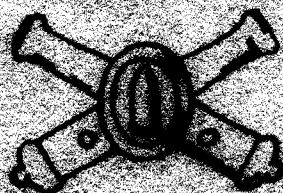


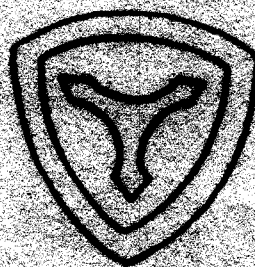
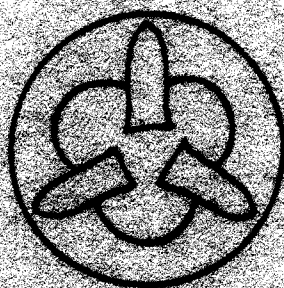
**CDSG Conference Schedule  
Saturday, 21 October 2000**

**State Military Reservation (Camp Pendleton)**

**StBabs2000**



**ChesBay**

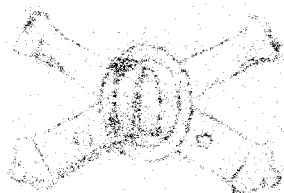


**Hosted by: Virginia Army National Guard, SMR  
The Old Coast Guard Station, Virginia Beach**

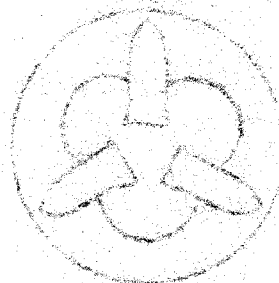
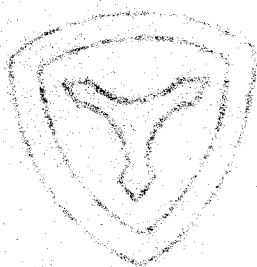
Conference Schedule  
Saturday, 21 October 2006

State Military Reservation (Camp Pendleton)

2006-2007



(Insert)



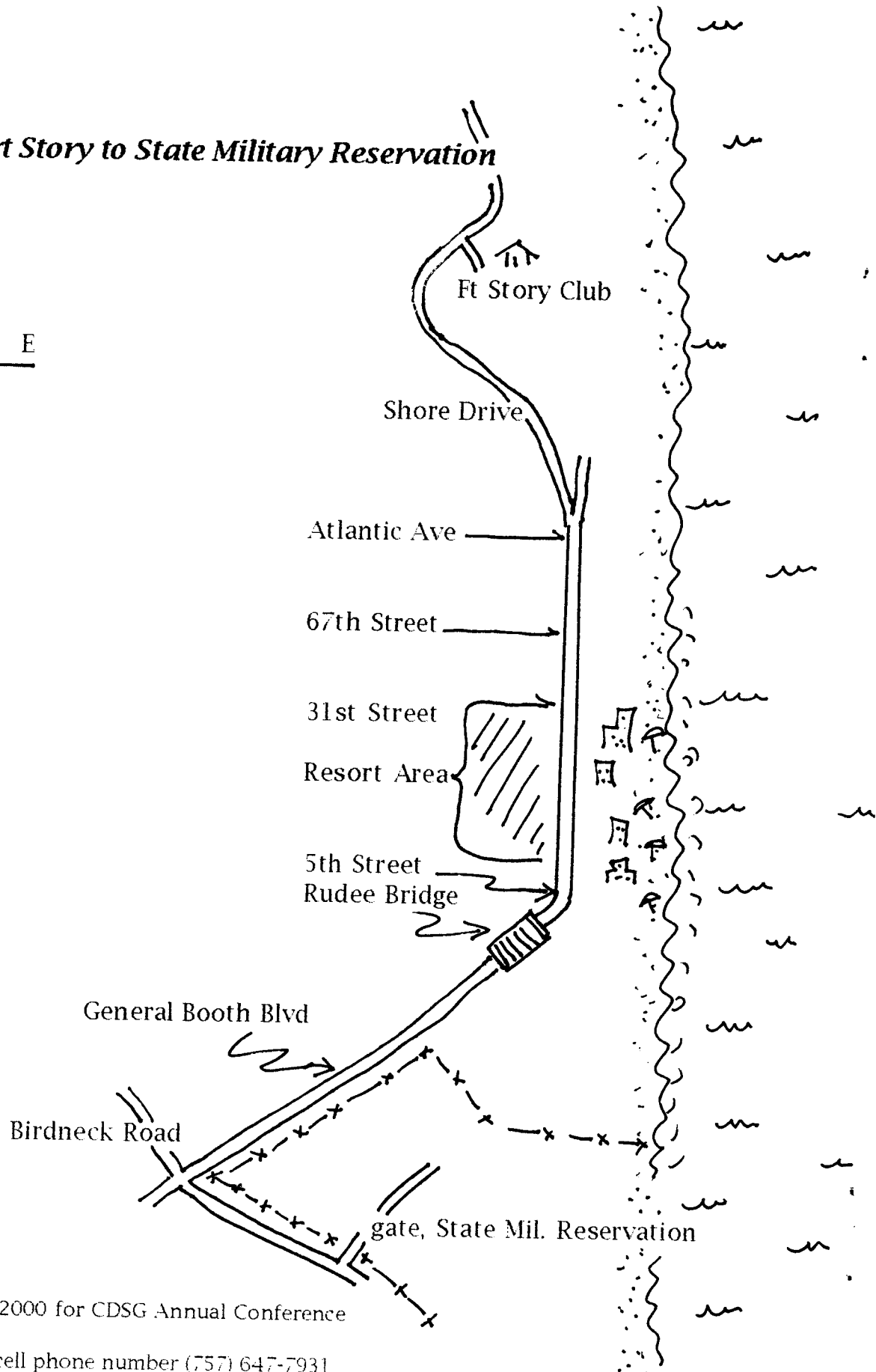
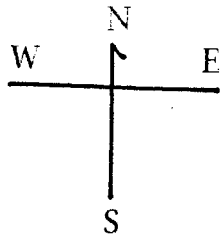
Hosted by Virginia Army National Guard, 2nd  
The Old Coast Guard Station, Virginia Beach

