprises the Camp's longstanding historical boundary (although when first



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established in 1911, the property totaled as much as 400 acres) and includes parcels that have been leased or conveyed to other agencies in the last three decades. The Camp proper consists of 229.87 acres owned by the Virginia Army National Guard, an agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Within this Camp acreage are parcels leased to the City of Virginia Beach, including 1.4 acres for equipment and materials storage, a 12.2-acre parking lot used by the Virginia Aquarium & Marine Science Center, 600 feet of beachfront, and approximately 505 parking spaces in a beachfront lot. In addition to the Camp acreage, the historic district includes a 60.37-acre complex leased to the U.S. Air Force for use by a Virginia Air National Guard civil engineer unit (203rd RED HORSE Squadron); 2.5 acres used by Virginia Army National Guard for the Virginia Beach Readiness Center (Armory); 27.5 acres owned by the U.S. Navy; and Lake Christine. Within the Camp, the Commonwealth of Virginia's Youth ChalleNGe Academy utilizes barracks and other buildings in Regimental Camp Area No. 2, located in the southwestern portion of the Camp between 3rd Street and the Camp boundary along South Birdneck Road.

Even though the parking areas leased by the City of Virginia Beach have changed from their historic appearance, it is still suitable to include them in the district to retain the feeling and integrity of the historic property. Likewise, the area and buildings of the REDHORSE unit are not historic. However, their location, north and to the east of the Parade Field/Tent Area/Regimental Camp Area No. 1, places them squarely within the middle of the current historic district boundaries. To exclude this area would be detrimental to the overall integrity and feeling of the Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District. The Virginia Beach Armory building in the southwest corner of the property, while not historic, carries on the historic mission of Virginia Army National Guard's use of the Camp.

### **Boundary Justification**

The total acreage of the district is based on current GIS mapping data; acreages of individual parcels leased or owned by other entities are taken from real property data.

### **Photographs**

*All photographs are common to:*

**Property:** Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation (SMR) Historic District

**City or Vicinity:** City of Virginia Beach      **County:** Independent city

**Photographer:** Meg Greene Malvasi      **Date Photographed:** September 2012

### **Descriptions of photographs and numbers:**

View: Building 2, south and east elevations

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0001.tif

View: Building 90 (Governor's Cottage), north and west elevations

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Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0002.tif

View: Building 92 (ammunition storage), north and east elevations

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0003.tif

View: Building 94 (Adjutant General's cottage), north and east elevations

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0004.tif

View: Building 426 (Chapel), south and east elevations

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0005.tif

View: Building 91 (boathouse), and Structure 91A (dock), looking southwest

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0006.tif

View: Beachfront (1927) Rifle Range, target structure and dunes, looking north

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0007.tif

View: Original (1912) Rifle Range at Jefferson Avenue and Lake Road, looking north

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0008.tif

View: Review stand in Drill Field on Jefferson Avenue (1912), looking east

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0009.tif

View: Modular Home 1, north and east elevations

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0010.tif

View: Rifle Range Road, looking west

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0011.tif

View: Observation deck, looking east

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0012.tif

View: Virginia Air Guard 203<sup>rd</sup> RED HORSE Squadron memorial, looking south

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0013.tif

View: Oceanfront, looking north

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0014.tif

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number          Additional Documentation          Page 28

Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation  
 Historic District 2013 Update

Name of Property

City of Virginia Beach, Virginia

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

View: Structure 361 (loading ramp), looking west

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0015.tif

View: Ship remnant, looking north

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0016.tif

View: Dog training course, looking west

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0017.tif

View: Tank (1950s) and kiosk for historical interpretive signage, looking west

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0018.tif

View: Building 214 (headquarters building for Virginia Air National Guard 203<sup>rd</sup> RED HORSE Squadron), north elevation

Image: VA\_Virginia Beach City\_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District\_0019.tif

**Endnotes**

<sup>1</sup> John S. Garner, *World War II Temporary Military Buildings: A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States* (USACERL Technical Report CRC 93-01, 1993), 33.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 33.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 33-34.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 35.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 41.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 35.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 35, 39.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 39.

<sup>9</sup> Adam Smith, Manroop K. Chawla, Sunny Adams, and Daniel D. Archibald, *Military Training Lands Historic Context: Small Arms Ranges* (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, March 2010), 5-7.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 305.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 29

Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation  
Historic District 2013 Update

Name of Property

City of Virginia Beach, Virginia

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

<sup>12</sup> Coast Defense Study Group. "List of American Military Reservations and Concrete Gun Batteries," located at: <http://cdsg.org/matlan.htm>



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
Continuation Sheet**

**CAMP PENDLETON/STATE MILITARY RESERVATION HISTORIC DISTRICT,  
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA**

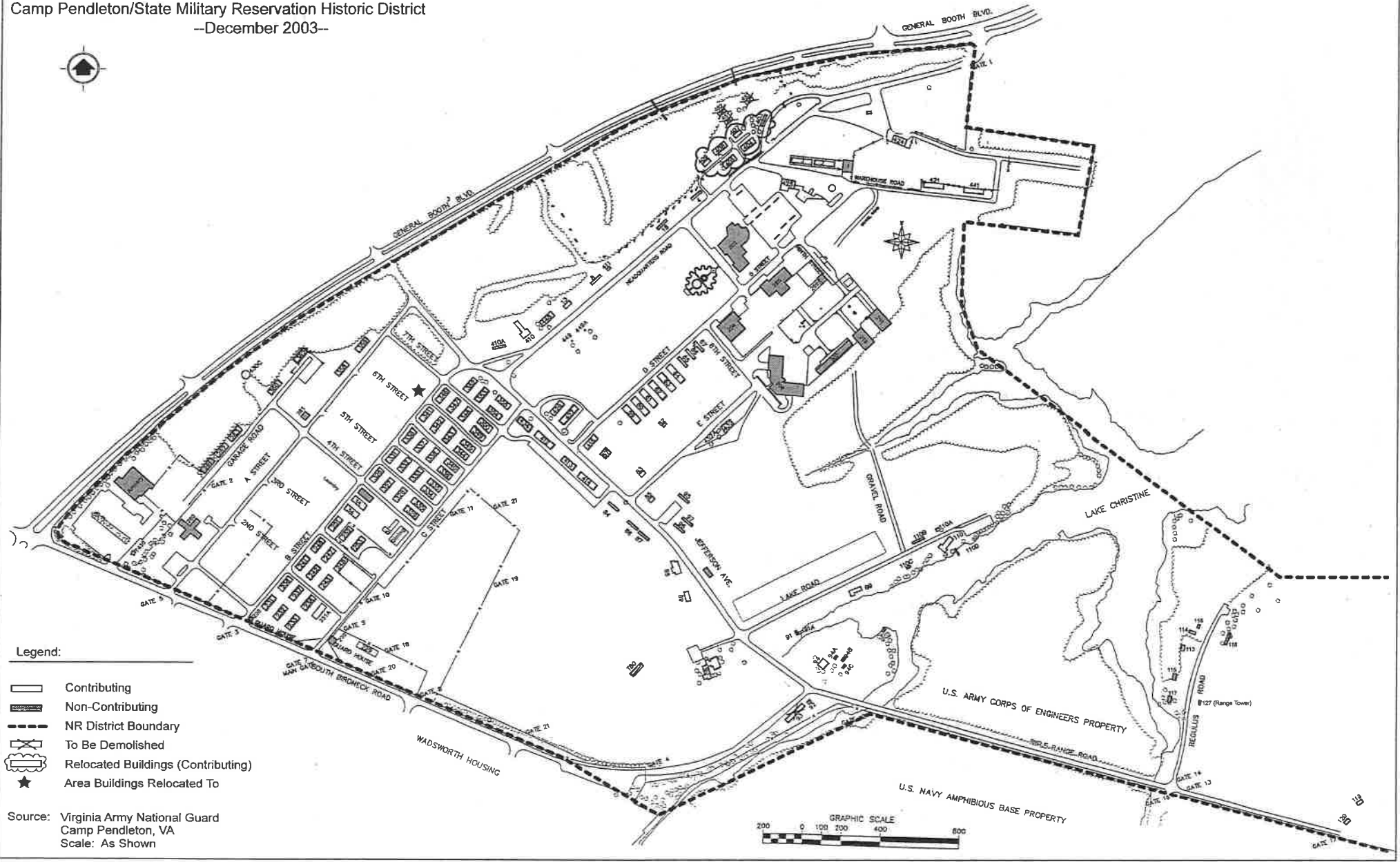
Section number Map Page 2

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FIGURE LIST

1. Proposed Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District Site Plan
2. W.W. LaPrade, *Map of VA. State Rifle Range and Camp Site at Virginia Beach, Princess Anne County, VA.* April 1913, Revised November 1921.
3. *U.S. Navy Rifle Range, Virginia Beach, VA-Layout of Buildings and Ranges*, 1919.
4. W.W. LaPrade, *Map of State Military Reservation, Virginia.* August 25, 1931.
5. Office of Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Virginia, *Layout of Temporary Buildings State Rifle Range and Camp Site*, 1940.
6. Stannah, J.E., *Master Plan Camp Pendleton*, 1941.
7. U.S. Engineer Office, Norfolk, Virginia, *Survey of Physical Features and Boundary Lines, Camp Pendleton, Virginia*, 1942.
8. Office of the Post Engineer, *Camp Site Omitting Wooded and Swamp Areas*, 1943.
9. Office of the Post Engineer, *Map of Camp Site Showing Location and Designation of Buildings, Roads, Fences, Etc.* ca. 1943.

