

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 7/02/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/18/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 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.

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Name of Property

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n/a

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2013 Update Prepared By

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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.

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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	Total

(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,

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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 1st Street to 9th 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

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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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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 1st Street through 7th 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 5th and 6th streets, and 3rd and 4th 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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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.¹

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.²

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.³

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.⁴

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.⁵

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.⁶

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.⁷

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.⁸

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.⁹

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.¹⁰

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.¹¹

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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DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/ Type	Comments
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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DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/ Type	Comments
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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DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/ Type	Comments
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 rd 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 6th and 7th 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.¹²

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.

9. Bibliography

(add)

1 16" Military History Attachment

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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 203rd 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

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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 203rd RED HORSE Squadron), north elevation

Image: VA_Virginia Beach City_Camp Pendleton SMR Historic District_0019.tif

Endnotes

¹ 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.

² *Ibid.*, 33.

³ *Ibid.*, 33-34.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 35.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 41.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 35.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 35, 39.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 39.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 305.

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n/a

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¹² 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**

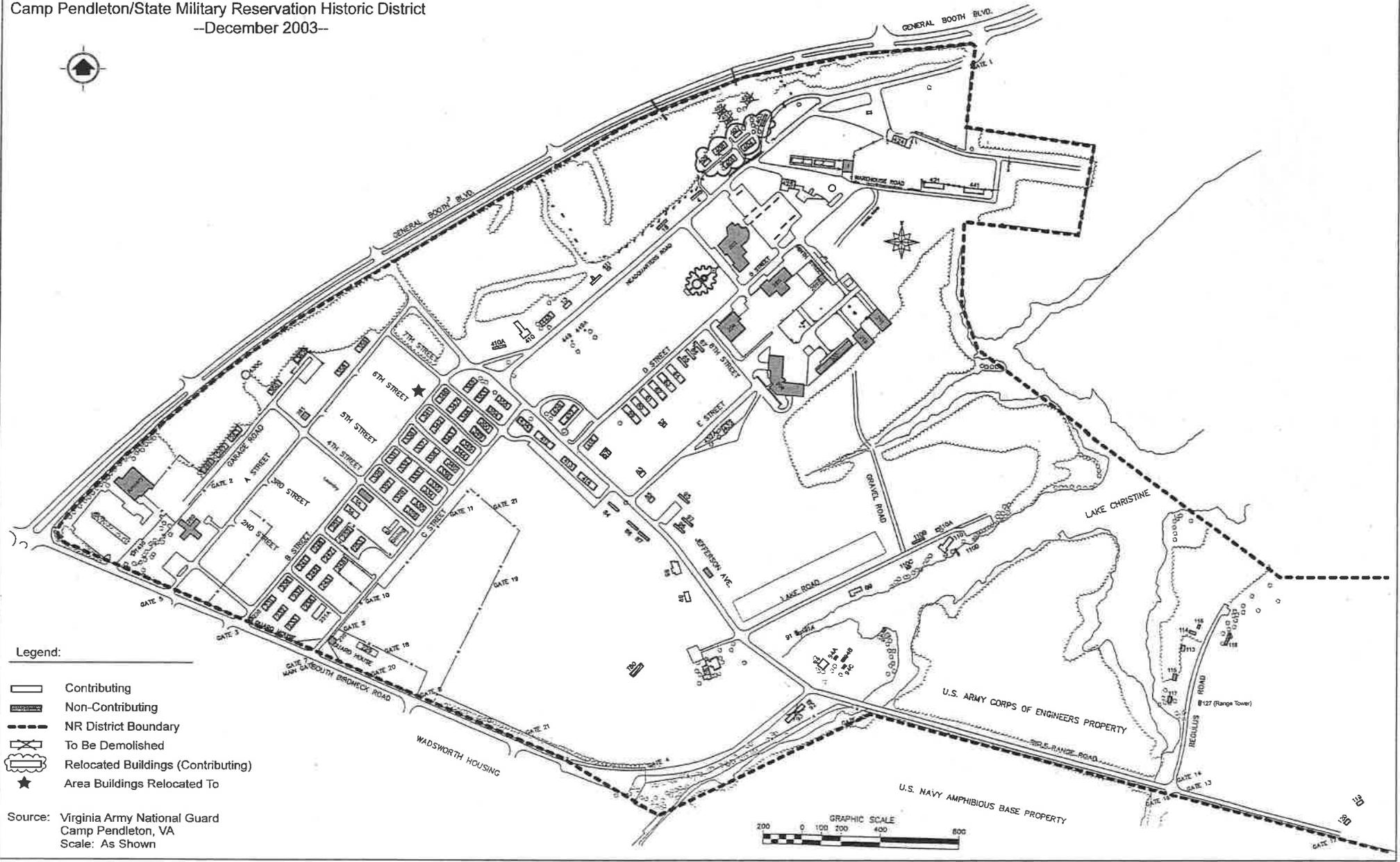
**CAMP PENDLETON/STATE MILITARY RESERVATION HISTORIC DISTRICT,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA**