driving to State Military Reservation(Camp Pendleton)  
\*total driving time 24 minutes. distance 10.5 miles.\*

- depart Fort Story Club. turn right and exit post from west gate.
- turn left on Route 60 ( Shore Drive)
- Shore Drive becomes Atlantic Avenue at 83rd Street. ( former site of SCR 296-A tower on right)
- driving south on Atlantic Avenue past 72d Street (former site of Emerson fire control towers on right)
- driving south to light at 67th Street ( site of single remaining fire control tower at Parcel "C") property owned by US Navy. **We will visit this site.**
- driving south past 48th Street ( former site of 2 searchlight platforms on right)
- driving south past 46th Street ( former site of Hollies fire control towers)
- continue south past Cavalier Hotel. continue on Pacific Avenue into Resort area of Virginia Beach.
- when reach light and bridge at 5th Street/Winston Salem Road cross bridge over Rudee Inlet. Pacific Avenue becomes General Booth Blvd..
- The State Military Reservation will be on your left. That gate (Headquarters Road) is closed to daily traffic. Three fire control towers were in this area. The Marine Science Museum is on your right.
- continue to light at South Birdneck Road and turn left.
- gate to State Military Reservation 2 blocks on your left.
- turn left thru gate onto C Street
- Go straight on C Street past Military Sealift Command, Atlantic to one block before 7th Street. turn left.
- We will be visiting a chapel, barracks( Building 347), supply/admin (Building 350) in the 300 area which have been kept in original condition.
- to go to the beach turn right on Jefferson Avenue for 7/10 mile.
- on left is rifle range. beach on right where coast artillery training conducted.
- return to Ft. Story and enter post by West Gate. Park at Fort Story Club lot. **Our tour of Fort Story will start here.**

Please obey all posted speed limits while you are a visitor on the State Military Reservation

## *Fort Story to State Military Reservation*



prepared September 2000 for CDSG Annual Conference

contact F.L. Tyler at cell phone number (757) 647-7931

### *The Camp Pendleton Story*

The State Military Reservation (SMR) was formed in 1908 when the General Assembly of Virginia authorized \$15,000 for the purchase of land for the training of Virginia troops. Located on the oceanfront to the south of the newly-formed Town of Virginia Beach, the post started to grow slowly.

In 1912 the reservation was established as a rifle range for state troops. In 1920 the post was named for the current state governor. Camp Trinkle during the period 1922-1926, Camp Byrd from 1926-1930, Camp Pollard from 1930-1934, Camp Perry from 1934-1938 and Camp Price from 1938 to 1942 for Governor James H. Price.

In August of 1940 the US Army took over the State Rifle Range for the training of mobile coast artillery units. In September the 213th Coast Artillery Regiment (Antiaircraft) from the Pennsylvania National Guard and the 244th Coast Artillery Regiment (155mm Gun) of the New York National Guard were inducted into Federal service while in training. The post was renamed in honor of Confederate Army Major General William Nelson Pendleton, Chief of Artillery for the Army of Northern Virginia.