Figure 1  
 Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
 --December 2003--

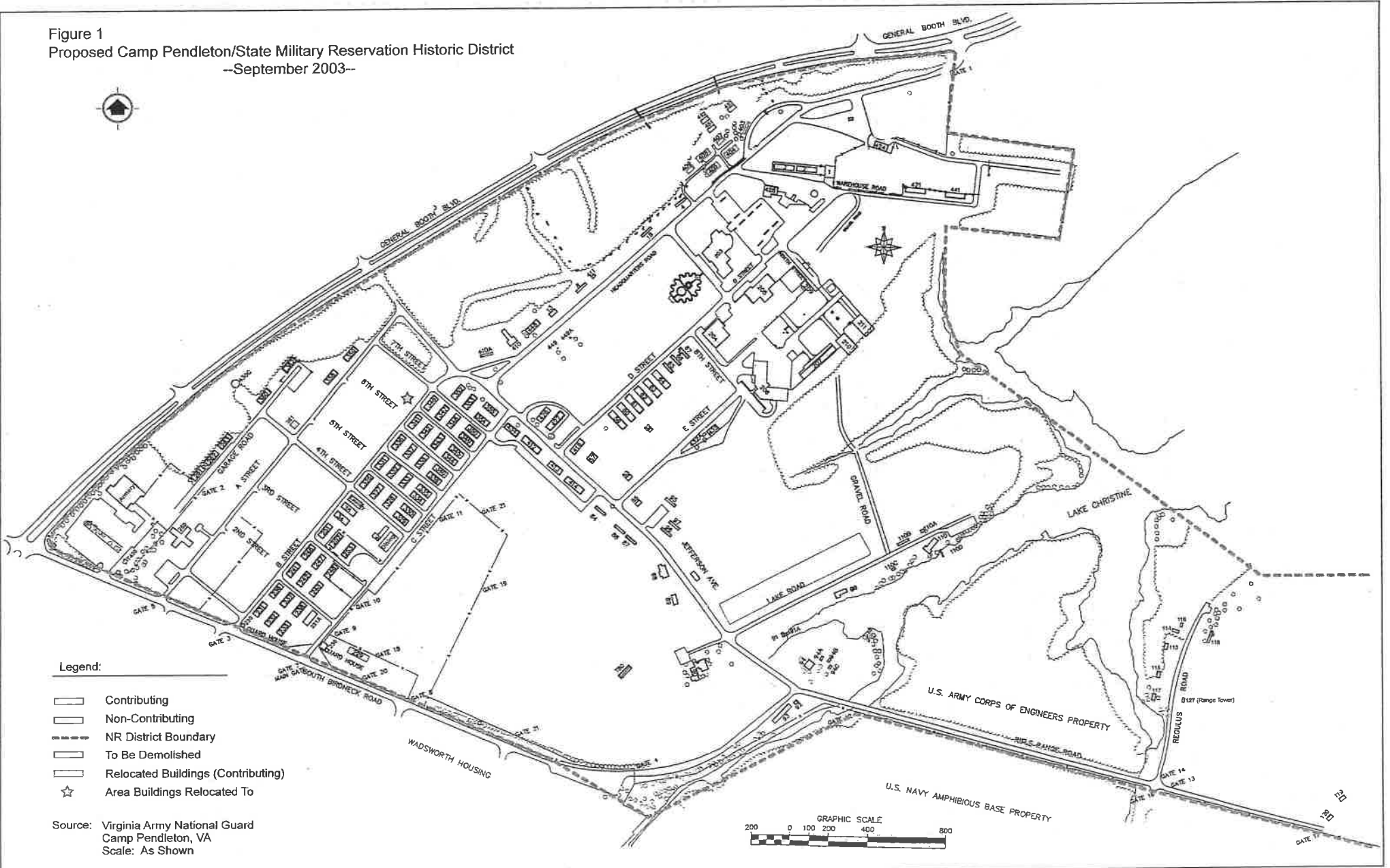


- Legend:
- Contributing
  - Non-Contributing
  - NR District Boundary
  - To Be Demolished
  - Relocated Buildings (Contributing)
  - Area Buildings Relocated To

Source: Virginia Army National Guard  
 Camp Pendleton, VA  
 Scale: As Shown

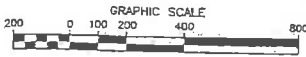


Figure 1  
 Proposed Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District  
 --September 2003--



- Legend:
- Contributing
  - Non-Contributing
  - NR District Boundary
  - To Be Demolished
  - Relocated Buildings (Contributing)
  - Area Buildings Relocated To

Source: Virginia Army National Guard  
 Camp Pendleton, VA  
 Scale: As Shown



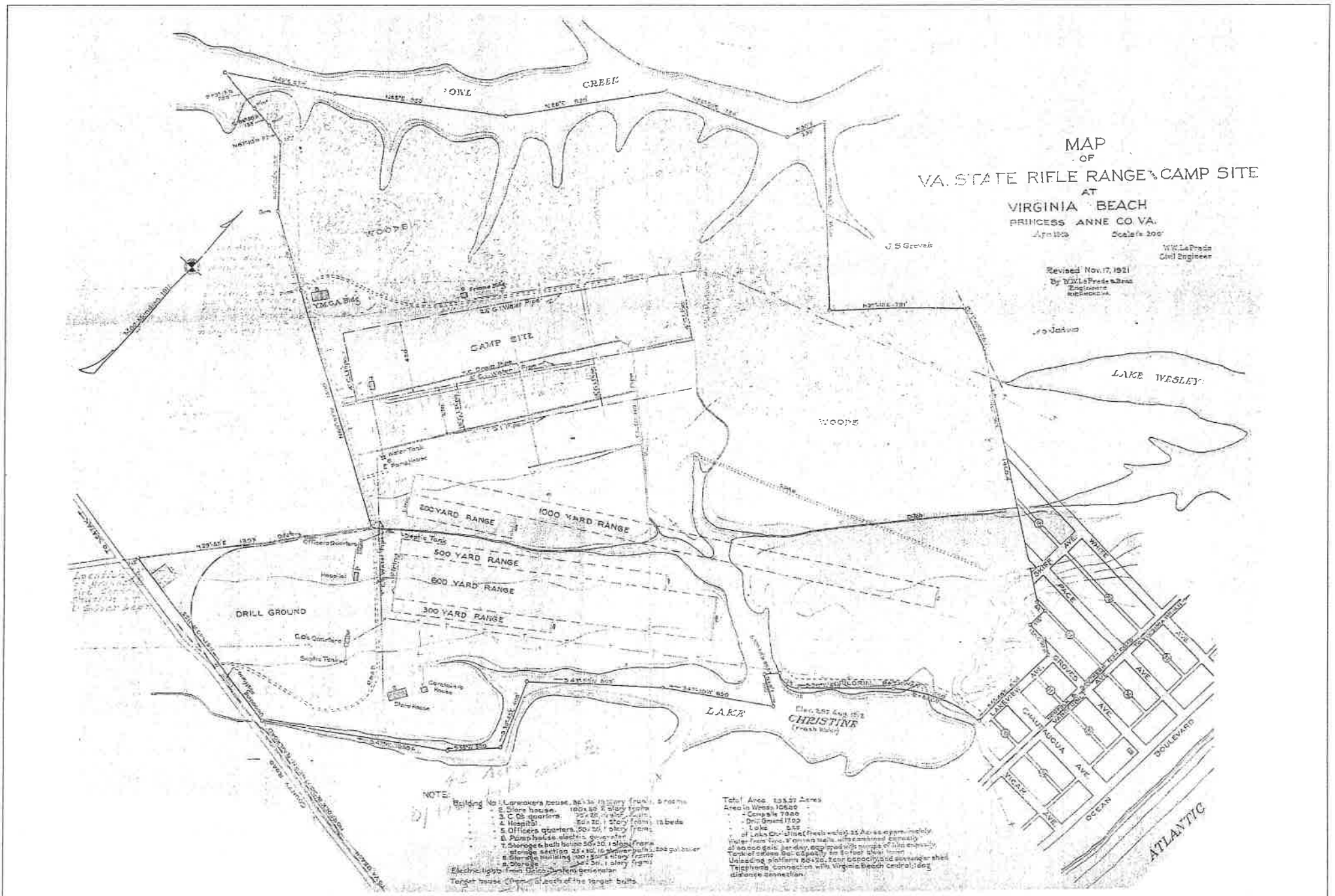


Figure 2: W.W. LaPrade, Map of VA. State Rifle Range and Camp Site at Virginia Beach, Princess Anne County, VA. April 1913, Revised November 1921.



