

AD-A263 889



2

STUDY
PROJECT

The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Defense or any of its agencies. This document may not be released for open publication until it has been cleared by the appropriate military service or government agency.

A HISTORY OF
FORT A.P. HILL

BY

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GERALD T. EVANS
United States Army Reserve

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A:

Approved for public release.
Distribution is unlimited.

DTIC
ELECTE
MAY 11 1993
S E D

USAWC CLASS OF 1993



U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE, CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA 17013-5050

93 5 07 09 3

93-10052



REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMP No. 0704-0188

1a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		1b. RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS	
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY		3. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT Approved for public release. Distribution is unlimited.	
2b. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE		5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)	
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)		7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION	
6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE	6b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)	7b. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)	
6c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) ROOT HALL, BUILDING 122 CARLISLE, PA 17013-5050		9. PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	
8a. NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION	8b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)	10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS	
8c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)		PROGRAM ELEMENT NO.	PROJECT NO.
		TASK NO.	WORK UNIT ACCESSION NO.
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification) A History of Fort A. P. Hill			
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) Gerald T. Evans, LTC			
13a. TYPE OF REPORT STUDY PROJECT	13b. TIME COVERED FROM _____ TO _____	14. DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day) 1993 JANUARY 19	15. PAGE COUNT 68
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION			
17. COSATI CODES		18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)	
FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	
19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)			
20. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> SAME AS RPT <input type="checkbox"/> DTIC USERS		21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL MARTIN W. ANDRESEN, LTC		22b. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) 717 245-4114	22c. OFFICE SYMBOL USAMHI

Fort A.P. Hill is the sixth largest military installation on the East Coast. Its 49,600 acres of maneuver area as well as 26,700 acres of uninterrupted ranges make it one of the most useful all-purpose, year-round training facilities in the United States.

The installation, which was initially envisioned as a First Army maneuver area was established in June 1941. It was originally named A.P. Hill Military Reservation, in honor of Confederate Lieutenant General Ambrose Powell Hill Junior. It served as a maneuver training area for the three activated National Guard divisions of the II Army Corps. Prior to 1941, the federal and state installations under the command of First Army lacked sufficient training areas and artillery ranges for division size training. Through the years, it has been called Camp A.P. Hill and is currently known as Fort A.P. Hill.

During the early years of World War II, the post served as a training site for division sized units and corps support troops. In 1944 the Quartermaster, Transportation and Engineer Schools opened Officer Candidate Schools (OCS) and enlisted replacement field training centers at A.P. Hill. By the end of WWII, these activities dwindled and the post became a weekend and summer training facility for the National Guard and the Organized Reserve.

During the Korean Conflict, the Third Armored Cavalry Regiment trained tank replacement crews in maneuver and gunnery at A.P. Hill Military Reservation. The 43d Infantry Division trained there in May and June of 1951. The VII Corps Headquarters staged at A.P. Hill before deploying to Europe in November 1951.

More recently, the post served as the major center for Engineer OCS during the Vietnam Conflict. It was the mobilization station for seven Army Reserve and National Guard units that deployed to Southwest Asia during Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM.

Fort A.P. Hill currently provides field training facilities for Active and Reserve component military units and organizations as well as other government agencies. The latter include the Departments of State and Interior, U.S. Customs Service, and federal, state and local security and law enforcement organizations. The Fort hosted the 1981, 1985, and 1989 Boy Scout National Jamborees. Plans are nearing completion for hosting the 1993 Jamboree.

Considering its many and varied functions, Fort A.P. Hill will likely continue to play an important role in providing training facilities for local and national security agencies.

The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Defense or any of its agencies. This document may not be released for open publication until it has been cleared by the appropriate military service or government agency.

USAWC MILITARY STUDIES PROGRAM PAPER

A HISTORY OF FORT A.P. HILL

BY

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 5

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GERALD T. EVANS
United States Army Reserve

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MARTIN W. ANDRESEN
Project Advisor

Class of 1993

U.S. Army War College
Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania 17013

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Accession For	
NTIS CRA&I	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By	
Distribution /	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A-1	

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Gerald T. Evans, LTC, USAR
TITLE: A History of Fort A.P. Hill
FORMAT: Individual Study Project
DATE: January 19, 1993 PAGES: 45 CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

Fort A.P. Hill is the sixth largest military installation on the East Coast. Its 49,600 acres of maneuver area as well as 26,700 acres of uninterrupted ranges make it one of the most useful all-purpose, year-round training facilities in the United States.

The installation, which was initially envisioned as a First Army maneuver area was established in June 1941. It was originally named A.P. Hill Military Reservation, in honor of Confederate Lieutenant General Ambrose Powell Hill Junior. It served as a maneuver training area for the three activated National Guard divisions of the II Army Corps. Prior to 1941, the federal and state installations under the command of First Army lacked sufficient training areas and artillery ranges for division size training. Through the years, it has been called Camp A.P. Hill and is currently known as Fort A.P. Hill.

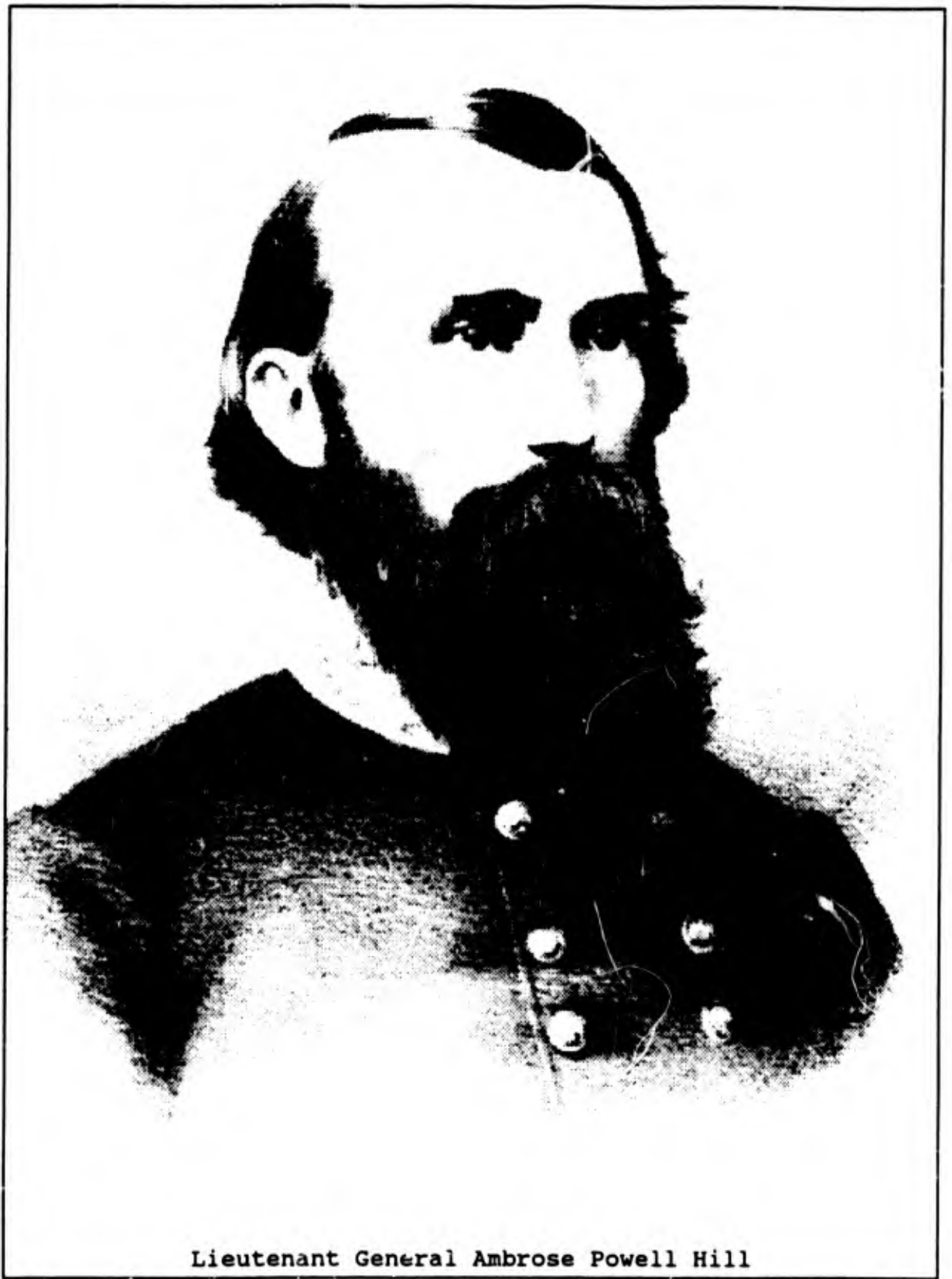
During the early years of World War II, the post served as a training site for division sized units and corps support troops. In 1944 the Quartermaster, Transportation and Engineer Schools opened Officer Candidate Schools (OCS) and enlisted replacement field training centers at A.P. Hill. By the end of WWII, these activities dwindled and the post became a weekend and summer training facility for the National Guard and the Organized Reserve.