Section number Map Page 2

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--

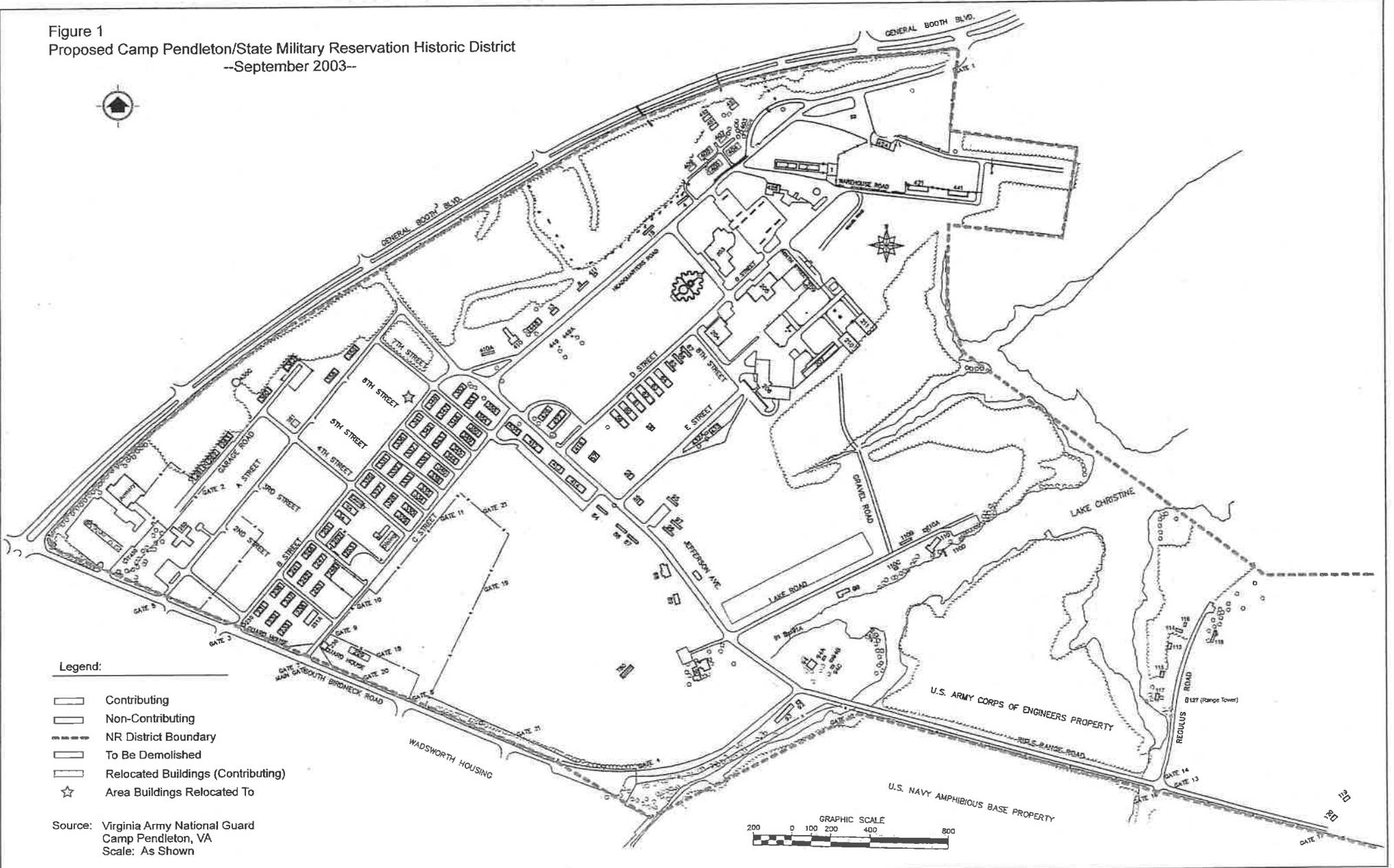


- Legend:
- Contributing
 - Non-Contributing
 - NR District Boundary
 - To Be Demolished
 - Relocated Buildings (Contributing)
 - Area Buildings Relocated To