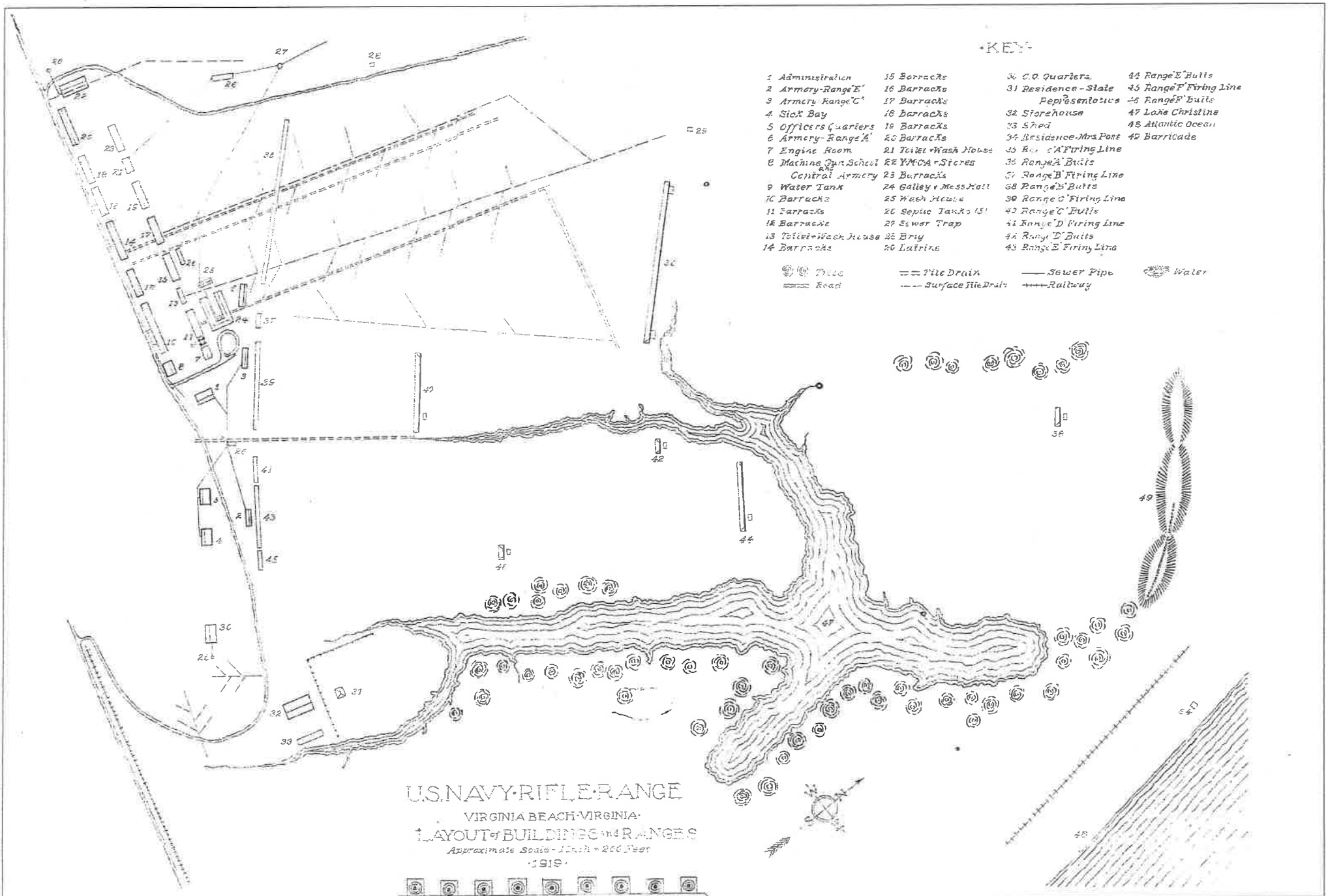
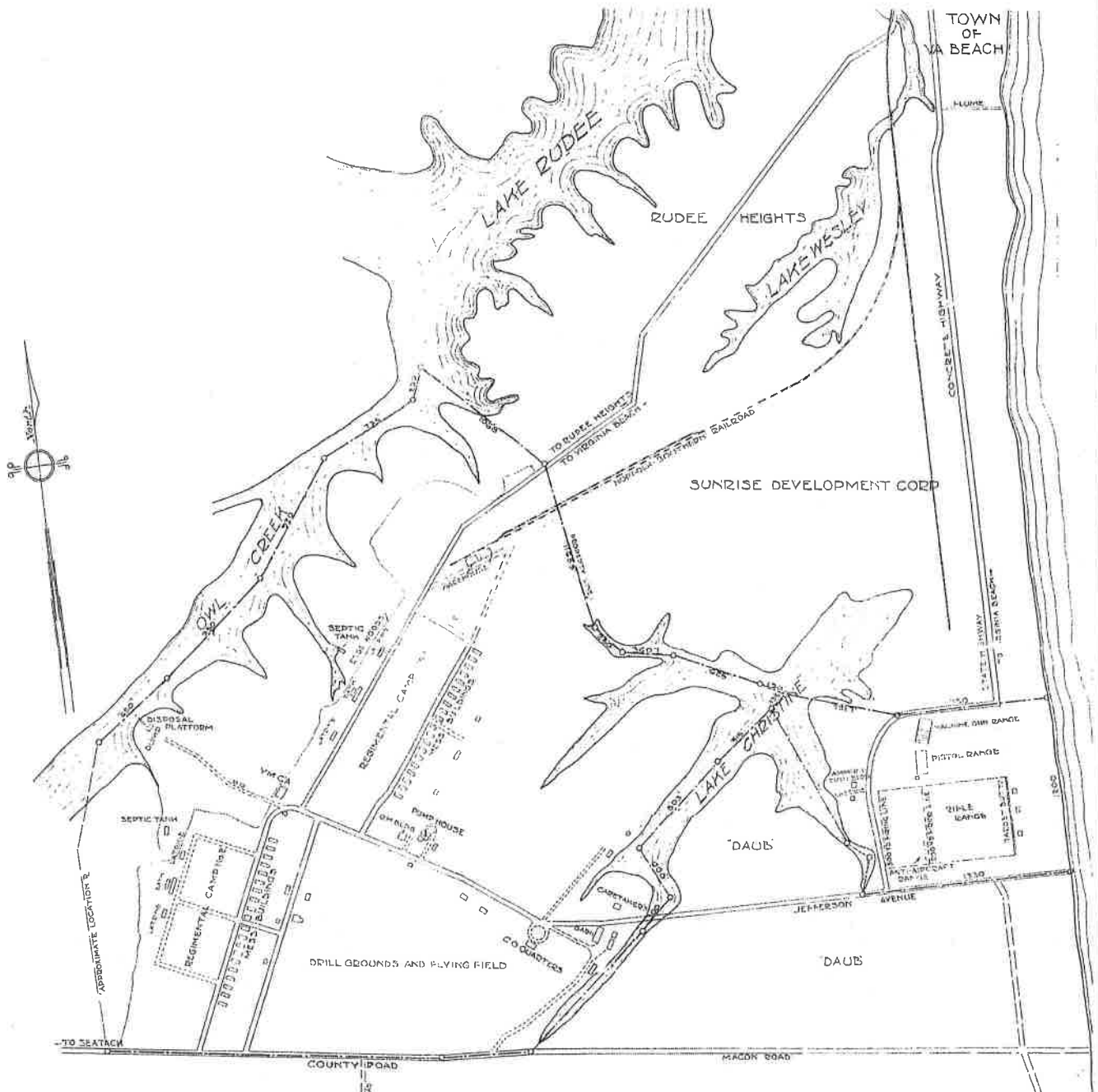


Figure 3: U.S. Navy Rifle Range, Virginia Beach, VA-Layout of Buildings and Ranges, 1919.

Figure 4: W.W. LaPrade, Map of State Military Reservation, Virginia. August 25, 1931.



MAP  
OF  
STATE MILITARY RESERVATION  
VIRGINIA  
SCALE 1"=400' AUG 25, 1931  
W W LA PRADE & BROS  
CIVIL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS  
RICHMOND, VA  
AREA OF RESERVATION - 360.57 ACRES

FILE 1036

26897  
 1940  
 OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTIVE QUARTERMAS  
 1940  
 SCALE: 1:500  
 NOV 1940

- INDICATES NEW/MOD-TYPE BLDGS
- INDICATES EXISTING BUILDINGS (N.G.)
- INDICATES EXISTING SERVICE ROADS
- 50 MM BARRACKS
- 170 MM BARRACKS
- COMPANY STORAGE ROOM
- COMPANY RECREATION BLDG
- 250 MM RECREATION BLDG
- 450 MM TRAILS