During the Korean Conflict, the Third Armored Cavalry Regiment trained tank replacement crews in maneuver and gunnery at A.P. Hill Military Reservation. The 43d Infantry Division trained there in May and June of 1951. The VII Corps Headquarters staged at A.P. Hill before deploying to Europe in November 1951.

More recently, the post served as the major center for Engineer OCS during the Vietnam Conflict. It was the mobilization station for seven Army Reserve and National Guard units that deployed to Southwest Asia during Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM.

Fort A.P. Hill currently provides field training facilities for Active and Reserve component military units and organizations as well as other government agencies. The latter include the Departments of State and Interior, U.S. Customs Service, and federal, state and local security and law enforcement organizations. The Fort hosted the 1981, 1985, and 1989 Boy Scout National Jamborees. Plans are nearing completion for hosting the 1993 Jamboree.

Considering its many and varied functions, Fort A.P. Hill will likely continue to play an important role in providing training facilities for local and national security agencies.



Lieutenant General Ambrose Powell Hill

Acknowledgements

I received assistance from a number of people without whose help I would not have been able to complete this project. I wish to thank John J. Slonaker, chief of the Historical Reference Branch at the U.S. Army Military History Institute and his staff, Reference Historian Dennis J. Vetock and Library Technicians Judy A. Meck and Kathleen Gildersleeve for hours of help in locating source material; Michael Winey, Curator of the Military History Institute's Photo Archives and his assistant Randy Hackenberg for making photographs available for reproduction.

I thank Dr. Ed Drea, chief of the Research & Analysis Division of the U.S. Army Center of Military History for gathering information on the A.P. Hill Military Reservation garrison. He also provided excellent leads to other sources.

Thanks to Patricia Knuth, reference librarian, at the U.S. Army War College Library, for retrieving the newspaper articles on the "Lodge".

Special thanks to Colonel Justin R. Hughes, Commander of Fort A.P. Hill and his staff: Bruce L. Hopkins, Deputy Commander; Ron "odges, DPCA; Honor (Nori) Darden, Public Affairs Officer; Jane Allen, Secretary for the Commander; Stacy Heffler, Secretary for the DPCA; Joyce Tignor, Administrative Officer for their timely support and assistance and free access to the historical files in the Fort A.P. Hill Museum.

Thanks to Colonel Charles Heller, Strategic Studies Institute, and Professor Jim Hanlon, Shippensburg University for editing my paper.

A very special thanks to my wife, Rosemary, and sons, Chris and Nathan, for their help, encouragement and sacrifice during my research and writing of this paper.

Although A.P. Hill Military Reservation was not established until 1941, its history begins approximately a year earlier. After World War I, the United States went into a period of isolationism. During the 1920s and '30s, the Army General Staff developed several contingency plans. However, no comprehensive design existed for defending the continental U.S. or for responding to a foreign military crisis should the need arise.

By the Spring of 1940, with conflict raging in Europe, U.S. war plans were divided into two phases. These plans called for raising four million men to conduct simultaneous operations in the Pacific and Atlantic Theaters. Crucial to this build-up was the ability to buy sufficient time (to appear strong in the eyes of Germany and Japan) to complete the build-up by inducting and training the needed draftees and volunteers into the Army. Equipment also had to be manufactured and delivered.

The central assumption of the Protective Mobilization Plan (PMP), the first phase of the plan, was that the existing force structure of ten Regular Army and eighteen National Guard divisions was prepared to defend the continental United States (CONUS). New units were to be formed, equipped and trained for deployment overseas during the second phase.

Two problems became apparent to military planners as the PMP evolved. First, the poorly equipped and trained National Guard was in a low state of readiness. Second, the PMP mobilization station list was inadequate for the defense of CONUS. These problems became primary links in the chain of events that led to the creation of A.P. Hill Military Reservation.

On July 11, 1940, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, directed the G-3 to revise the divisional mobilization station list for the purpose of utilizing military reservations or land owned by the federal or state governments for military housing and training areas. This would prevent delays in construction by eliminating the need for land acquisition and/or condemnation proceedings. The frantically revised mobilization station list for the PMP placed three National Guard divisions in the First Army Area: the 44th Division at Fort Dix, New Jersey; the 28th Division at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania; and the 29th Division at Fort Meade, Maryland. This distribution complied with General Marshall's guidance to place mobilized National Guard divisions on federal or state land. Unfortunately, none of these posts offered sufficient area for maneuver and artillery ranges.

Then on July 23, 1940, Lieutenant Colonel Phillip Thurber, the Director of the Service Command Mobilization School, Fort Holabird, in Baltimore, wrote a letter to the Third Corps Area G3. He referred to "the project to locate a military reservation which should have an area content of approximately 60,000 acres of land, suitable for a garrison area of some 600 acres and an adjacent firing and maneuver area." Of more interest, Thurber noted "a remaining project to locate a similar area, independent of any post somewhere in the territory between the Potomac River and upper Chesapeake Bay." He had concluded that the area adjacent to Fort Meade could not be procured at a

reasonable price and that "A map study and some discussion of the situation with informed persons indicated the most probable areas of reasonable land would be in Charles, St. Marys and lower Calvert counties [in Maryland]."¹

Thurber does not explicitly state the purpose of this project. Given General Marshall's directive that military reservations or publicly owned land be used for divisional cantonment sites, LTC Thurber's recommendation for location was probably overlooked. In "The Gathering Storm," Richard Payne refers to Thurber's letter and concludes that "this passage [cited above] contains the germ of the idea for the A.P. Hill Military Reservation."²

Two generals were the driving forces in the establishment of A.P. Hill Military Reservation. Commanding the First Army in the summer of 1940 and acutely aware of the need for training National Guard divisions was Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum (see Appendix C). Major General Walter S. Grant, who assumed command of the Third Corps Area on October 9, 1940, was also key to the development of the installation (see Appendix D).

On October 17 1940, LTG Drum asked MG Grant to provide a detailed accounting of firing range facilities for the 28th Division at Indiantown Gap and the 29th Division at Fort Meade. Five days later, the Third Corps Area responded that the range facilities for the 28th Division were barely adequate. The three page letter noted the availability of small arms ranges, but lamented that artillery weapons all shared a limited range that

allowed only one weapon to be fired at a time. The 29th Division's facilities were completely unsatisfactory. Third Corps Area concluded that "in addition to the restrictions of firing...(i.e. limited small arms ranges, heavy weapons and artillery firing only one day per week at Edgewood Arsenal and no suitable area for artillery units to deploy tactically)...., the reservation at Fort Meade is too small and will be too much further reduced by necessary camping space for the division and for the various zone of the interior installations to be located there as to provide insufficient maneuver space for any but small units."³

On October 29th, LTG Drum, at the personal request of MG Grant inspected the Fort Meade facilities. Presumably a follow up to discussions held during the inspection, on November 5th, MG Grant made another personal request to LTG Drum. In this letter appears the first reference to the site of the A.P. Hill Military Reservation:

We shall still be without facilities (at Fort Meade) for antiaircraft practice and 37mm gun practice. A satisfactory artillery range cannot be obtained with the acquisition of (additional land adjacent to Fort Meade). No other suitable site, except the one south of the Rappahannock and southeast of Fredericksburg, in Virginia, previously mentioned in my conversation with you, has yet been determined.⁴

Exactly who first suggested Caroline County, Virginia, as a site for heavy weapons and maneuver training facilities is uncertain, but the site selection likely evolved from continued staff work such as LTC Thurber's in July. What is known is that LTC Oliver Marston, an artillery officer stationed in Richmond

and acting as an agent of the Third Corps Area commander, made a detailed investigation of the Bowling Green area in September 1940.⁵ On October 9th, he enthusiastically recommended that the War Department procure the Caroline County site.