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



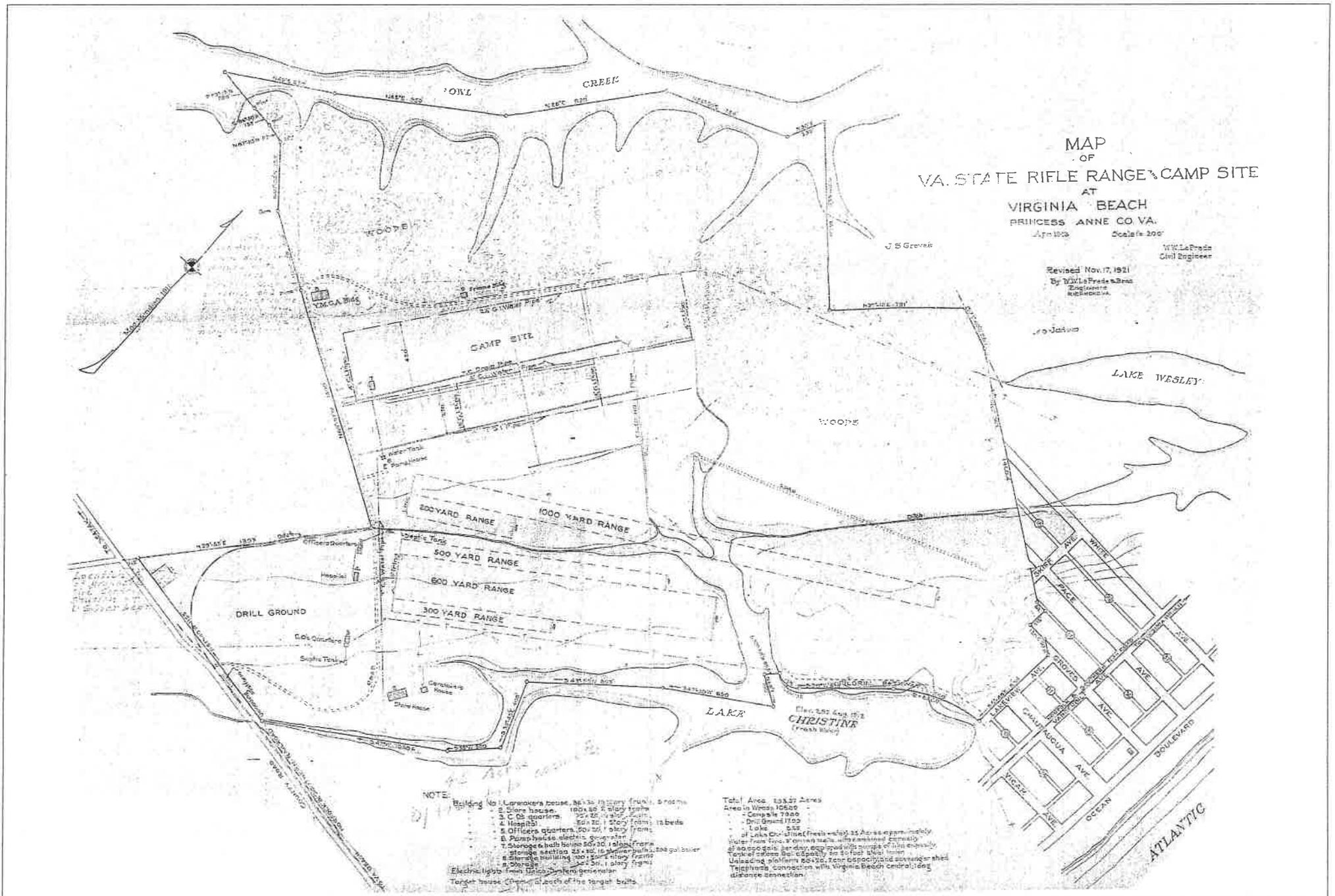


Figure 2: W.W. LaPrade, Map of VA. State Rifle Range and Camp Site at Virginia Beach, Princess Anne County, VA. April 1913, Revised November 1921.