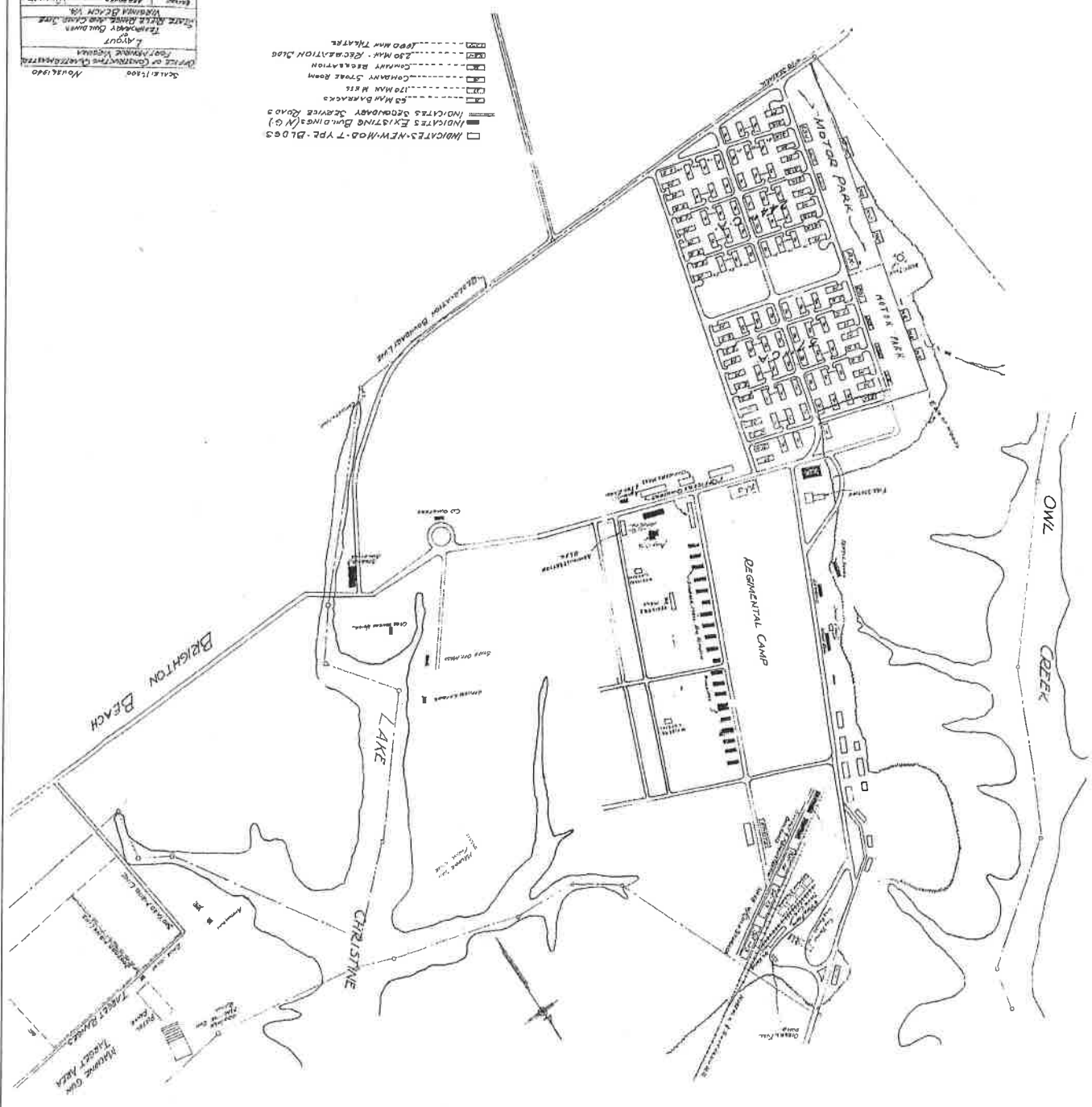


Figure 5: Office of Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Virginia, Layout of Temporary Buildings State Rifle Range and Camp Site, 1940.



Figure 6: Stannah, J.E., Master Plan Camp Pendleton, 1941.



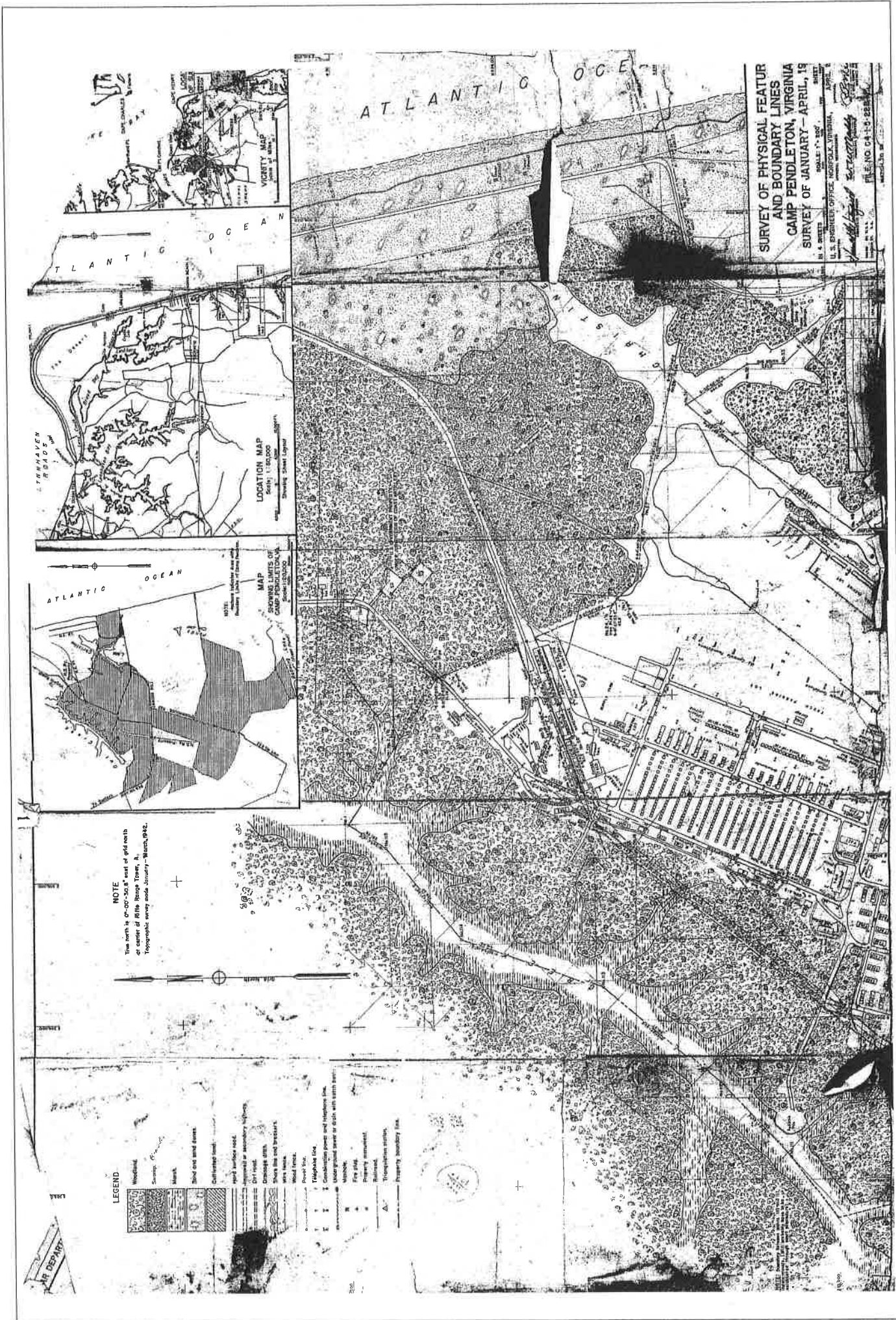


Figure 7: U.S. Engineer Office, Norfolk, Virginia, Survey of Physical Features and Boundary Lines, Camp Pendleton, Virginia, 1942.

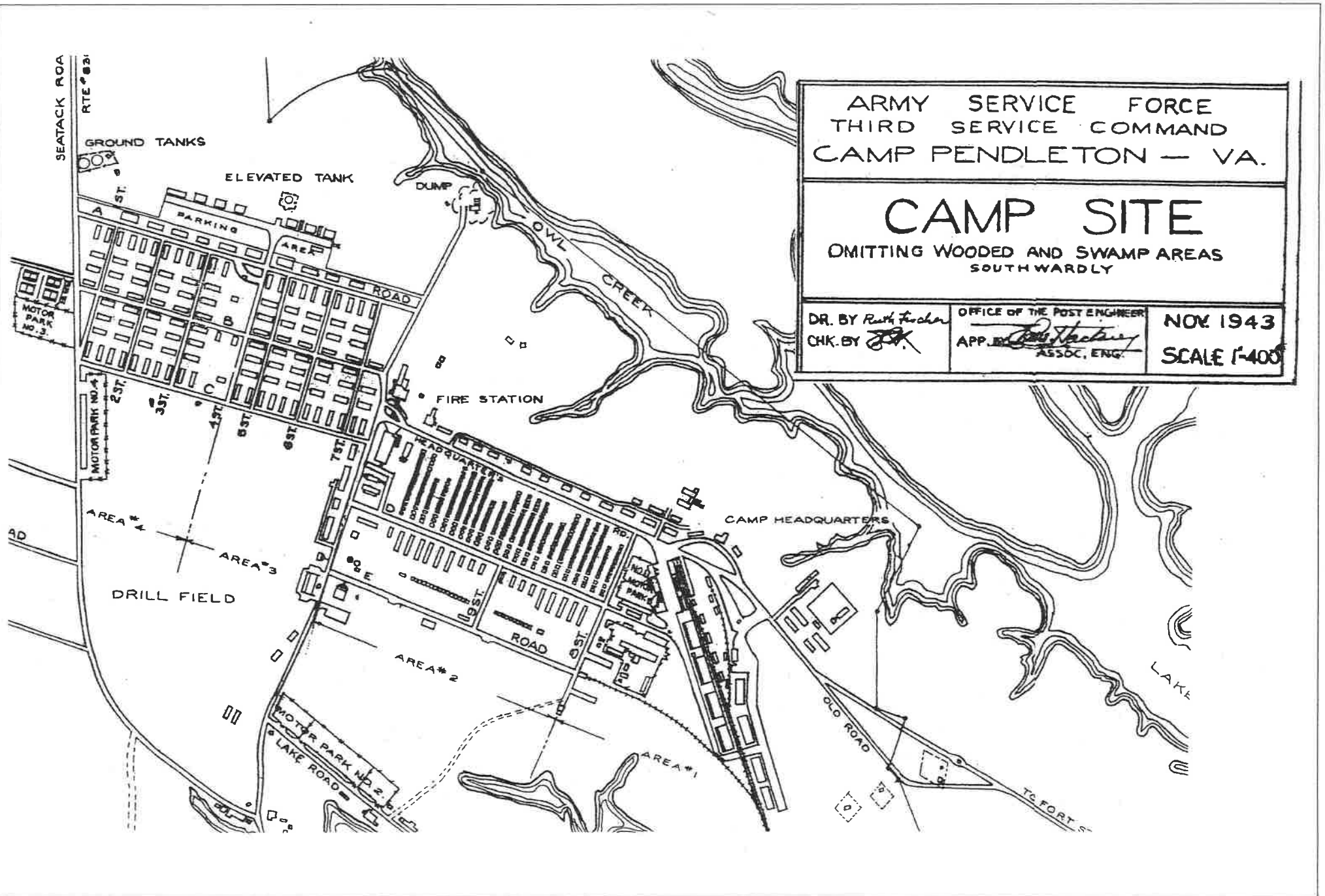


Figure 8: Office of the Post Engineer, Map of Camp Site Omitting Wooded and Swamp Areas, 1943.