How and when MG Grant became aware of LTC Marston's report cannot be ascertained. It can be inferred, however, that he mentioned it to LTG Drum during the inspection of Fort Meade on October 29th. MG Grant's letter to LTG Drum on November 5th, was followed by a rapid endorsement of LTC Marston's recommendation. On November 15th, MG Grant wrote to LTG Drum to arrange a joint inspection of the Caroline County site by their respective staffs. Four days later this inspection took place. The subsequent report rendered to LTG Drum on November 24th:

recommended that the Federal Government acquire by the quickest practicable means approximately 160 square miles of Caroline County, Virginia, within the following roughly designated boundaries: Spotsylvania-Caroline County boundary to Rappahannock River; along Rappahannock River (omitting Port Royal) to junction of Peumansend Creek just north of Pin Hook; thence south along road through Pin Hook, Plainview, White's Mill to Alps; thence west and northwest through Sparta to Milford (exclusive); thence northwest along Mattaponi River and its tributary, Ny River, to the Spotsylvania-Caroline border. Border towns, such as Milford, Bowling Green, Woodford, and Guinea could be omitted, but the rail facilities in these towns should be available to the troops.⁶

Although Drum's written concurrence was not sent until November 26th, MG Grant formally requested that the War Department acquire the Caroline County land on November 23rd. On December 12th, the War Department returned the request for clarification of certain points. Specifically, they wanted to

know whether or not any suitable government-owned land had been considered; whether or not the area requested could be reduced; and whether or not LTC Marston's cost estimate was not overly optimistic. MG Grant replied on December 31st, satisfactorily answering the War Department concerns and clarifying the major purposes the area was intended to serve:

- a. To provide an area for Corps maneuvers for the II Corps and an area for division maneuvers of the divisions of the II Corps, which shall not be subject to the restrictions and artificialities which are imposed on units attempting training exercises and maneuvers in areas cut up by patches of land over which troops are not permitted to pass...
- b. It is intended to establish in the area, if acquired, the service practice range for the artillery of the 29th Division, stationed at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. This range would of course be available also for the other divisions of the II Corps.
- c. If this land is acquired it is intended to keep it as nearly constantly in use throughout the year as training conditions imposed on the First Army by General Headquarters will permit. It is hoped later to establish base camps for two divisions at nearly opposite corners of the area and so far as conditions permit to have at least one division of the Corps always in the field.⁷

The War Department concurred one week later. On January 6, 1941, an internal War Department memo was sent to the G4 with a listing of recommended items for inclusion in the land acquisition portion of the Fourth Supplemental Defense Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1941. Included was a Fredericksburg site of 109,440 acres to be purchased at an estimated cost of \$1,650,000.⁸ The memorandum was endorsed and the proposal submitted to Congress. The plan stipulated that subsequent to Congressional approval of the appropriation request, the citizens of Caroline County, vitally affected by

government acquisition of their land, would then be confronted:

Northeastern Caroline County in 1940 was a sparsely populated rural area, the relatively low level of its economic prosperity was one of the features that attracted the attention of Army planners, who were genuinely concerned that military necessities be met with the minimal disruption of the civilian economy. The citizens of Caroline County were also fiercely proud of their Virginia heritage, however, and the community was remarkably close-knit, with many families having lived in the area since it was first settled in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.'

The Army had conducted its staffing and field investigation with great discretion, keeping the citizens of Caroline County unaware of the impending acquisition. The War Department's public relations personnel were probably called upon to convey the news with tact and sensitivity. Representative S. Otis Bland leaked word to the Richmond Times-Dispatch the fact that the appropriations bill before the Congress contained a request to purchase a large tract of land in Virginia to be used as a military reservation.¹⁰ Neither this newspaper account nor those to follow carried a precise location for the reservation or indicated when the land was to be acquired, except that it would be soon. This information, or lack thereof, created an atmosphere for speculations which the War Department could not clarify because of law and regulation. It could not make any public statement whatsoever until Congress passed the appropriation act. This occurred on March 17, 1941 when President Roosevelt signed into law the Fourth Supplemental Defense Appropriations Bill.

To add to the confusion, on February 28th, Representative

T.G. Burch sent a telegram to General Marshall and General Grant requesting that the War Department not decide on site selection until it had considered "the ideal site located in Pittsylvania County." This was, not so coincidentally, his southside Virginia district. The Danville, Virginia, Chamber of Commerce also wired the same request to MG Grant. When Grant resisted, Burch persisted, writing again on March 7th, and enclosing an article from the Richmond Times-Dispatch describing the mounting resistance of the Caroline County citizenry. Meanwhile, Representative Bland had met with a group of Caroline citizens on March 5th, and told them that the War Department would announce its intention to locate the camp in their county as soon as the money was provided.¹¹

The selection of the Caroline site had been thoroughly researched so the pressures to relocate were not seriously considered. Unfortunately, the time delay created by General Grant's brief deliberation over the Pittsylvania site further damaged public relations between the Army and the Caroline County residents by making it appear that he was unsure of the decision.

By the time the first public statements were made, the situation had hardly improved. On March 19, 1941, the Fredericksburg Free Lance-Star quoted unnamed "military authorities" as saying "the Army prefers the Caroline site in preference to others considered and desires to establish the camp there but is not disposed as present to take over the area against the wishes of the people."¹² The next day the paper

republished the quote this time attributing it to Grant.

In fact, the statement represented policy. MG Grant had asked the Real Estate Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General to suspend all acquisition actions on March 19th, the day after he met with a delegation of Caroline civic leaders.¹³ On March 20th, after rejecting the Pittsylvania proposition, MG Grant wrote a personal letter to LTG Drum and despaired of finding any solution to the problem, concluding with this suggestion:

It might be a good plan, if worst comes to worst, to give the Governor and the State Planning Board the specification of the kind of training area desired, let them dig it up for us, and let them handle the attendant protests and local antagonisms.¹⁴

LTG Drum, however, could not be swayed. He was clearly focusing on the military's need for this particular maneuver area; thus he would not let it slip away. Drum's precise role in a policy change is open to speculation, as he distanced himself from the happenings, but an abrupt change in posture towards the Caroline site occurred after March 20th. MG Grant and Colonel Marion Howze, First Army G-4, conducted a series of meetings with the Caroline County residents. Howze presumably reported all developments to Drum, who supplied directives on how to proceed.

The Army became more stern and more rigid in its claim to the site, even though some compromise was in order. In a letter from Grant to Drum, he described the two main reasons for the citizen protest: "the tract embraces too large a part of Caroline and its loss...would seriously affect the tax

receipts....and the matter of the historic homes, some of which are now occupied by descendants of the old families."¹⁵

In view of these circumstances, the Army redrew the boundaries to reduce the area and exclude the historic houses and other particularly valuable property. A meeting was then held on March 27th, in Bowling Green. Eleven hand-picked representatives of Caroline County met an impressive array of "brass" from the War Department: MG Grant; MG H.C. Pratt, commanding general of the II Army Corps; and Colonel Marion Howze, representing General Drum.

Detailed accounts of this three-hour meeting appeared in the Fredericksburg Free Lance-Star of March 27th, and the Bowling Green Caroline Progress of April 3rd. They reported that MG Grant gave a speech depicting the dire military necessity that impelled the War Department to acquire the Caroline tract. He then displayed a map showing the dramatic reductions in the desired area with the exclusion of any tracts containing historic homes. MG Pratt then gave a detailed account of how the area would be used. Finally, COL Howze recounted the history of the search for suitable First Army Maneuver Area, including the reasons why the Pittsylvania site had been rejected. He made the sensible observation that, although the War Department sympathized with the plight of those about to be dispossessed, "an attempt to establish a camp in any area of the east would bring up the same problems that confront the Army in Caroline."¹⁶ The meeting concluded with an appeal to patriotism by MG Grant,

who reminded the concerned citizens that "the world is at war...These homes may not be saved unless we get some place to train these troops."¹⁷

The organized opposition to the Caroline County military reservation quickly collapsed. LTG Drum had carried the day; further, he became the adjudicator of disputes over the exclusion of valuable properties and thus emerged a hero in the eyes of the local citizenry. On April 3rd, LTG Drum sent a personal letter to MG Grant formalizing the revised boundaries of the maneuver area. Dispute over property exclusions, however, continued for some time. Hence, the boundaries were not finalized for another year.

On March 29, 1941, MG Grant released the following statement to the Caroline Progress:

On account of the imperative need of an artillery range and training area by the First Army in the general locality of eastern Virginia, and on account of the fact that the Caroline County tract meets the Army's needs far better than other tentative areas considered, it is announced that after again considering the matter, the First Army will continue with its plans to acquire the Caroline County tract, with the boundaries as already proposed subject to slight modifications to be decided at an early date.

This action is taken only on account of the pressing demands of suitable national defense, and is a matter of profound regret and concern.¹⁸

Now the area needed a name. A World War I staging area for the Newport News Port of Embarkation had been named in honor of Lieutenant General Ambrose Powell (A.P.) Hill. This Camp A.P. Hill served as an embarkation and stevedore cantonment from August 1917 until November 1918, when it became a debarkation

cantonment. The camp housed nearly 10,000 troops; 63,000 were quartered there en route overseas and 35,000 returning home. The post was closed in October 1919 and sold.¹⁹

On March 31st, the G-3 telephonically requested that the Historical Section of the Army War College provide three possible names for the Caroline County site. On April 2nd, retired Colonel Oliver Spaulding, the Chief of the Historical Section, sent a memorandum to the G-3 with the suggested names: McAndrew, Hill and Morgan. The memo further stated:

At present no troops are scheduled for station at this site. For this reason it is believed that the name 'Camp' or 'Fort' would not be appropriate. A similar area situated on the West Coast is known as the Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation. General McAndrew was not born in Virginia. There is now a Fort Morgan in Alabama. Thus G-3 decided the name 'A.P. Hill Military Reservation' would be appropriate for the site. The initials A.P. are commonly associated with General Hill's name. There was a 'Hill Field, Utah,' but on account of the complete dissimilarity of the remainder of the title, G-3 declared that no difficulty would be caused by the use of the name 'Hill' in both places.²⁰

G-4 concurred in this recommendation without comment on May 1st, and the Chief of Staff approved it on May 5th. On June 11, 1941, the Adjutant General published War Department General Order Number 5, officially designating the Caroline County maneuver area as "A.P. Hill Military Reservation".