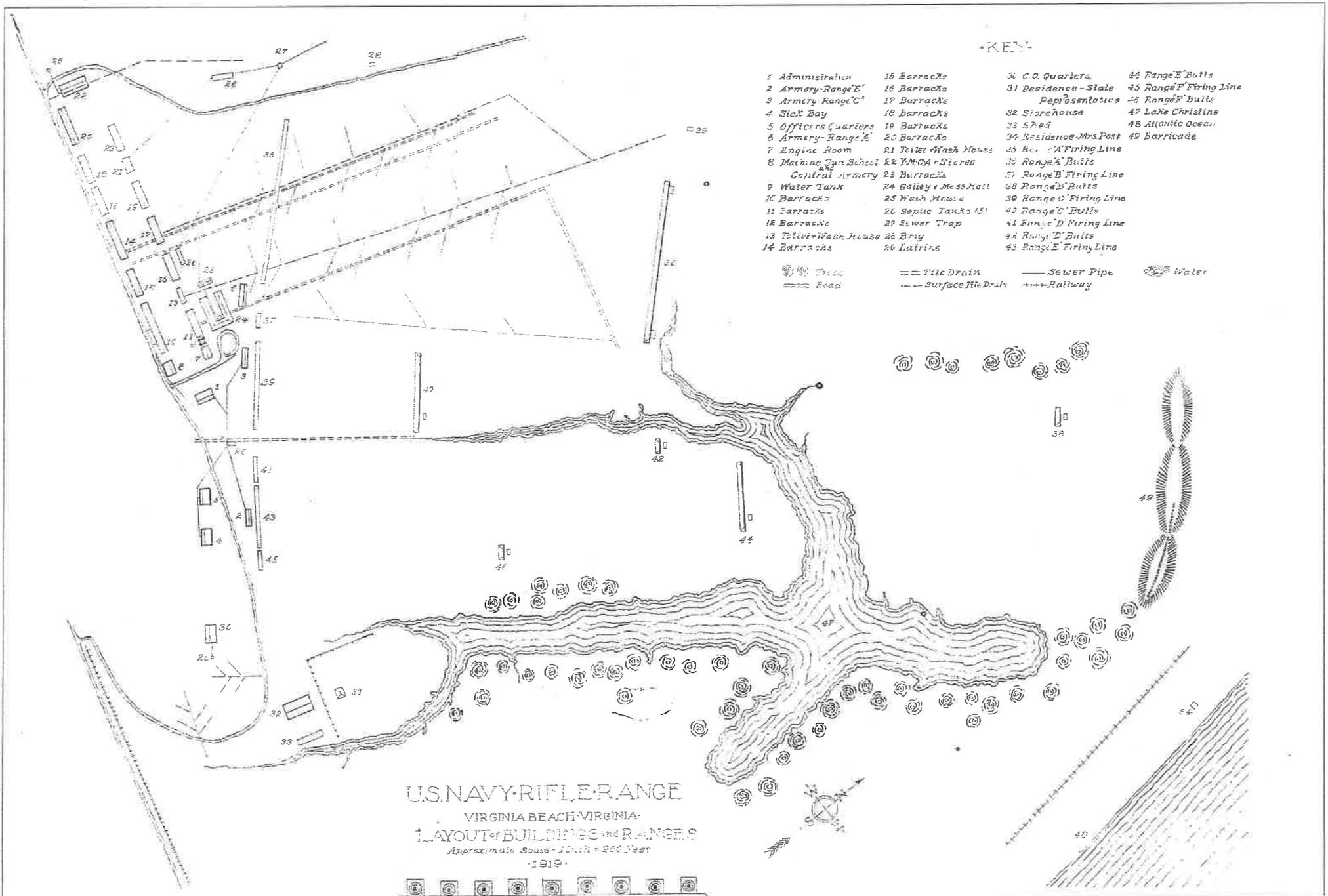
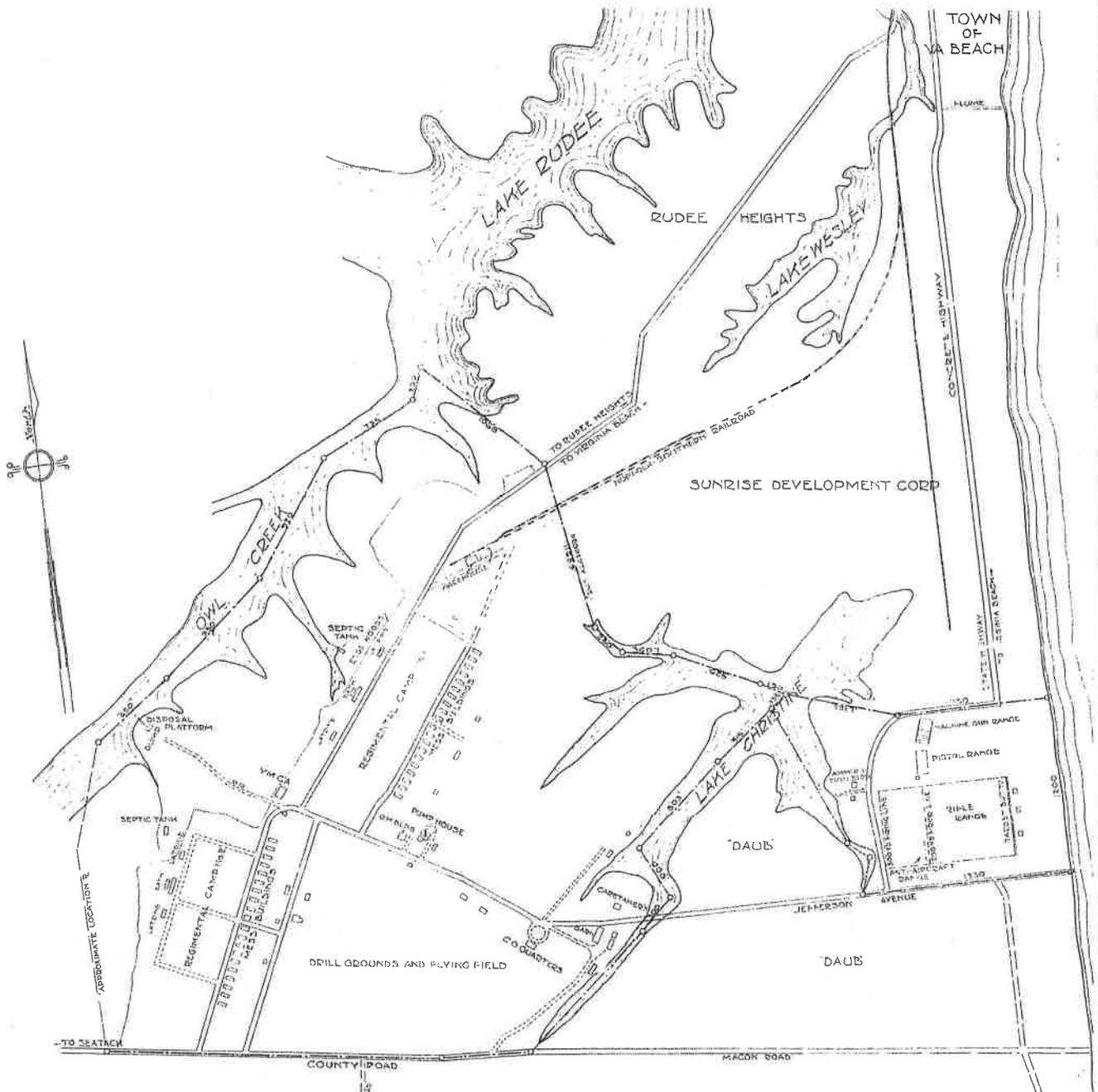