**CAMP PENLETON VA**  
**MAP OF CAMP SITE**  
 SHOWING  
**LOCATION AND DESIGNATION OF**  
**BUILDINGS, ROADS, FENCES, ETC.**  
 GRAPHIC SCALE 1" = 100'  
 DR. W. L. ... APPROVED  
 CH. BR. ... APPROVED  
 SHEET NO. ...  
 SCALE 1" = 100'

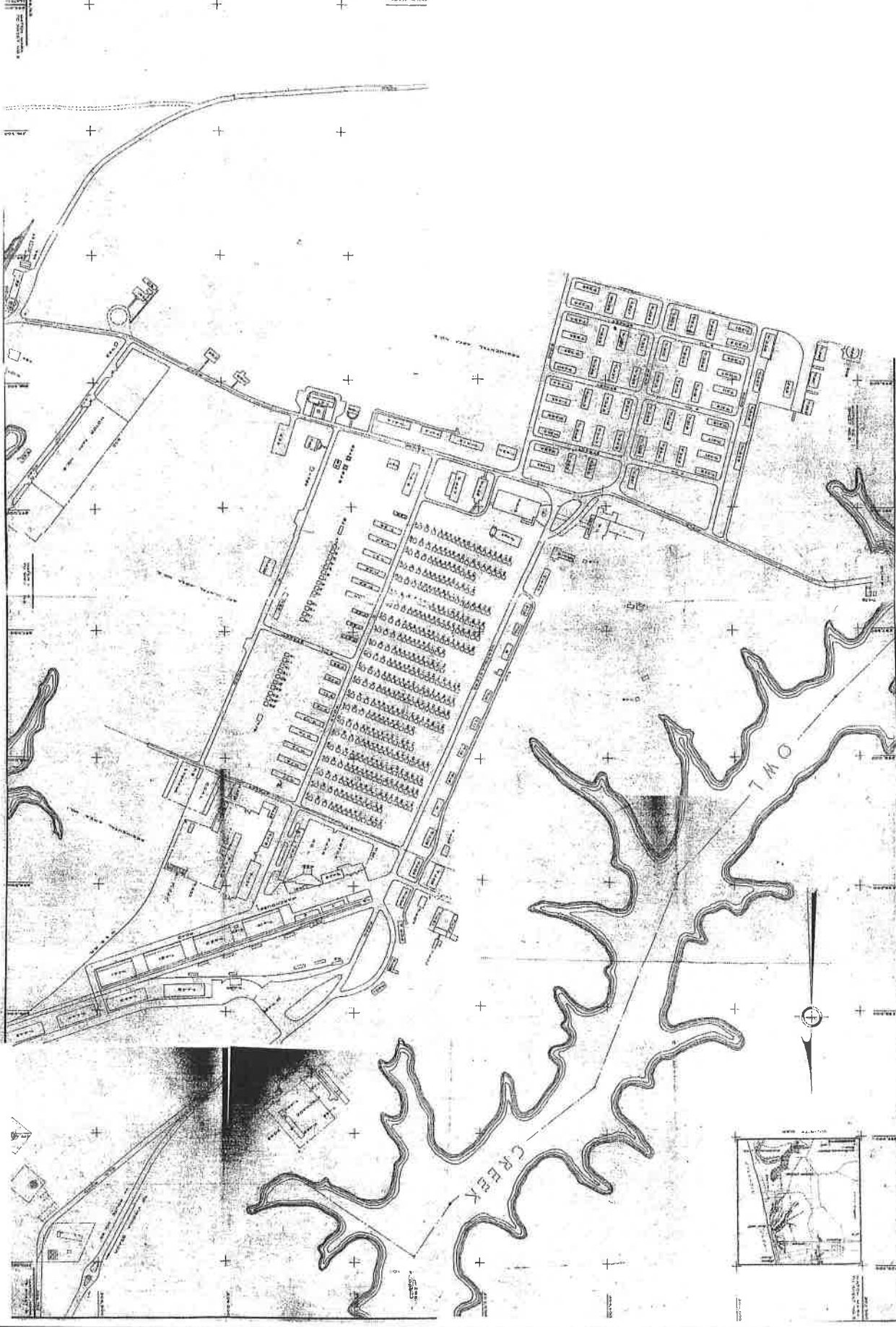
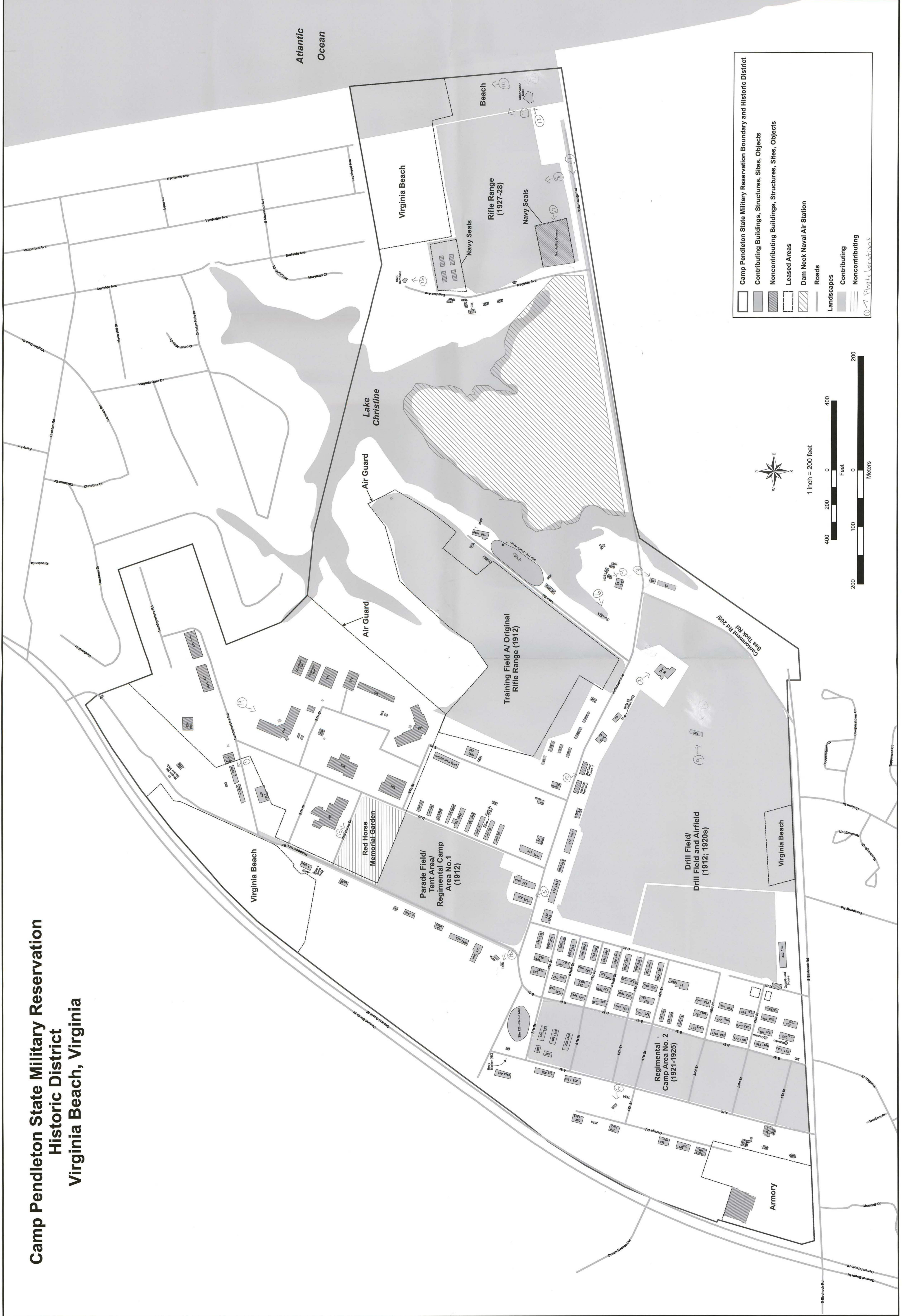


Figure 9: Office of the Post Engineer, Map of Camp Site Showing Location and Designation of Buildings, Roads, Fences, Etc. ca. 1943.