The land acquisition process commenced immediately. LTC Drum, in a letter to Grant dated April 3, 1941, delineated an area of approximately 70,000 acres for which an immediate military necessity existed. He also established a timeline for procurement of land and set priorities for particular tracts.

Using Route 301 as the dividing line, LTG Drum instructed that the northern portion should be available for maneuvers by June 1st [the word "by" was later changed to "from" in order to enable use of land as it became available] and the southern portion, to be used for artillery ranges, by September 1st.

Land for bivouac areas was acquired first, then acquisition proceeded from north to south to provide training areas at the earliest possible date. The June 1 area (north) is the maneuver area, and September 1 area (south) contains the ranges.

On May 15, 1941, four hundred thirty acres were acquired and troops of the 5th Engineer Regiment from Fort Belvoir arrived to clear land, build roads, strengthen existing bridges, and construct bivouac sites in the area known as "Rappahannock Academy."²¹ (See map, Appendix E.) The 1336th Army Service Unit, the station complement, was activated on June 3, 1941 and established headquarters in what had been Mica High School. "The primary function of the 1336th Service Unit, consisting of four officers and 100 men, initially was to provide fire and police protection from looters, for churches, cemeteries and buildings within the purchased area."²² Later, the station complement provided supply, medical, and administrative support to units training at A.P. Hill.²³

When the installation started to take shape, the bodies buried in family and church cemeteries were disinterred and reburied in a white cemetery near Broaddus Lake or a black cemetery near Villeboro. Each family was allotted sufficient

plots in the new cemeteries and a cash grant provided for maintenance. The exhumation and transfer of the remains was performed by a local contractor under Army supervision.²⁴

The Caroline Progress reported on July 3, 1941, that the acquisition of the June 1 area was complete and that appraisals were proceeding for acquisition of the September 1 area. The article went on to state that plans for purchase of the September 1 area were uncertain due to a shortage of funds. The Caroline community was again alarmed. Residents had begun to vacate their farms and sell livestock. Although the War Department was sympathetic, it was not legally obligated to conclude purchases, since final boundary lines had not yet been established. Property owners received instructions from government representatives to carry on their usual farming operations until further instruction. In some cases, this guidance was ignored.²⁵

In August, the acreage for A.P. Hill Military Reservation was reduced from 110,000 to approximately 80,000 acres.²⁶ Necessary boundary changes and costs caused the change. The War Department then prepared and sent to Congress an appropriation estimate for purchase of September 1 area land. Congress did not consider the request until early December after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act of Fiscal Year 1942 was approved. Acquisition of the final tract of the September 1 area was recorded in the County Clerk's office on May 4, 1942.

The installation opened for training on June 5, 1941, with a four-day exercise pitting the 20,000 men of the 44th Division from Fort Dix, New Jersey, the "Blue Force", against the "Red Army" of 4,700 soldiers from the 60th Regimental Combat Team, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, complemented by 300 cavalymen from Fort Myer's 3rd Cavalry Regiment.²⁷

After the opening extravaganza, training continued at a hectic pace throughout the summer. The 29th Division conducted progressive regimental and brigade maneuvers June 16 - July 18. The 44th Division maneuvered again from July 19 - August 2; II Corps anti-tank and communication conducted training August 2-23; and the 28th Division trained August 23 - September 13.²⁸ An article in the August 21, 1941, Caroline Progress, described the anti-tank training as follows: "7,200 soldiers and 24 Marine paratroopers from Quantico staged impressive Blitzkrieg warfare in Caroline County this week. Units employed the most modern in tactics and techniques in combined arms for anti-tank defense." The 29th conducted division maneuvers September 13 - September 27, while en route to Fort Bragg, North Carolina/Fort Jackson, South Carolina, for "First Army Carolina Maneuvers".²⁹

The Carolina Maneuvers were the culminating exercise of the PMP. The future use of A.P. Hill Military Reservation was uncertain. This uncertainty, however, was shortlived. Two months after the 29th Division departed, it was bivouacked at A.P. Hill the night of December 6, 1941, en route back to Fort Meade from Carolina Maneuvers.³⁰ The Japanese attacked Pearl

Harbor the next day and the United States was at war.

The II Army Corps leadership school for junior officers and noncommissioned officers (NCO) located near Skinker's Corner (see map, Appendix E) was the first wartime tenant of the Reservation. Students were housed in winterized tents, and the staff and faculty quartered in the "Lodge" at Travis Mill (see Appendix F). One officer and one NCO per infantry company attended the school.³¹ The first class was also the last, because II Army Corps was deployed to Camp Blanding, Florida, on February 17th. Its divisions were reassigned to the VI Army Corps at Providence, Rhode Island.

The next milestone came with the establishment of artillery ranges for the 29th Division Artillery. Individual firing points were used immediately upon availability, even before the entire complex was completed. The April 30, 1942, edition of the Caroline Progress warned the "attention of the public again is called to the dangers of entering the reservation, particularly the artillery ranges where live firing is underway." The paper then reported on May 26, 1942, that "Civilian Conservation Corps Companies 2329 and 350 were engaged in clearing land for artillery ranges in the area south of Route 603 and north of Route 637."³² Thus began what was to become one of the most heavily use artillery ranges during World War II.

Thirty-eight new Army divisions were activated in 1942; and 17 more were activated in 1943. The divisions were created from cadre supplied by previously formed divisions plus enlisted

fillers. Division sized installations were bulging at the seams. Old divisions had to be moved from their permanent stations to make room for newly activated units. The 29th Division made a permanent change of station to A.P. Hill Military Reservation on May 20, 1942, where it remained until it was deployed to Camp Blanding, Florida on July 7, 1942.³³ The 26th Division moved to A.P. Hill on July 9th, to make room for expansion of the Engineer Amphibious Training Center at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts. The 26th Division remained at A.P. Hill conducting intense field training until October 10th, when it departed for Fort Jackson, South Carolina.³⁴

The War Department reorganization of March 1942 placed the Corps Areas under the Services of Supply (later renamed Army Service Forces [ASF]). In July 1942, the War Department redesignated the Corps Areas as Service Commands and defined their responsibilities and those of their subordinate units, for installations of various types, which were categorized into "classes". The principal activities of Class I installations were related to Services of Supply functions; the Service Command commander had full authority over these. Class II installations were those where Army Ground Forces (AGF) units were stationed; the authority of the service commands was limited to administration, housekeeping, and supply functions at Class II facilities.³⁵

Authority to schedule use of A.P. Hill Military Reservation was largely vested in a series of Corps commanders, initially

under First Army and later under AGF. Training at A.P. Hill was not confined to AGF units. Thus on several occasions disputes with ASF over use of the installation had to be resolved by the War Department.

MG George S. Patton's Western Task Force Corps support troops arrived for field training in September 1942 and departed from A.P. Hill in October 1942.³⁶ For the next four months, the Reservation was used almost exclusively for field training of the Eastern Defense Command (EDC) units.³⁷ The EDC was created by the War Department reorganization of March 1942, to protect vital installations on the East Coast. It included the 176th Infantry Regiment, Virginia National Guard, detached from the 29th Division when it was reorganized according to the "triangular" table of organization. EDC also included the 26th Division Artillery and mobile units of the Anti-aircraft Artillery Command.

The XIII Army Corps under the command of MG Emil F. Reinhardt was designated the principal occupant of the Reservation for the remainder of 1943 and the first half of 1944. The post recorded a daily average strength of 21,000 men for March 1943 (see Appendix H). For the duration of 1943, XIII Army Corps always had several thousand troops, primarily in artillery units, in the field at A.P. Hill.

The concentration of such large numbers of troops in the field where facilities were deliberately kept to a minimum posed several logistical problems for the 1336th Service Command Unit.