Figure 3: U.S. Navy Rifle Range, Virginia Beach, VA-Layout of Buildings and Ranges, 1919.

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 PRADÉ & BROS
CIVIL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
RICHMOND, VA
AREA OF RESERVATION - 360.57 ACRES

FILE 1036

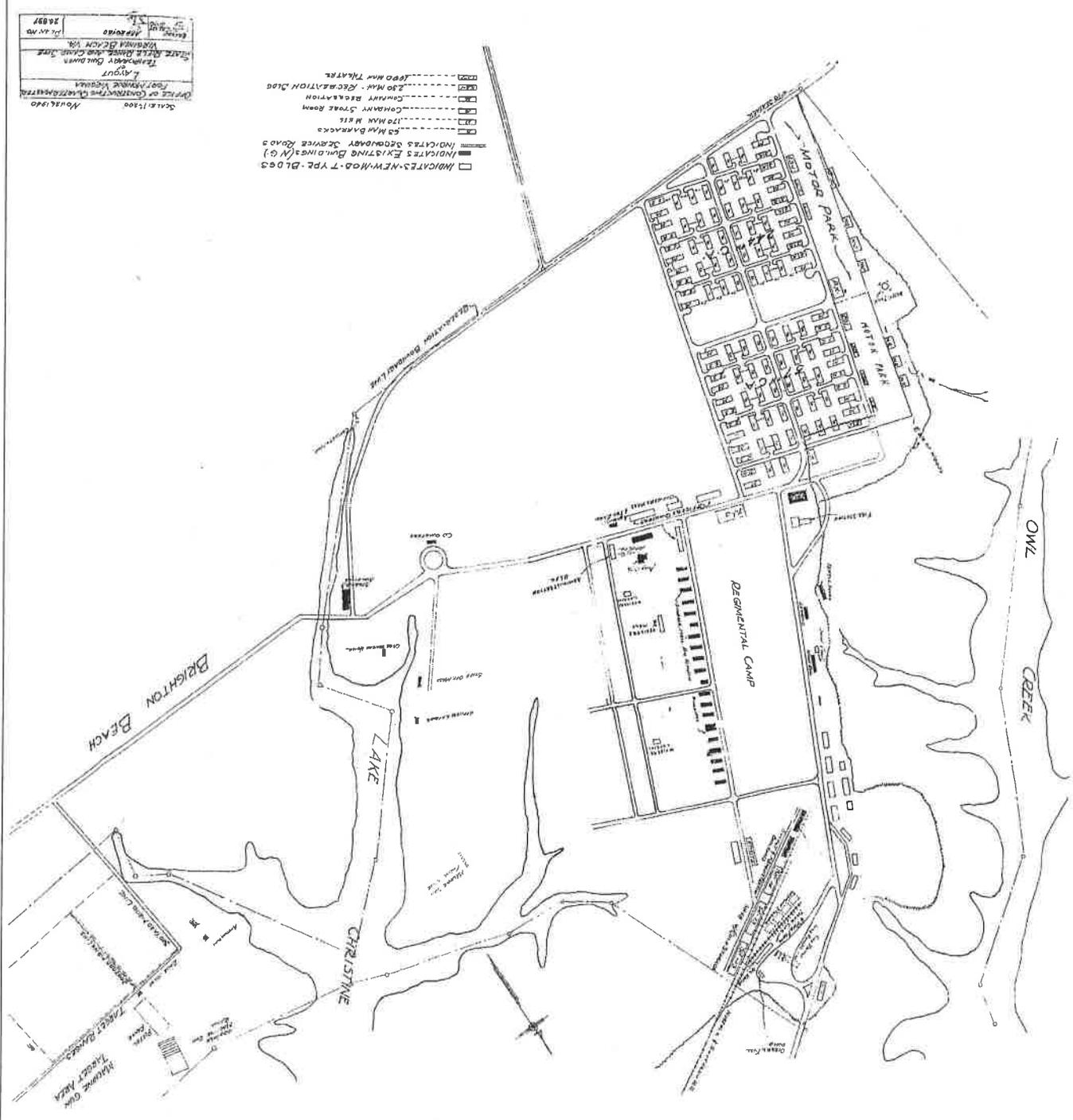


Figure 5: Office of Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Virginia, Layout of Temporary Buildings State Rifle Range and Camp Site, 1940.