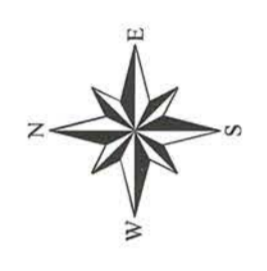


# Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation Historic District Virginia Beach, Virginia

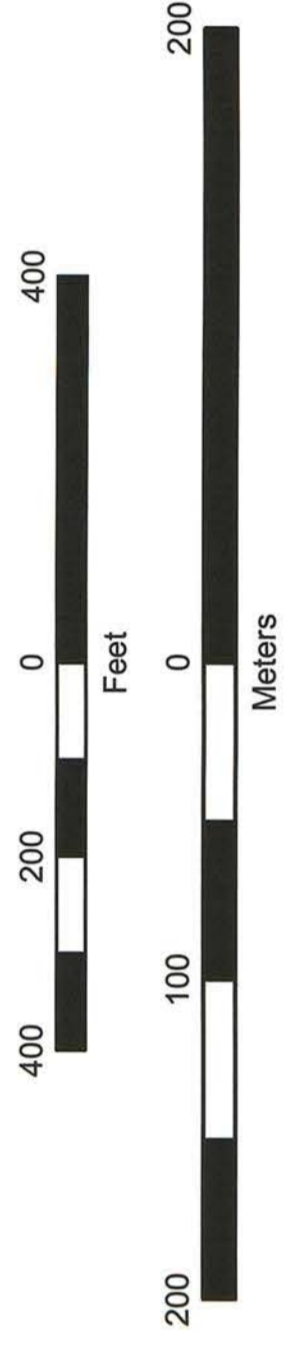


**Legend**

- Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation Boundary and Historic District
- Contributing Buildings, Structures, Sites, Objects
- Noncontributing Buildings, Structures, Sites, Objects
- Leased Areas
- Dam Neck Naval Air Station
- Roads
- Landscapes
- Contributing
- Noncontributing



1 inch = 200 feet



POSTAL LOCATIONS

































BEACH  
100

NO PARKING  
EXCEPT  
IN AREAS  
MARKED

NO TRASH  
NOT ASH  
GULLY





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Camp Pendleton--State Military Reservation Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VIRGINIA, Virginia Beach

DATE RECEIVED: 12-20-13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/18/04  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/02/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2-5-14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000852

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Additional Documentation Approved**

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept  
REVIEWER Edson Beall DISCIPLINE Historian  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 2-5-14

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Camp Pendleton--State Military Reservation Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VIRGINIA, Virginia Beach

DATE RECEIVED: 8/18/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/01/05  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000852

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 9/26/2005 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*On resubmission, the State has verified that the Federal agency owner has been notified and approves the nomination.*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 9/26/2005

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

For the Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation  
Historic District nomination there was 1 owners and 150  
adjacent owners.

The following are 2 letters of support which were sent prior  
to the nomination's registration with the state of Virginia.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**

COMMANDER  
NAVY REGION, MID-ATLANTIC  
1510 GILBERT ST.  
NORFOLK, VA 23511-2737

IN REPLY REFER TO:

11000

RE

MAY 25 2004

M. Catherine Slusser, Director  
Resources Information Division  
Commonwealth of Virginia  
Department of Historic Resources  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, VA 23221

Dear Ms. Slusser:

SUBJECT: CAMP PENDLETON/STATE MILITARY RESERVATION, CITY OF VIRGINIA  
BEACH

Thank you for your letter of 11 May providing information on the proposed nomination of the Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation to the National Register of Historic Places. As an adjacent property owner, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic has no objection to this action.

We look forward to continuing our excellent working relationship with your agency and will take into account the presence of this historic property in our planning process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. E. Eichert", is written over the typed name.

G. E. EICHERT

Captain, CEC, U. S. Navy

By direction of the Commander

Copy to:  
Ms. Kathleen S. Kilpatrick



*Thomas P. Giordano and Catherine H. Giordano*

4 June 2004

State Historic Preservation Officer  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, VA 23221

REGARDING: VIA FAX: (804) 367-2391  
Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation, City of Virginia Beach

To whom it may concern:

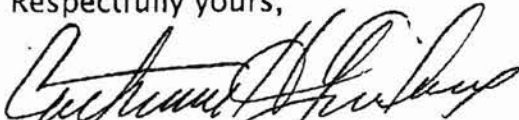
Per signatures below, Thomas P. Giordano and Catherine H. Giordano enthusiastically endorse the nomination of Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation to the National Register of Historic Places and to place this property on the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Our home is the adjacent property, 649 Fort Raleigh Drive, Virginia Beach, VA 23451, and we are in favor of proceeding with the proposed nomination. We believe this historic location has served as a southeastern Virginia State Military Reservation and provides vital support services to other federal government installations within the City of Virginia Beach and the Hampton Roads Region.

We understand that the State has traditionally allocated the property primarily for the use of the Virginia National Guard. The City of Virginia Beach has grown and developed around the facility. The encroachment of development — public, residential, and commercial — has led to repeated requests by the City of Virginia Beach to convert Camp Pendleton to other uses, including conversion to a State park; we oppose such use of Camp Pendleton by the City.

We believe that it is not currently feasible to convert Camp Pendleton, in its entirety, to a State park, and prefer to have the Camp Pendleton neighboring property remain "as is". We also believe that the Camp Pendleton facility provides a necessary "security buffer" for Dam Neck Naval Base and serves as a training facility for Military Sealift Command and other federal government agencies. Camp Pendleton provides neighborhood security for those properties who border the facility, and we are supportive of maintaining the facility in a government function that affiliates with the federal government for support services requirements in our region.

Respectfully yours,



Catherine H. Giordano



Thomas P. Giordano

Cc: Congressman Ed Schrock

Delegate Terry Suit

*649 Fort Raleigh Drive  
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23451*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

*maid  
9/9/4*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Camp Pendleton--State Military Reservation Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VIRGINIA, Virginia Beach

DATE RECEIVED: 7/02/04      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/27/04  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/11/04      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/15/04  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000852

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: Y    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

     ACCEPT         RETURN         REJECT                         DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The SHPO has confirmed that a Federal agency (U.S. Army) <sup>Corps of Engineers</sup> owns land within the nominated area, but that the Federal Preservation officer was not notified of the nomination. The nomination is being returned so the F.P.O. can be notified per National Register regulations.

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus      DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE                           DATE 8/11/04

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

## Jean McRae

---

**From:** Patrick\_Andrus@nps.gov  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 09, 2005 5:04 AM  
**To:** Jean McRae  
**Subject:** Re: FW: Camp Pendleton sign-off



OwnerofRecordFor  
mcoe-NationalR...

Jean: when you resubmit the nomination, send us a letter explaining that you got concurrence from the Federal agency in an email. Include the email.

Patrick

Patrick W. Andrus  
Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
Patrick\_Andrus@nps.gov

"Jean McRae"  
<Jean.McRae@dhr.vi  
rginia.gov>

To: <Patrick\_Andrus@nps.gov>  
cc:  
Subject: FW: Camp Pendleton sign-off

08/08/2005 09:32  
AM AST

Dear Patrick

Can we accept this as a sign-off on the Camp Pendleton NR? You folks had sent it back because a small portion of the property that was being used by the nominating owners was leased and we needed a sign-off from them. They have given their okay, but via emails. Let me know if we can print this out and use it to resubmit the Camp Pendleton NR 9or if I need to further pursue an original signed letter of okay. Hopefully you will be able to open the attachments and see all the email comments in this string. Thanks, Patrick - I would love to get this NR out of the way finally! Jean

From: Parson, David B NAO [mailto:David.B.Parson@nao02.usace.army.mil]  
Sent: Tuesday, August 02, 2005 9:19 AM  
To: Jean McRae  
Subject: RE: Camp Pendleton sign-off

Please find attached the concurrence from the the Virginia National Guard the user of the Camp Pendleton. The Corps of Engineers is holder of this property for use by the Guard and given they concur and the Navy, the adjoining Federal Property owner, has no objection we hereby concur with the nomination.

From: Jean McRae [mailto:Jean.McRae@dhr.virginia.gov]  
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 9:32 AM  
To: Parson, David B NAO; laura.caballero@VA.NGB.ARMY.MIL; Haluska, Helene W NAO  
Cc: Simone.Moffett@parsons.com; Eric Griffitts; Marc Wagner  
Subject: Camp Pendleton sign-off

Dear Mr. Parson

I work with Marc Wagner in the register program for the Department of Historic Resources, and am hoping to respond to your emails regarding the "Owner of Record" form. I certainly

understand your concern in signing this form and actually this is not what we need to finalize the nomination of Camp Pendleton. What we need is a letter or email stating that the Corps agrees with the nomination, or statement of refusal to comment on the nomination. Basically, the National Park Service needs verification that you folks have seen the nomination and do not object to its listing on the National Register. The "Owner of Record" form is actually a beginning stage form when the process of a Preliminary Information Form is turned in to propose a nomination. I am sorting through the emails attached to Mr. Eric Griffiths to determine if there is an email of agreement to the nomination, it looks like there was an attachment at one time, but it is not there on my line-up. I will check with Marc Wagner and see if we can use this if you would like to send it again, or if we do need a new final letter or direct email from you. I hope this makes things clearer and I am sorry for the confusion. Thank you, Jean

Jean McRae  
Register Program Specialist/Historic Preservationist Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221 804-367-2323, ext. 102  
jean.mcrae@dhv.virginia.gov

----- Message from "Caballero, Laura M. CPT \ (VA\)"  
<laura.caballero@VA.NGB.ARMY.MIL> on Wed, 4 May 2005 17:43:32 -0400 -----

To: "Parson, David B NAO" <David.B.Parson@nao02.usace.army.mil>

cc: "Inge, Thomas B. \ (VA\)" <tom.inge@va.ngb.army.mil>, "Fisher, Geoffrey B. \ (VA\)" <geoff.fisher@va.ngb.army.mil>, "Eric Griffiths" <EGriffitts@versar.com>, <Simone.Moffett@parsons.com>

Subje FW: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing  
ct:

Mr. Parson,

Please accept this e-mail as official concurrence from the Virginia Army National Guard/Department of Military Affairs on the nomination of Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation (SMR) to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. The historic district includes all of SMR. SMR is already on the State Historic Register.