Occasional glimpses of how these problems were addressed come from articles in the Caroline Progress. In its edition of February 11, 1943, the Progress reported that the Bowling Green U.S.O. had contracted for an addition to house expanded shower facilities. The article noted that "shower facilities with hot and cold water are greatly in demand...in a field-maneuver area like the A.P. Hill Military Reservation, where most of the troops are quartered in tents." It further remarked that 400 to 500 men frequently showed up in a single day to shower at the U.S.O.. Further, "37,974 men took showers at the club during the first ten months of operation in 1942." Even more interesting is the description of Post Exchange operations at the site, which appeared in the December 16, 1943, edition of the paper:

It is an odd business, because of the way in which these tactical units fill up this place one week and depart another. We may have seven or eight 'stores' one week and twenty-three next week, said...the Field Exchange officer for A. P. Hill. The 1336th Service Unit has an entire detachment which is devoted to setting up and operating these exchanges in pyramidal tents near the troops deployed over hill and dale.³⁸

In July 1943, A.P. Hill once again became the temporary home station for a unit which was "evicted" from its quarters by the irresistible tide of American mobilization. The 76th Division, whose activation at Fort Meade the year before forced the 29th Division to live under canvas at A.P. Hill, was itself forced out by the AGF Replacement Training Center's need for space at that installation. The 76th Division spent the summer of 1943, at A.P. Hill conducting advanced field training. On October 3rd, it departed for Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, for winter training.³⁹

Throughout 1943, the ranges at the reservation were used by the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center (AA RTC) at Fort Eustis, Virginia. Although the AA RTC no longer needed this facility in early 1944, the XIII Corps utilized the training area and ranges until the end of the war.⁴⁰

In 1944, the average daily strength on the reservation dropped to 3,459 (see Appendix H), but the installation hosted a variety of units in training. The installation was used extensively for the field training of ASF personnel from nearby training centers at Fort Belvoir and Camp Lee in Virginia, and Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. The trainees were destined for assignment in the Corps of Engineers, Quartermaster Corps, or Ordnance Corps. Field training was also provided for officers and officer candidates from the Engineer and Quartermaster Schools. Developmental and test work was conducted by the Engineer and Quartermaster Boards.⁴¹

In 1945, with the war winding down, A.P. Hill Military Reservation began to inherit additional training missions due to the closure of camps and expiration of leases on other maneuver areas. Field training, combat service training, and officer candidate training for the Chemical Warfare Service were shifted to the reservation from Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, since no other area suitable for the use of toxic chemicals and smoke generation was available. When Fort Story and Camp Pickett were converted to convalescent centers, the amount of anti-aircraft machinegun firing and artillery range use increased. Because so

many ASF training activities were shifted to the reservation, the Commanding General requested A.P. Hill Military reservation be designated a Class I installation for better coordination of ASF activities.⁴² The AGF, however, did not concur for the following reasons:

1. Maneuver areas and ranges at the reservation were required to afford adequate facilities for combat units at Camp Pickett, which had somewhat limited maneuver areas and artillery ranges.
2. The reservation would afford a necessary training facility for troop units stationed in Washington, DC and vicinity.
3. The reservation would be of great value for training National Guard personnel of the District of Columbia and adjacent areas. (In fact, it was contemplated that eight National Guard Divisions in New England and North Atlantic states would carry out heavy field artillery training here.
4. The reservation was required for redeployment training of AGF units (i.e., ten coast artillery batteries would receive training to fire land targets; elements of both Army Air Force and naval air force would use the range facilities; and the reservation was an adjunct to Camp Pickett).⁴³

The AGF response went on to assure ASF that coordination was not a problem since, according to Army Regulation 210-10, "the post commander will be responsible for providing all units at this post with proportionate share of available and appropriate training facilities."⁴⁴

Toward the end of the war, activities at the installation began to slow. To remove support activities from the maneuver area and consolidate garrison support closer to the public highway, the Post Headquarters was moved to its present location near U.S. Route 301 on July 11, 1941. (see map, Appendix E) .⁴⁵ The installation remained active throughout the war. As WWII

ended, speculators began inquiring when the A.P. Hill property would be available for purchase. The War Department, however, had no immediate intention of declaring the training area as excess. Their reply to the speculators was that they contemplated the continued use of the installation for an indefinite period.⁴⁶

The 43d Infantry Division, a Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island National Guard organization, arrived from Camp Pickett in May 1951. It conducted six weeks of intense field training followed by a three-week field exercise at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The 43d later boarded ships in Norfolk for transport to Europe.⁴⁷

The 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) participated in many field exercises at A.P. Hill Military Reservation and Camp Pickett, Blackstone, Virginia, between 1948 and 1951. The Regiment conducted Reserve component Armor unit training during the summer months at Fort Meade and A.P. Hill Military Reservation.

In February 1952, the Regiment made a permanent change of station to Camp Pickett, where it trained some 300 replacements for the Korean War.⁴⁸ On April 1, 1955, the Regiment moved to Camp A.P. Hill, Virginia, for ten weeks of advanced training in preparation for "Gyroscope" movement to Germany.⁴⁹ Gyroscope was a concept under which divisional and separate regimental units were sent overseas as replacements for like units that would return to the United States. The Regiment returned to Fort Meade

on June 27, 1955. In August 1955, the Regiment became the first unit to deploy under the concept. The 3d ACR replaced the 2d ACR on border patrol duty in Germany. The 2d ACR returned to Fort Meade via the New York Port of Embarkation aboard the same ships the 3d ACR used.⁵⁰

The 2d Regiment conducted advanced individual training for hundreds of soldiers who served as fillers for other units, including the sister unit in Germany. The rugged schedule for each training cycle included classroom and field training at Fort Meade and crew-served weapons familiarization and qualification at Camp A.P. Hill. After 26 months of training duty, the 2d ACR "gyroed" with the 3d ACR again in 1958.⁵¹

On May 1, 1952, A.P. Hill Military Reservation was redesignated Camp A.P. Hill. During the 1950's there was a revitalization of the post with a number of major improvements. These increased the installation's support capacity to approximately 12,000 soldiers. Training was being conducted the year round, and this trend has continued. Major improvements during the 1950's included upgrading road systems, new ranges, concrete tent slabs with electrical outlets, semi-permanent latrines in the campsites, and extensive airfield construction.

In the early fall of 1958, while post commander COL Paul L. Burke was ill, he read a book on the life of Ambrose Powell Hill. Burke died in January 1960, but not before he suggested the idea that post campsites be named for generals who served under A.P. Hill - preferably those who served under his command

of the famous Light Division.⁵²

The next post commander, COL Robert B. Ruffner, asked Charlie Pierro, a former sign painter at A.P. Hill and the unofficial post historian, to compile a list of these generals. (see Figure 2) After local selection of names, the list was forwarded to Second Army Headquarters for approval.

There were originally 15 campsites (bivouac areas) on post. Most had names befitting their locations, recalled from earlier Caroline County occupants. These include Mica, Moss Neck and Skinker's Corner. One site had been named for General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, under whom A. P. Hill had served. When the campsites were renamed for the generals who had served under Hill, this name was not changed. Another which was not changed was Rappahannock, named for a famous academy of colonial times, which had also been the first church in the area. (The Mount Church building was used by the Rappahannock Academy, a military school for the sons of the gentry, after the Revolutionary War.)

Thirteen Confederate generals' names were eventually given to the remaining campsites/bivouac areas: Anderson, Archer, Cooke, Davis, Finnegan, Heth, Lane, Mahone, Pender, Pettigrew (now in the area declared excess), Rodes, Walker and Wilcox. Finnegan (located in the Delos Lake area), Lane (which was in Training Area 30), and Walker (located at Hearn's Pond) have been abandoned.⁵³ (See Appendix B for biographical summaries.)

Another expansion of the range complex occurred during 1962-1963 with the construction of electrical trainfire ranges, Army

Training Test courses for crew-served weapons, and combat attack courses for squads and platoons. In 1965, the 200-acre area known as the Walker Bivouac Support Area (Campsite) was set aside for Scouting activities. This area, known as "Camp Opechancanough", includes Hearn's Pond and numerous sites for Scout camping and jamborees.⁴ (See map, Appendix E.) During the early Vietnam era, more ranges were built and Anderson Camp improved with metal huts in 1967 to house students from the Engineer Officer Candidate School and Officer Basic Course. Hurricane Camille caused severe damage to Camp A.P. Hill roads, bridges and facilities on August 19-20, 1969.

The 1970's brought more improvements to installation facilities. The first permanent campsite, the Old Guard Camp, which can support 400-500 troops, was completed in 1970. This includes five H-shaped barracks, a 750-man dining facility, a company orderly room and small post exchange. A new ammunition supply point was completed in 1971, and a direct support/general support maintenance shop was built in 1972. An engineer advanced individual training site was built at Cooke Campsite in 1973. The post was renamed Fort A.P. Hill on September 30, 1974, when all Army camps were redesignated "Forts". (See Figure 3.) New barracks and administrative offices for the U.S. Army Garrison were completed in 1977.⁵

On November 9, 1984, TV-12, the Richmond, Virginia, affiliate of the National Broadcasting Company, announced on the evening news that a dioxin spill contaminated the site of the

1981 Boy Scouts of America (BSA) National Jamboree. The A.P. Hill Directorate of Facilities Engineering (DEH) mixed and stored the herbicides 2,4D and 2,4,5-T in a storage shed (Building 225) in the Mahone area from 1962 to 1968. The herbicides were used throughout the reservation to clear fields of fire on weapons ranges. Contractors performed the defoliation between 1968 and 1978, providing their own chemicals. The unused DEH-procured herbicides were retained in Building 225. The surplus herbicides slowly corroded their storage containers and then leaked onto the floor and through the floor boards to the ground. The chemicals were repackaged and disposed of in 1978, and the building was vacated in 1978 following the recommendations of the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA) after an installation pest management survey. The extent of contamination to the soil under the building was not addressed by the USAEHA. The possibility of soil contamination under and around Building 225 was officially identified by the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency in early November 1984, in a followup to the USAEHA survey, prior to the news release.