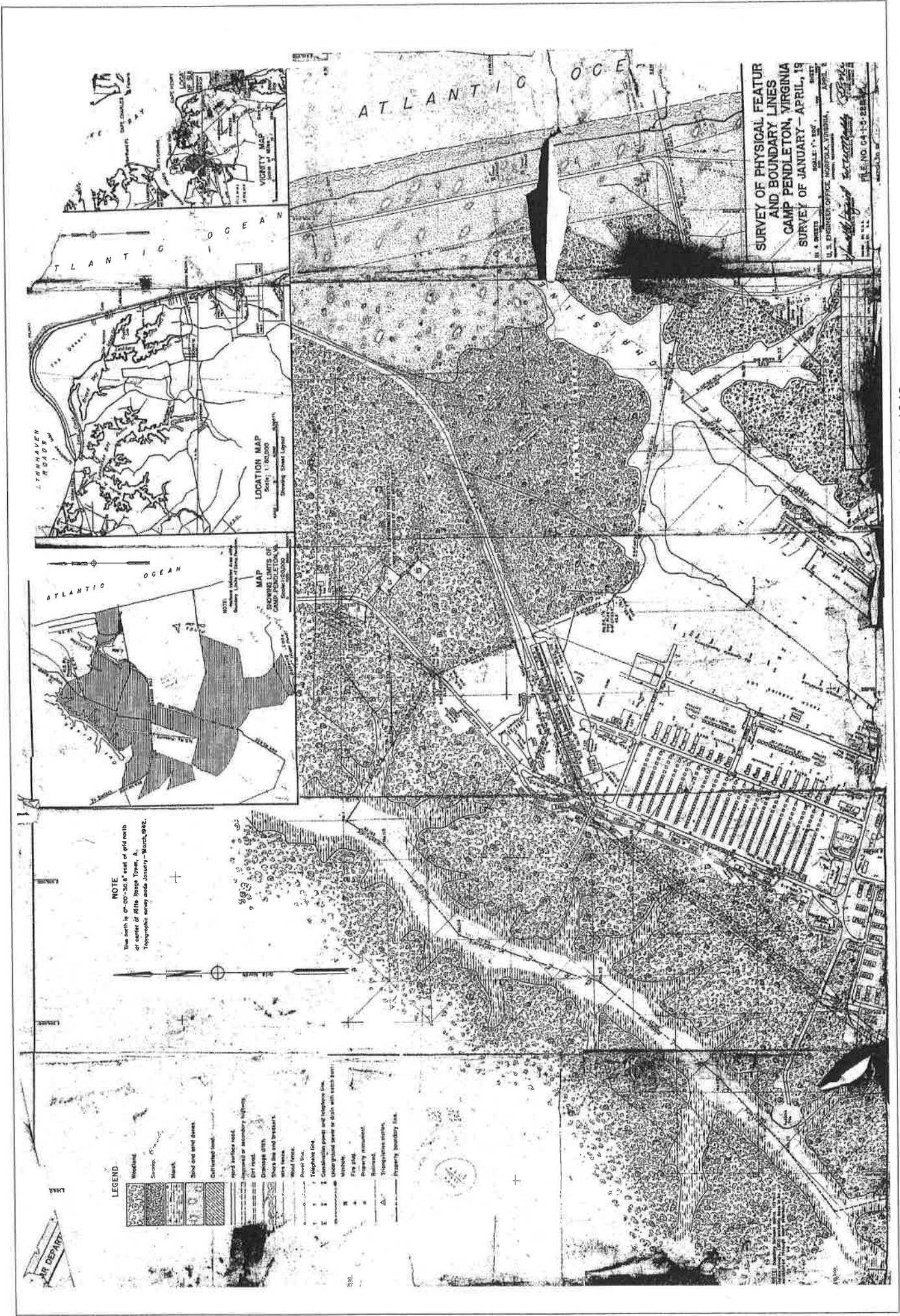


Figure 7: U.S. Engineer Office, Norfolk, Virginia, Survey of Physical Features and Boundary Lines, Camp Pendleton, Virginia, 1942.