Thank you for expediting USACE concurrence on this nomination.

Respectfully,

CPT Laura Caballero  
VaARNG Cultural Resources Manager.  
(434) 298-6445

-----Original Message-----

From: Fisher, Geoffrey B. (VA)  
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2005 10:19 AM  
To: Inge, Thomas B. (VA); Caballero, Laura M. CPT (VA)  
Subject: FW: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

Geoffrey B. Fisher  
(434) 298-6437  
DSN 438-6437

-----Original Message-----

From: Parson, David B NAO [mailto:David.B.Parson@nao02.usace.army.mil]  
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2005 9:05 AM  
To: geoff.fisher@va.ngb.army.mil; jeff.allen@va.ngb.army.mil  
Subject: RE: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

Here is the attachment.



From: Parson, David B NAO  
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2005 9:03 AM  
To: geoff.fisher@va.ngb.army.mil; jeff.allen@va.ngb.army.mil  
Subject: FW: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing We have been asked to complete and sign the attached form nominating our 27 acre Rifle range at Camp Pendleton for the National Register of Historic Places. It is our understanding that the Guard has already agreed to the nomination of the state portion of Camp Pendleton. As the users of the 27 acre parcel does the guard have objections to the nomination?

From: Haluska, Helene W NAO  
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2005 8:53 AM  
To: Parson, David B NAO  
Cc: Horton, Dillard  
Subject: RE: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing Originally, when the nomination was prepared, the preparer apparently didn't realize that part of the property being nominated was Federal. Upon further examination, this changed when the property boundaries were examined more closely. In order for the nomination to have gotten this far, both the state and Federal property would be considered eligible for listing on the Register. That fact in and of itself gives our property the same status under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as it would have if it were formally placed on the National Register. In fact, technically, Section 110 of the NHPA obligates Federal agencies to evaluate all their holdings and nominate eligible properties to the Register, although compliance with this is rather sketchy with some agencies.

Basically, since the Federal property is already eligible for the Register, it already has the same restrictions on it that it would have with a formal nomination and placement on the Register. Nothing will really change with this nomination. Failure to go along would technically put us in violation of Section 110.

I can discuss this further if you wish.

From: Parson, David B NAO  
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2005 8:23 AM  
To: Haluska, Helene W NAO  
Cc: Horton, Dillard H NAO  
Subject: RE: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

I just took another look at the form. I thought they want us to sign the form stating we are adjacent property owners, that we are aware of the nomination of the state portion of Camp Pendleton and that we had no objections to the nomination. What I am reading now is they want us to agree to the nomination of our property. Is that your understanding and do we want to place that type of restriction on our property? That type of restriction could be costly if the property is ever needed for development or is declared excess and sold.

Is there a requirement for us to go along with placing the Federal property on the register?

From: Haluska, Helene W NAO  
Sent: Wednesday, April 27, 2005 1:40 PM  
To: Parson, David B NAO  
Subject: RE: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing Does the Corps own Camp Pendleton? If so, then we would list us as the owner and have the Colonel sign. If not, I'm guessing that whoever is the commander of the Federal part of Camp Pendleton should be listed as the owner and sign the form. (I'm not really up on this property stuff.)

From: Parson, David B NAO  
Sent: Wednesday, April 27, 2005 11:27 AM

To: Haluska, Helene W NAO  
Subject: FW: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing  
Importance: High

Please look at the attached and advise this office as to how to proceed.

From: Griffiths, Eric F [mailto:Eric.Griffitts@parsons.com]  
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2005 11:25 AM  
To: Parson, David B NAO  
Subject: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

Mr. Parson,

Attached is the Owner of Record form that I talked with you about earlier today. Basically we just need the USACE to complete to top where it ask for property owner name and address. If you could also provide a specific person as a contact person, that would be great. Don't worry about the parts that ask for owner lists and labels. Those have been submitted.

Also we need someone from the USACE to sign the bottom, which basically is an acknowledgement that the Norfolk USACE is aware that it owns property and is aware of the Camp Pendleton National Register nomination. If you or someone with more authority can sign a hard copy of the document and then mail it back to me that would be great. My contact information is:

Eric Griffiths  
Parsons  
10521 Rosehaven Street  
Fairfax, Virginia 22030  
Phone: (703) 591-7575  
Fax: (703) 591-1305

If you have any question, please call me at the above referenced number.

Thank you,

Eric Griffiths

<<OwnerofRecordFormcoe-NationalRegister2.doc>> (See attached file:  
OwnerofRecordFormcoe-NationalRegister2.doc)

**Jean McRae**

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**From:** Parson, David B NAO [David.B.Parson@nao02.usace.army.mil]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 02, 2005 9:19 AM  
**To:** Jean McRae  
**Subject:** RE: Camp Pendleton sign-off

Please find attached the concurrence from the the Virginia National Guard the user of the Camp Pendleton. The Corps of Engineers is holder of this property for use by the Guard and given they concur and the Navy, the adjoining Federal Property owner, has no objection we hereby concur with the nomination.

---

**From:** Jean McRae [mailto:Jean.McRae@dhr.virginia.gov]  
**Sent:** Monday, July 25, 2005 9:32 AM  
**To:** Parson, David B NAO; laura.caballero@VA.NGB.ARMY.MIL; Haluska, Helene W NAO  
**Cc:** Simone.Moffett@parsons.com; Eric Griffiths; Marc Wagner  
**Subject:** Camp Pendleton sign-off

Dear Mr. Parson

I work with Marc Wagner in the register program for the Department of Historic Resources, and am hoping to respond to your emails regarding the "Owner of Record" form. I certainly understand your concern in signing this form and actually this is not what we need to finalize the nomination of Camp Pendleton. What we need is a letter or email stating that the Corps agrees with the nomination, or statement of refusal to comment on the nomination. Basically, the National Park Service needs verification that you folks have seen the nomination and do not object to its listing on the National Register. The "Owner of Record" form is actually a beginning stage form when the process of a Preliminary Information Form is turned in to propose a nomination. I am sorting through the emails attached to Mr. Eric Griffiths to determine if there is an email of agreement to the nomination, it looks like there was an attachment at one time, but it is not there on my line-up. I will check with Marc Wagner and see if we can use this if you would like to send it again, or if we do need a new final letter or direct email from you. I hope this makes things clearer and I am sorry for the confusion. Thank you, Jean

Jean McRae  
Register Program Specialist/Historic Preservationist  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221  
804-367-2323, ext. 102  
[jean.mcrae@dhr.virginia.gov](mailto:jean.mcrae@dhr.virginia.gov)

## Jean McRae

---

**From:** Caballero, Laura M. CPT (VA) [laura.caballero@VA.NGB.ARMY.MIL]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 27, 2005 7:28 AM  
**To:** 'Eric Griffiths'; Jean McRae  
**Cc:** Caballero, Laura M. CPT (VA); Simone Moffett  
**Subject:** RE: RE: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

Thanks Eric. Sorry the USACE is having a hard time with this. -Laura

-----Original Message-----

From: Eric Griffiths [mailto:EGriffitts@versar.com]  
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 8:05 AM  
To: Jean.McRae@dhr.virginia.gov  
Cc: laura.caballero@VA.NGB.ARMY.MIL; Simone Moffett  
Subject: Fwd: RE: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

Jean,

I received this email with the USACE, Norfolk District about the Camp Pendleton SMR nomination. They still refuse to sign the Record of Ownership form. Can you please work with them and come to some sort of agreement with them on this. I've done all that I can to help the process, but can't find a way to cut through the red tape.

Eric Griffiths  
Senior Architectural Historian  
Cultural Resources Division  
Versar, Inc.  
6850 Versar Center  
Springfield, Virginia 22151  
703 642-6762  
EGriffitts@versar.com

>>> "Haluska, Helene W NAO" <Helene.W.Haluska@nao02.usace.army.mil> 07/22/05 11:40AM >>>  
Actually, I think we are also owner of part of the property being nominated as well as adjacent property. We just need to be listed as a property owner.