Further testing and analysis revealed dioxin contamination under and around the building. After a series of fact-finding and cleanup planning meetings, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) accepted responsibility for the cleanup on November 21, 1984. Work was completed by February 22, 1985. Finally, an evaluation by the EPA, Center for Disease Control, USAEHA, and an independent contractor working for BSA all concluded dioxin

contamination found in the living or activity areas used by the 1981 BSA Jamboree was within acceptable limits.⁵⁶

Fort A.P. Hill came full circle to support mobilization and predeployment training for Army Reserve and Army National Guard units activated for duty in Southwest Asia during Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM. Mobilization of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 1030th Engineer Battalion, on November 24, 1990, began Fort A.P. Hill's support of Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM. The 2122nd USA Garrison (USAR), Baltimore, Maryland, augmented the permanent workforce of the Fort with 66 personnel, divided into three increments of 22 soldiers each. They provided legal, chaplain, transportation, and food service support. The 274th Military Police Company (Cbt Spt) was the last of seven Reserve component units mobilized and deployed.

The Readiness Group, Fort Lee, Virginia, mobilization assistance team assessed unit training status. Then it supervised nuclear, biological and chemical, and individual soldier skills training, weapons qualification, and validated units for deployment.

Figure 1
OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD/STORM MOBILIZATION

Unit designation ANAME (Component)	Home Station City, State	Mobilization Date	Deployment Date
1030th EN BN HHD (ARNG)	Gate City, VA	24 Nov 1990	7 Dec 1990
0274th MP Co (ARNG)	Washington, DC	3 Jan 1991	17 Feb 1991
0183d Pers Svc Co (ARNG)	Richmond, VA	3 Jan 1991	17 Feb 1991
0304th MP Co (USAR)	Bluefield, WV	22 Dec 1990	22 Jan 1991
0152d MP Det (ARNG)	Moundsville, WV	3 Jan 1991	1 Feb 1991
0337th MI Det (USAR)	Danbury, CT	30 Jan 1991	8 Feb 1991
0338th MI Det (USAR)	Waterbury, CT	30 Jan 1991	8 Feb 1991

Logistics support ranged from vehicle maintenance and painting (Desert Tan) to food service, equipment acquisition and cross-leveling, and movement coordination. Unit personnel deployed from Langley Air Force Base (AFB), Virginia; however, the 337th and 338th MI DETs deployed from Andrews AFB, Maryland. Unit equipment was shipped from Hampton Roads, Virginia except for the 183d Personnel Service Company and 274th Military Police Company, which shipped from Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, New Jersey.

The first units mobilized at Fort A.P. Hill were transported to DeWitt Army Hospital, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, for medical and dental examination. The DeWitt DENTAC later set up a portable clinic at Wilcox Camp. Additional doctors were sent to Fort A P Hill to administer physical examinations; complex lab work and referrals still had to be transported to DeWitt.

Shortages of key permanent party personnel, equipment, supplies, and contingency contracts posed problems, but they were

eventually solved. Availability of USAF 463L pallets and loadout training, medical and dental equipment and staff, food service and movement control coordinators, and an administrative radio net could improve post service to deploying units in the future.⁵⁷

Fort A.P. Hill has emerged a leader in the continuing effort to provide realistic maneuver exercise opportunities for today's military. The excellent field training facilities and ranges are also available for federal, state and local security and law enforcement agency use. Obviously, training areas are becoming more scarce due to base closures and other cost savings initiatives. Urban growth restricts weapon firing on many current military installations. Due to these factors, utilization of A.P. Hill facilities is bound to increase.

Lieutenant General Ambrose Powell Hill has been honored by this installation's designation as Fort A.P. Hill, which has made contributions to U.S. security since the early 1940s. Fort A.P. Hill must continue to live up to its motto, "Prepare for Action".

Figure 2
INSTALLATION COMMANDERS

Name	Grade	Date
McLaurine, John E.	LTC	3 June 1941
Munshower, Elmer F.	LTC	20 December 1941
Kyle, Lester H.	MAJ	11 June 1945
Randolph, Thomas L.	LTC	18 August 1945
Lancaster, Joseph L.	COL	15 December 1945
Quintard, Alexander S.	COL	23 October 1946
Killian, James A.	COL	2 June 1949
Scobey, R. W.	COL	1 August 1951
Raymond, J. E.	COL	15 December 1951
Gillespie, F. J.	COL	30 July 1953
Raymond, J. E.	COL	1 September 1954
Burke, Paul L.	COL	1 October 1954
Cushing, C. B.	LTC	29 January 1959
Ruffner, Robert B.	LTC	13 February 1960
Harris, Arthur C., Jr	LTC	21 September 1961
Martino, A. N.	LTC	26 January 1965
Kerker, Edward L.	COL	1 April 1967
Thompson, Lowell E.	COL	16 October 1969
Hite, O. R.	MAJ	11 September 1971
Weyant, W. W.	COL	22 October 1971
Barlow, Kendrick B.	COL	21 June 1974
French, Harry W.	COL	1 September 1975
Presson, Charles W.	COL	15 August 1980
Distefano, Herbert C.	COL	28 June 1982
Quinn, Richard L.	COL	30 August 1986
Grier, Edward G.	COL	17 November 1988
Hughes, Justin R.	COL	28 August 1990 ⁵⁸

Figure 3
GARRISON CHRONOLOGY

Unit Designation	Date	Remarks
1336th Service Command Unit	3 Jun 41	Activation ⁵⁹
1336th Army Service Unit	11 Jun 46	Redesignation ⁶⁰
2104th Army Service Unit	30 Oct 46	Redesignation ⁶¹
2104th Army Service Unit	31 Mar 47	Station Medical Acty Discont'd ^{62, 63}
U.S. Army Garrison, Camp A.P. Hill	1 May 52	Redesignation ⁶⁴
U.S. Army Garrison, Camp A.P. Hill (Inactive)	31 Mar 62	Redesignation ⁶⁵
U.S. Army Garrison, Camp A.P. Hill (Inactive)	1 Jan 66	Relieved from 2A assigned to 1A ⁶⁶
U.S. Army Garrison, Camp A.P. Hill (Inactive)	24 Jun 70	Relieved from 1A assigned to USAQMC ⁶⁷
U.S. Army Garrison, Camp A.P. Hill, (Semi-Active)	1 Jul 73	Assigned to TRADOC ⁶⁸
U.S. Army Garrison, Camp A.P. Hill (Semi-Active)	30 May 74	Reorganization ⁶⁹
U.S. Army Garrison, Fort A.P. Hill (Semi-Active)	30 Sep 74	Redesignation ⁷⁰
U.S. Army Garrison, Fort A.P. Hill (Semi-Active)	16 Oct 86	Reassigned to FORSCOM ⁷¹
U.S. Army Garrison, Fort A.P. Hill	16 Apr 88	Designated a Sub- installation of FT Meade, MD ⁷²

Appendix A

Lieutenant General Ambrose Powell Hill

Ambrose Powell (A.P.) Hill, Jr. was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, on 9 November 1825. He graduated fifteenth of thirty-eight in the U.S. Military Academy class of 1847. He served in the Mexican War, on the frontier, and against the Seminoles in Florida, attaining the rank of captain. Hill resigned his commission on 1 March 1861 and entered Confederate service. He then assumed command of the 13th Virginia Volunteer Infantry of Culpeper County. He was appointed brigadier general on 26 February 1862. After a distinguished performance at Williamsburg and in the Peninsular campaign, he was promoted to major general on May 26, 1862. During the Seven Days battles Hill and his "Light" Division were a tower of strength. Newspaper accounts that the "Light" Division performed better than the other divisions in Longstreet's Corps offended MG Longstreet. Hill challenged Longstreet to a duel, but General Lee stepped in and transferred Hill's division to Jackson's Corps. Hill's fast-moving division was invaluable to Jackson, although he and Jackson experienced personality conflicts. After Jackson was mortally wounded at Chancellorsville, he turned over command to Hill, who in turn was replaced by J.E.B. Stuart after Hill was wounded. Hill was promoted to lieutenant general on 24 May 1863, and given command of the newly constituted 3rd Corps. The 3rd Corps began the fighting at Gettysburg, fought through most of the Wilderness campaign in 1864 and the defense of Petersburg in 1864-65. He was killed on the Petersburg perimeter on 2 April 1865 soon after General Grant's final assault.⁷³ His body was buried in the Winston family cemetery in Chesterfield County. In the Fall of 1867, Third Corps veterans exhumed Hill's body and reburied it in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond. No headstone was erected; the words "Lt-Gen A.P. Hill" were cut into the curbing in front of the grave. The remains were exhumed again on 1 July 1891, and placed in a monument to his memory in the city of Richmond.⁷⁴

Appendix B
Biographies of CSA Generals
For Whom Campsite are Named

Lieutenant General Richard Heron Anderson

Richard H. Anderson was born at "Hill Crest" in Sumter County, South Carolina on October 7, 1821. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1842 and was serving as a captain of dragoons when he resigned his commission in 1861 to enter the Confederate Regular Army as an infantry major. Early in 1862 he assumed command of a brigade in Longstreet's division on the Peninsula. He was appointed major general on July 14, 1862. He commanded his division, first in the 1st Corps. When Longstreet was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, Anderson was promoted to the temporary rank of lieutenant general. General Anderson was given command of a sector of the Richmond defenses when Longstreet returned to duty. His defenses were overrun at the battle of Sayler's Creek on April 6, 1865. He escaped and rejoined the main army. As supernumerary-a commander without a command appropriate to his rank-he was relieved of duty the day before the surrender at Appomattox and died in poverty on June 26, 1879. He is buried at Beaufort, South Carolina.