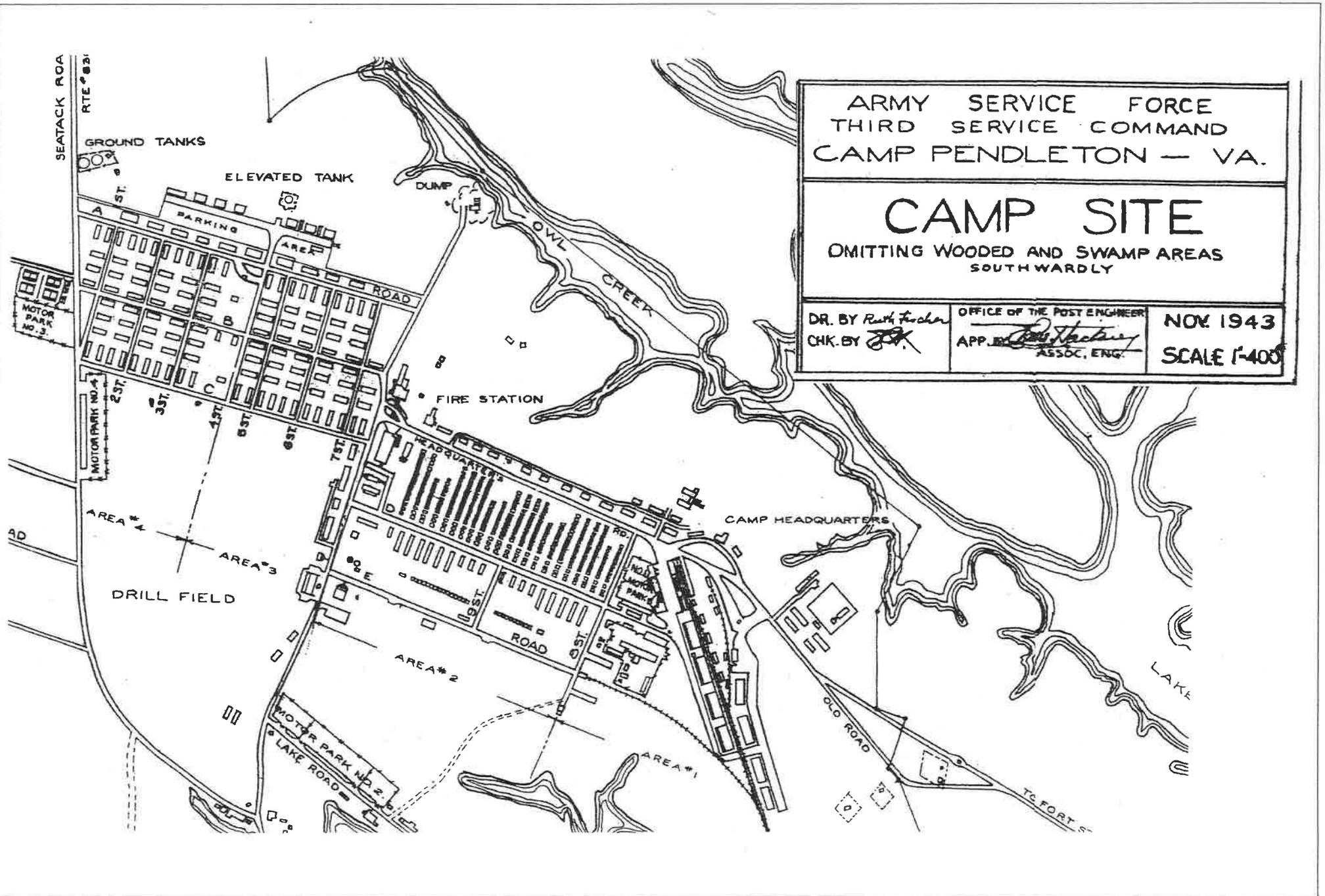


Figure 8: Office of the Post Engineer, Map of Camp Site Omitting Wooded and Swamp Areas, 1943.