---

From: Parson, David B NAO  
Sent: Friday, July 22, 2005 11:27 AM  
To: 'Griffitts, Eric F'  
Cc: Haluska, Helene W NAO  
Subject: FW: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

8/9/2005



After talking with you earlier this week I again consulted with our in house historical property expert, Ms. Helene Haluska and she agrees that we should not sign the Owner of Record form where it appears to certify that we have consulted records. This form appears to have been formatted for use in making the nomination which has been done and is not being done by us. From the form, it appears the party making the nomination would list us as adjacent property owners and give our address and provide a label, but we would not be the one to sign this form. We are in favor of the nomination, the Guard who uses our property for training is in agreement of the nomination as you can see below and the Navy who also has an interest in the use of the property is in favor of the nomination, but we are not comfortable in signing the subject form.

---

From: Caballero, Laura M. CPT (VA) [<mailto:laura.caballero@VA.NGB.ARMY.MIL>]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 04, 2005 5:44 PM  
To: Parson, David B NAO  
Cc: Inge, Thomas B. (VA); Fisher, Geoffrey B. (VA); Eric Griffiths; Simone Moffett (Simone.Moffett@parsons.com)  
Subject: FW: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

Mr. Parson,

Please accept this e-mail as official concurrence from the Virginia Army National Guard/Department of Military Affairs on the nomination of Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation (SMR) to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. The historic district includes all of SMR. SMR is already on the State Historic Register.

Thank you for expediting USACE concurrence on this nomination.

Respectfully,

CPT Laura Caballero

VaARNG Cultural Resources Manager.

(434) 298-6445

8/9/2005

-----Original Message-----

From: Fisher, Geoffrey B. (VA)  
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2005 10:19 AM  
To: Inge, Thomas B. (VA); Caballero, Laura M. CPT (VA)  
Subject: FW: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

Geoffrey B. Fisher

(434) 298-6437

DSN 438-6437

-----Original Message-----

From: Parson, David B NAO [<mailto:David.B.Parson@nao02.usace.army.mil>]  
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2005 9:05 AM  
To: [geoff.fisher@va.ngb.army.mil](mailto:geoff.fisher@va.ngb.army.mil); [jeff.allen@va.ngb.army.mil](mailto:jeff.allen@va.ngb.army.mil)  
Subject: RE: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

Here is the attachment.

---

From: Parson, David B NAO  
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2005 9:03 AM  
To: [geoff.fisher@va.ngb.army.mil](mailto:geoff.fisher@va.ngb.army.mil); [jeff.allen@va.ngb.army.mil](mailto:jeff.allen@va.ngb.army.mil)  
Subject: FW: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

We have been asked to complete and sign the attached form nominating our 27 acre Rifle range at Camp Pendleton for the National Register of Historic Places. It is our understanding that the Guard has already agreed to the nomination of the state portion of Camp Pendleton. As the users of the 27 acre parcel does the guard have objections to the nomination?

From: Haluska, Helene W NAO  
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2005 8:53 AM  
To: Parson, David B NAO  
Cc: Horton, Dillard  
Subject: RE: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

Originally, when the nomination was prepared, the preparer apparently didn't realize that part of the property being nominated was Federal. Upon further examination, this changed when the property boundaries were examined more closely. In order for the nomination to have gotten this far, both the state and Federal property would be considered eligible for listing on the Register. That fact in and of itself gives our property the same status under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as it would have if it were formally placed on the National Register. In fact, technically, Section 110 of the NHPA obligates Federal agencies to evaluate all their holdings and nominate eligible properties to the Register, although compliance with this is rather sketchy with some agencies.

Basically, since the Federal property is already eligible for the Register, it already has the same restrictions on it that it would have with a formal nomination and placement on the Register. Nothing will really change with this nomination. Failure to go along would technically put us in violation of Section 110.

I can discuss this further if you wish.

---

From: Parson, David B NAO  
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2005 8:23 AM  
To: Haluska, Helene W NAO  
Cc: Horton, Dillard H NAO  
Subject: RE: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

I just took another look at the form. I thought they want us to sign the form stating we are adjacent property owners, that we are aware of the nomination of the state portion of Camp Pendleton and that we had no objections to the nomination. What I am reading now is they want us to agree to the nomination of our property. Is that your understanding and do we want to place that type of restriction on our property? That type of restriction could be costly if the property is ever needed for development or is declared excess and sold.

8/9/2005

Is there a requirement for us to go along with placing the Federal property on the register?

---

From: Haluska, Helene W NAO  
Sent: Wednesday, April 27, 2005 1:40 PM  
To: Parson, David B NAO  
Subject: RE: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

Does the Corps own Camp Pendleton? If so, then we would list us as the owner and have the Colonel sign. If not, I'm guessing that whoever is the commander of the Federal part of Camp Pendleton should be listed as the owner and sign the form. (I'm not really up on this property stuff.)

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From: Parson, David B NAO  
Sent: Wednesday, April 27, 2005 11:27 AM  
To: Haluska, Helene W NAO  
Subject: FW: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing  
Importance: High

Please look at the attached and advise this office as to how to proceed.

---

From: Griffiths, Eric F [<mailto:Eric.Griffitts@parsons.com>]  
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2005 11:25 AM  
To: Parson, David B NAO  
Subject: Camp Pendleton National Register of Historic Places listing

Mr. Parson,

Attached is the Owner of Record form that I talked with you about earlier today. Basically we just need the USACE to complete to top where it ask for property owner name and address. If you could also provide a specific person as a contact person, that would be great. Don't worry about the parts that ask for owner lists and labels. Those have been submitted. Also we need someone from the USACE to sign the bottom, which basically is an acknowledgement that the Norfolk USACE is aware that it owns property and is

8/9/2005



aware of the Camp Pendleton National Register nomination. If you or someone with more authority can sign a hard copy of the document and then mail it back to me that would be great. My contact information is:

Eric Griffitts  
Parsons  
10521 Rosehaven Street  
Fairfax, Virginia 22030  
Phone: (703) 591-7575  
Fax: (703) 591-1305

If you have any question, please call me at the above referenced number.

Thank you,

Eric Griffitts

<<OwnerofRecordFormcoe-NationalRegister2.doc>>

**Jean McRae**

---

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8/9/2005

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Eric Griffitts  
Parsons  
10521 Rosehaven Street  
Fairfax, Virginia 22030  
Phone: (703) 591-7575  
Fax: (703) 591-1305

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Thank you,

Eric Griffitts

<<OwnerofRecordFormcoe-NationalRegister2.doc>>





# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

W. Tayloe Murphy, Jr.  
Secretary of Natural Resources

**Department of Historic Resources**  
2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick  
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323  
Fax: (804) 367-2391  
TDD: (804) 367-2386  
[www.dhr.virginia.gov](http://www.dhr.virginia.gov)

August 17, 2005

AUG 18 2005

Ms. Jan Matthews, Associate Director  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W.  
Washington D.C. 20005

**RE: Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation Historic District, City of Virginia Beach  
(resubmission)**

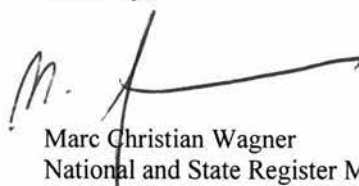
Dear Ms. Matthews:

The enclosed nomination, referenced above, is being resubmitted for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination has been considered, and approved, by the State Review Board and the SHPO has recommended it for listing. If any letters of comment or objection were sent in, they are copied at the end of the nomination.

The nomination was returned for proof of notification of Federal Ownership on a portion of the resource. Concurrence to continue with registration at the National level has come from the Virginia Army National Guard/Department of Military Affairs via emails sent back and forth with the consultant and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Copies of these emails are included at the end of the nomination along with the original comment letter copies.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. My direct phone line is 804-367-2323 at extension 115.

Sincerely,



Marc Christian Wagner  
National and State Register Manager

## Enclosures

Administrative Services  
10 Courthouse Avenue  
Petersburg, VA 23803  
Tel: (804) 863-1624  
Fax: (804) 862-6196

Capital Region Office  
2801 Kensington Ave.  
Richmond, VA 23221  
Tel: (804) 367-2323  
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Tidewater Region Office  
14415 Old Courthouse Way, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Newport News, VA 23608  
Tel: (757) 886-2807  
Fax: (757) 886-2808

Roanoke Region Office  
1030 Penmar Ave., SE  
Roanoke, VA 24013  
Tel: (540) 857-7585  
Fax: (540) 857-7588

Winchester Region Office  
107 N. Kent Street, Suite 203  
Winchester, VA 22601  
Tel: (540) 722-3427  
Fax: (540) 722-7535



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

Julie V. Langan
Acting Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dhr.virginia.gov

December 18, 2013

Mr. Paul Loether
Chief, National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Programs
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20005

RE: Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation Historic District 2013 Update, City of Virginia Beach, Virginia

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed nomination update, referenced above, is being submitted for your review. The Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005. The nomination update includes additional documentation of the historic district, a revised inventory of contributing and non-contributing resources, analysis and significance of landscape features within the district, an updated verbal boundary description, and a set of 9 figures showing the facility's evolution. An updated sketch map and photo key, photographs of resources, and a photo CD also are enclosed herein.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. My direct phone line is 804-482-6439.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signature of Lena Sweeten McDonald]

Lena Sweeten McDonald
National/State Register Historian

Enclosures

Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Ave.
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 862-6416
Fax: (804) 862-6196

Capital Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Tidewater Region Office
14415 Old Courthouse Way
2nd Floor
Newport News, VA 23608
Tel: (757) 886-2807
Fax: (757) 886-2808

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5396
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
P.O. Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7030
Fax: (540) 868-7033