Brigadier General James Jay Archer

James J. Archer was born at Bel Air, Maryland, on December 19, 1817. A lawyer by profession, he became a captain of infantry in the Regular Army and was brevetted to major for gallantry during the war with Mexico. Honorably mustered out on August 31, 1848, he followed the legal profession for about seven years. In 1855, he re-entered the Regular Army as a captain of infantry. He resigned his commission in 1861 to enter the Confederate service as a colonel and was promoted to brigadier general on 3 June 1862.

General Archer took part in every battle of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days Battle until Gettysburg. Captured with a major portion of his brigade of Heth's division on July 1, 1863, he remained a prisoner of war for over a year and was exchanged in 1864. In ill health brought about by his long confinement, he returned to duty with the Army of Northern Virginia on August 19, 1864, and took command of his old brigade, along with the command of



General H. H. Walker. He died in Richmond, Virginia, on October 24, 1864, and is buried in Hollywood Cemetery there.

Brigadier General John Rogers Cooke

John R. Cooke, the son of Brevet Major General Philip St. George Cooke, was born at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on June 9, 1833. He was educated at Harvard and was commissioned directly into the United States Army in 1855 as a 2nd lieutenant of the 8th Infantry. When Virginia seceded from the Union, he and his brother-in-law J.E.B. Stuart promptly resigned their commissions and joined the Confederacy. Cooke's older brother remained in the Union Army; this caused a breach that remained long after the war ended.



Cooke became a colonel with the 27th North Carolina Infantry in April 1862. He was promoted to brigadier general on November 1, 1862, after being wounded seven times. At the close of hostilities, he became a merchant in Richmond, Virginia, and one of the founders of the Confederate Soldiers' Home in Richmond. He died on April 10, 1891, and is buried in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery.

Brigadier General Joseph Robert Davis

Joseph R. Davis, the nephew of the President of the Confederacy, was born in Woodville, Mississippi, on January 12, 1825. He was educated at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, and became a lawyer. He practiced law in Madison County, Mississippi, and was elected to the Mississippi Senate in 1860. He entered Confederate Service as a captain of a company from Madison County and was soon promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 10th Mississippi Infantry; later he served on his uncle's staff as a colonel.



Commissioned a brigadier general on September 15, 1862, Davis was assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, the Wilderness campaign and the siege of Petersburg. Paroled at Appomattox in 1865, he returned to his home state, where he died on September 15, 1896. He is buried in the cemetery at Biloxi, Mississippi.

Major General Henry Heth

Henry Heth was born in Chesterfield County, Virginia, on December 16, 1825. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1847 and rose to the rank of captain in Tenth Infantry, Regular Army. He resigned his commission on April 25, 1861. He was commissioned a colonel of the 45th Virginia Infantry on June 17, 1861, and was promoted to brigadier general on January 6, 1862. He joined the Army of Northern Virginia in February of 1863 and commanded a brigade in A.P. Hill's division at Chancellorsville. His promotion to the rank of major general was confirmed on February 17, 1864. General Heth's forces touched off the Battle of Gettysburg and he was wounded in this engagement; however, he participated in most of the subsequent battles of the war and was paroled at Appomattox.



After the war, Heth went into the insurance business in Richmond. He died on September 27, 1899, and is buried in Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond.

Lieutenant General Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson

Thomas Jonathan Jackson was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, on January 21, 1824. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1846. Twice brevetted during the Mexican war, he resigned his commission in 1852 to become an instructor at Virginia Military Institute. Jackson became a colonel of the Virginia militia at the beginning of the war between the States and was ordered to Harpers Ferry. In May, he was relieved by J.E. Johnston and promoted to brigadier general on June 17, 1861. After distinguished service at First Manassas, where he and his brigade stood like a "stonewall", he was promoted to major general on October 7, 1861. In November, he was dispatched to the Shenandoah Valley, where he waged a magnificent campaign against three Federal armies that threatened Richmond the next year. Jackson seems not to have been at his best unless in independent command. His lightning fast turning movement against General Pope in August 1862 was a crucial factor in the victory at Second Manassas. Jackson saved Lee at Sharpsburg, when he learned Lee had been surprised by a large Union force. Thereafter Lee reorganized the Army of Northern Virginia and promoted Jackson to lieutenant general on October 10, 1862, giving him command of the 2nd Corps. His



career reached its high point at Chancellorsville, where his savage assault on the Union right threatened at one time to roll up Hooker's entire line against the fords of the Rapidan. Later that night, May 2, 1863, Jackson was wounded by elements of his own command while reconnoitering the lines with his staff. He died on May 10th from pneumonia, which developed after his left arm was amputated. General Jackson is buried in Lexington, Virginia.

Lieutenant General James Longstreet

James Longstreet, the senior lieutenant general of the Confederate Army, was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, on January 8, 1821. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1842 and served in several Indian campaigns and received two brevet promotions for gallantry in the Mexican war. Resigning on June 1, 1861, Longstreet was appointed a brigadier general in the Confederate Army and fought at the First Battle of Manassas. He was promoted to major general on October 7, 1861, and distinguished himself in the Peninsular campaign, Second Manassas and Sharpsburg.



He was promoted to lieutenant general on October 9, 1862. In December his 1st Corps occupied Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg and inflicted tremendous losses on the attacking Union forces. LTG Longstreet commanded the right wing at Gettysburg and was charged post bellum with losing the battle by his failure to attack at sunrise on the second day, in accordance with Lee's orders. At Chickamauga in September 1863, he was largely responsible for the Confederate victory, but he was unsuccessful in an attempt to take Knoxville. His lead division arrived at the Wilderness on May 6, 1864, in time to repulse the Union assault and organize a brilliant counterattack. He surrendered with Lee at Appomattox.

After the war, Longstreet settled in New Orleans and held appointed office under Presidents Grant, McKinley, and Roosevelt. He died at Gainesville, Georgia, on January 2, 1904, and is buried there.

Major General William Mahone

William Mahone was born of middle-class parents in Southampton County, Virginia, on December 1, 1826. He graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1847 after studying engineering at Rappahannock Military Academy. By 1861, he had progressed through successive engineering positions with several Virginia railroads and was president of the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad. Appointed a colonel of the 6th Virginia Infantry, he

took part in the capture of the Norfolk Navy Yard and commanded the Norfolk District until its evacuation. He saw extensive service with the Army of Northern Virginia and was wounded at the Battle of Second Manassas. While recuperating from that wound he was promoted to brigadier general on November 16, 1861. He was promoted to major general after the Battle of the Crater, July 30, 1864.

After the war, Mahone returned to railroading and soon created what is now the Norfolk & Western Railroad. He entered politics, winning election to the United States Senate in 1880 after several failed attempts. He died in Washington, DC, on October 8, 1895, and is buried in Blandford Cemetery at Petersburg, Virginia.



Major General William Dorser Pender

William Pender was born in Edgecomb County, North Carolina, on February 6, 1834. While working as a clerk in his brother's store, he received his appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point at the age of 16. Graduating with the class of 1854, he saw considerable service in the Pacific Northwest, where he was involved in a number of Indian skirmishes. Resigning his commission on March 21, 1861, he entered the Confederate Army as a colonel of the 3d North Carolina Regiment.



Pender was promoted to the rank of brigadier general on June 3, 1862, and given command of a brigade in A.P. Hill's division. Promoted to major general on May 27, 1863, he led his division at Gettysburg where, on the second day, he received his fourth wound, this time in the leg. On the journey back to Staunton, Virginia, infection set in and the leg had to be amputated when he arrived there. He never recovered from the operation and died on July 18. His body was taken to North Carolina and buried in the yard of the Calvary Church in Tarboro.

Major General Robert Emmett Rodes

Robert E. Rodes was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, on March 29, 1829. He graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1848 and continued there as an assistant professor until 1851, when he resigned to enter the civil engineering profession.

Rodes entered the Confederate Army at outbreak of the War as a colonel of the 5th Alabama Infantry. His conduct at First

Manassas won him a brigadier's commission on October 21, 1861. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines but returned to his command to take part in the Battle of Gaines Mill, which resulted in a wound and a lengthy recuperation. He saw service at South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Battle of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Courthouse. Then was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley with the Second Corps. Rodes was mortally wounded at Winchester on September 19, 1864, and is buried at Lynchburg.