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'

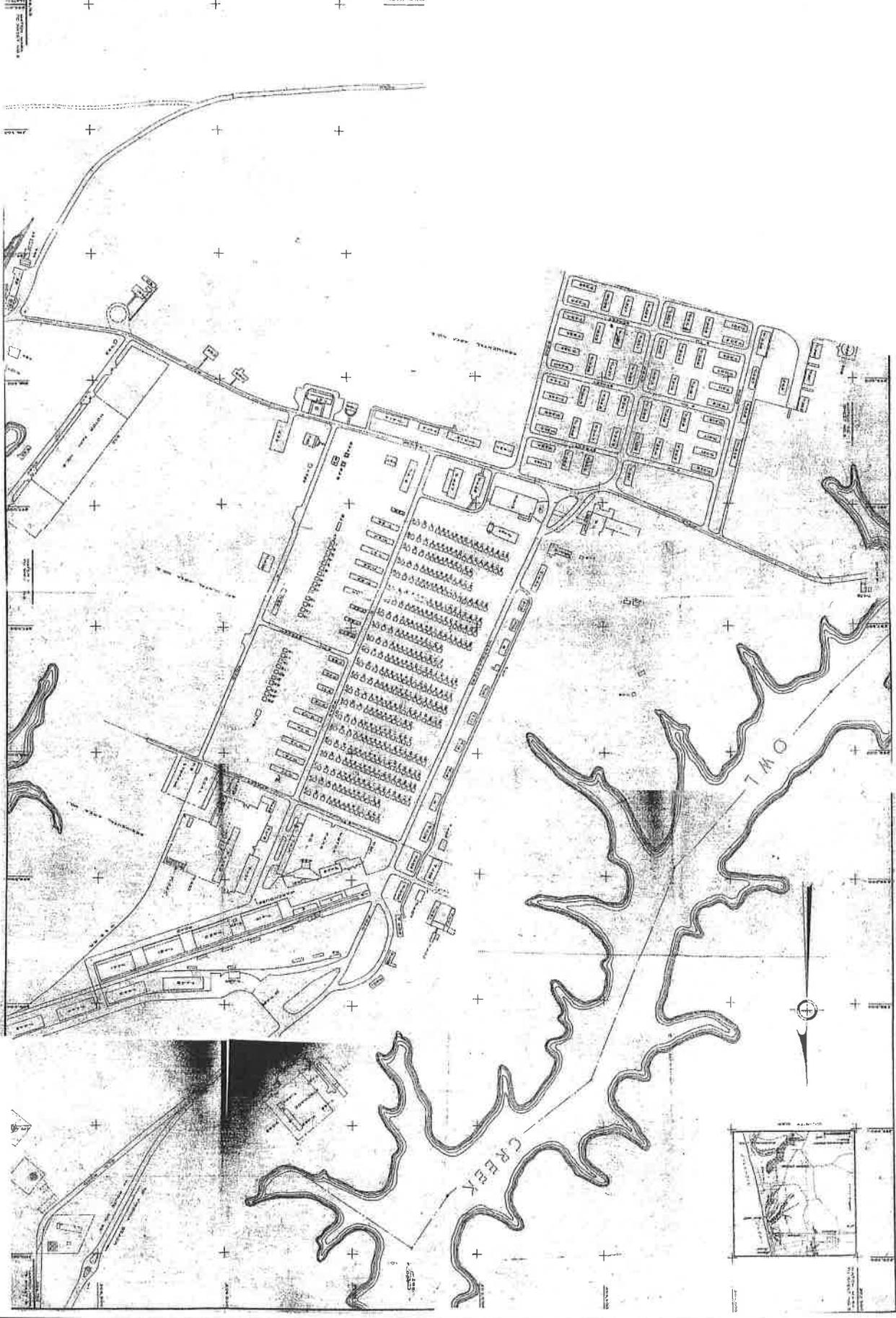


Figure 9: Office of the Post Engineer, Map of Camp Site Showing Location and Designation of Buildings, Roads, Fences, Etc. ca. 1943.

Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation Historic District Virginia Beach, Virginia