Construction of the standard series barracks were begun to accommodate the two regiments. As soon as additional troop accommodations were completed the 57th and 74th Coast Artillery regiments were transferred from Fort Monroe. That post was small and could not accommodate the training requirements of the mobile regiments. The 57th Coast Artillery, moved in February 1941 replacing the 213th Coast Artillery which was transferred to Camp Stewart, Georgia. The 74th Coast Artillery, an antiaircraft regiment, moved into their new barracks during the summer of 1941.

The first report of the attack on Pearl Harbor were received at Fort Monroe at 1515 hours. The alert batteries at Fort Story were warned to take all precautions and all over Hampton Roads soldiers, sailors and marines were ordered back to their barracks. At Camp Pendleton two batteries of 155mm guns were set up on the beach and designated Temporary Batteries P and Q.

The month of December saw the artillery units rapidly moving out of Camp Pendleton. The remaining two battalions of the 57th Coast Artillery departed on 18 December to join it's 2nd Battalion in San Francisco. The 244th Coast Artillery, with it's mobile 155mm towed guns was broken up with the 1st Battalion moving to the newly formed defensive positions at Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina. The 2nd Battalion was alerted for movement to Alaska and moved out just before Christmas. The 3rd Battalion had been used to bring the departing battalions up to strength and in turn received the undeployable soldiers. It was not ready to deploy, but rebuilt rapidly and departed for San Francisco in mid-January. With all of it's combat battalions gone, the headquarters of the 244th Coast Artillery remained on post.

Camp Pendleton continued to serve as a training center for mobile coast artillery units even after the departure of it's original garrison in early 1942. The facilities of the post were highly satisfactory for conducting coast artillery basic training and firing over the ocean. Firing over land was restricted due to a lack of maneuver space. To provide better training the Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade was permanently organized in June of 1942. The brigade formed a small staff with the result of better unit training. The brigade was also responsible for alert functions in support of the Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay at Fort Story and beach patrol in the local area.

By the end of 1942, antiaircraft troops from the 48th Coast Artillery Brigade from the Norfolk AAA Region started to conduct firing practice on the ranges over the ocean at Camp Pendleton. Troop units permanently assigned included the 111th Infantry regimental band, the regimental service company, antitank company and a provisional tank company. Also assigned to Camp Pendleton was the Cape Henry Defense Force. The only Coast

Artillery unit on post at this time was Headquarters, Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade with no guns.

The two temporary batteries on the beach which had been designated Batteries P and Q were withdrawn in September the 1st Battalion, Virginia Protective Force, the State volunteer force, conducted its drill at Camp Pendleton. The men concluded with a parade and review by Governor Colgate Darden. By the end of the year the troop strength on post was 2200 soldiers including 400 troops from the Army Service Force. The Third Service Command maintained operational control of the installation.

The year 1943 saw the activation of two 155mm artillery regiments and a harbor defense regiment under the Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade at Camp Pendleton. The 31st Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) was activated on 15 January. In February the 46th Coast Artillery Regiment was activated followed in April by the 47th Coast Artillery Regiment. To relieve the congestion, the 3rd Battalion, 111th Infantry and its attached units comprising the Cape Henry Defense Force moved in April to the newly opened Camp Thalia. In the summer an additional 155mm gun battalion, the 34th Coast Artillery Battalion was formed and entered training.

Early in 1944, the Chesapeake Bay Sector, responsible for the local defense was scheduled for inactivation. In February the orders came and the sector was inactivated. The coast artillery troops at Camp Pendleton were passed to the control of the Army Ground Forces.

In the summer of 1946, the beaches at Camp Pendleton saw use as an amphibious assault landing exercise under the control of the Amphibious Force, US Atlantic Fleet. The exercise, dubbed CAMID for Cadet and Midshipman was destined to be a joint amphibious exercise to instruct cadets and midshipmen in the techniques of amphibious warfare. The exercises continued for a number of years and attracted large crowds of onlookers to the beaches at Camp Pendleton. In 1948, the Federal Government returned Camp Pendleton to the Commonwealth of Virginia and the name reverted to State Military Reservation (SMR).

When the National Guard again began to train at Camp Pendleton, the Governor would come to the post for a review of the troops on Governors Day. The troops from around the state would come to Virginia Beach for the day. This changed in 1959 when the Republican Governor Linwood Holton stopped the practice. He continued to visit National Guard units, but went to where the troops were training.

Over the last number of years the City of Virginia Beach has entered into a number of leases for the property. Property was obtained for a Fire Training Center, the Marine Science Museum, the construction and widening of General Booth Boulevard, tennis courts, a Golf course, a school building in addition to a section of the beach front.

Today, the majority of buildings on post are of World War II vintage or earlier. They have been maintained in excellent by the management of SMR. The post continues to offer facilities for Annual Training in addition to training opportunities on the ranges and other facilities for other organizations. The major tenants on post include the 203rd Civil Engineering Flight, a component of the Virginia Air National Guard, Commonwealth Challenge and the Military Sealift Command, Atlantic. The National Guard Armory adjacent to SMR houses the 54th Field Artillery Brigade, Virginia Army National Guard. The SMR continues to be a good neighbor for Virginia Beach.



# CAMP SITE

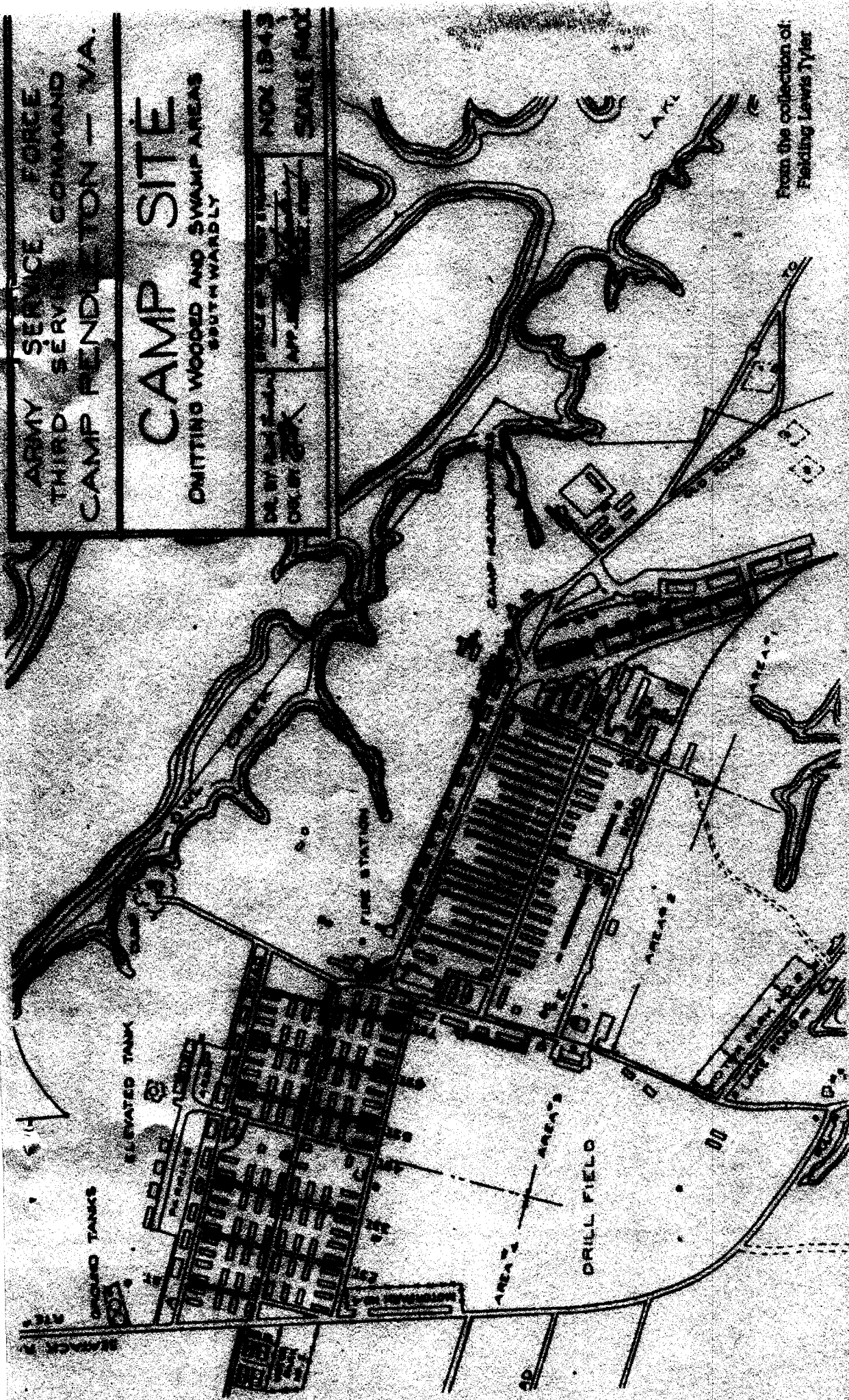
OMITTING WOODED AND SWAMP AREAS  
SOUTHWARDLY

[illegible]

卷之六

[illegible]

From the collection of:  
Fielding Lewis Tyler



10-2