Major General Cadmus Marcellus Wilcox

Cadmus M. Wilcox was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, on May 29, 1824. He spent his boyhood in Tipton County, Tennessee and attended the University of Nashville prior to his appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. After his commissioning in 1846, he saw service in the Mexican War. He published "Rifles and Rifle Practice" in 1859.



He resigned his commission on June 8, 1861, and joined the Confederacy as a colonel of the 9th Alabama Infantry. His promotion to brigadier general on October 21, 1861, was followed by continuous service with the Army of Northern Virginia until the surrender at Appomattox. Promoted to major general after Gettysburg (August 3, 1863), he served with distinction until the end of the war. However, his most notable contribution to the cause of the Confederacy was at Fort Gregg on the Petersburg lines, where his skillful and last-ditch defense enabled Confederate forces to withdraw intact from Petersburg.

After the war, General Wilcox moved to Washington, DC, and in 1886 was appointed land chief of the railroads division of the United States Land Office. Wilcox died on December 2, 1890, and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery in Washington, DC. The general was universally esteemed by the North as well as the South. At his funeral, four pallbearers were former United States Army general officers and four were former Confederate general officers.^{75, 76}

Appendix C

Lieutenant General Hugh Aloysius Drum

Hugh A. Drum was born at Fort Brady, Michigan on September 19, 1879. Hugh Drum was the fourth generation of his family to serve in the Regular Army. When his father, a captain, was killed at San Juan Hill in 1898, Drum left Boston College and accepted a direct commission offered by President McKinley to the sons of officers killed in action. In the Philippines, Drum won a brevet captaincy and a Silver Star for gallantry against the Moros. In 1911, Drum graduated with honors from the School of the Line and one year later graduated from the General Staff College, where, over the years, he served at every level. In 1917, he sailed with Pershing and the advanced party of the American Expeditionary Force.



After the War, Drum served as commandant of the General Staff College and later as a National Guard advisor and a regional Coast Artillery commander. In 1922, Drum was promoted to brigadier general and in 1923 became G-3 of the General Staff. After commanding the 1st Division from 1926 to 1930, he served as inspector general. He was promoted to major general in 1931 and commanded V Corps from 1931 to 1933. While serving as Douglas MacArthur's Deputy chief of staff from 1933 to 1935, he worked on the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program updating documents and equipment.

Drum next served as a corps commander in Chicago and again in New York. He was promoted to lieutenant general in 1939, and assumed command of First Army that year. After heading the Eastern Defense Command, Drum retired in 1943 at the age of sixty-five and succeeded Al Smith as president of the Empire State Building Corporation. He died of a heart attack in his office on October 3, 1951.^{77, 78}

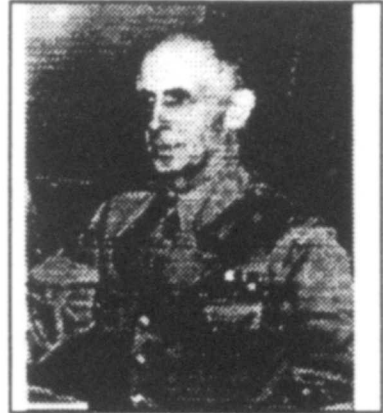
Appendix D

Major General Walter S. Grant

Walter Schuyler Grant was born in Ithaca, New York, on January 24, 1878. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1901. He immediately took part in the suppression of the Boxer Rebellion in China, serving with the Sixth Cavalry. His early service also took him to the Philippines, where he engaged in expeditions against the insurrectionists.

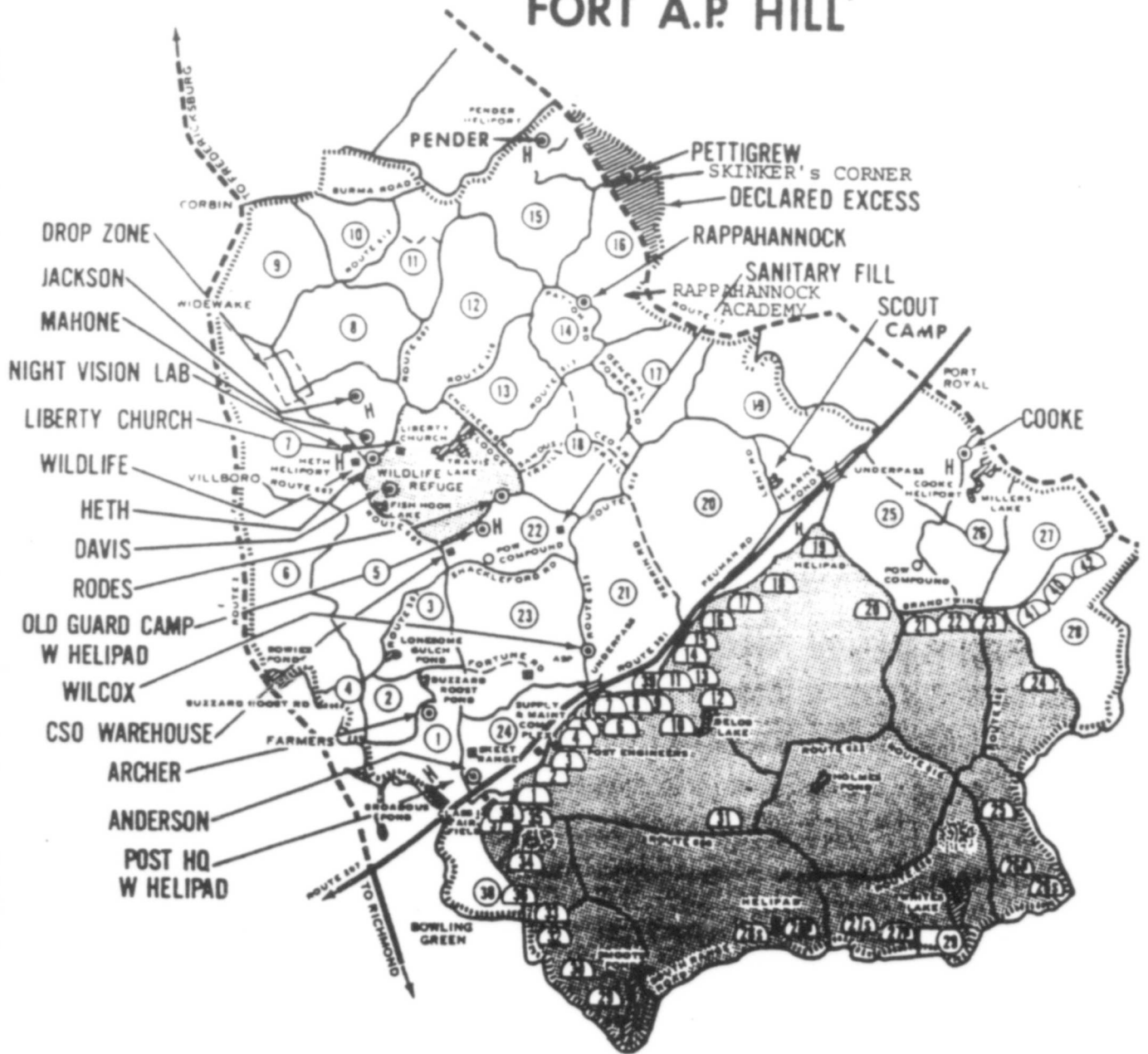
General Grant served in a variety of posts until World War I. He had attained a temporary rank of lieutenant colonel by the time he deployed to France to serve as the Deputy Chief of Staff and later Chief of Staff of the First Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, participating in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

Between the Wars, General Grant commanded in the U.S. and in the Philippines at the squadron, regiment, and division levels. He served as the commandant of the Army War College for a year. In 1940, Grant assumed command of the Third Corps Area, headquartered in Baltimore, Maryland. He retired in 1942, but was immediately recalled to active duty to serve on the Secretary of War's Personnel Board until 1946. General Grant had served the Army for fifty consecutive years. He died at Walter Reed Army Medical Center on March 3, 1956.^{79, 80}



Appendix E

FORT A.P. HILL



LEGEND

-  — RANGE AREA
-  — RANGES
-  — TRAINING AREAS
-  — CAMP SITES
-  — TRAILER COURT
-  — POST BOUNDARY LINE

Appendix F

The "Lodge" located at Travis Lake was built by Charles M. Thomas, a Washington, DC, patent attorney, in the 1930's as a fishing retreat. The Lodge, Travis Mill, and Travis Lake with the surrounding buildings was acquired from Mr. Thomas when the June 1 maneuver area was purchased in 1941.

Over the years, it has been used as bachelor officer quarters, an officer's open mess, and temporary family housing. It has been

maintained with government funds appropriated for that purpose since purchase with little improvement to the facility.

Misappropriation of government funds has twice been alleged by Congress (circa 1952 and 1968). Both cases charged the facility was maintained as a private hunting club for the First Army commander. The Army was able in both instances to justify maintenance expenditures on the facility, which is available to all officers and senior civilians.^{81, 82, 83, 84}



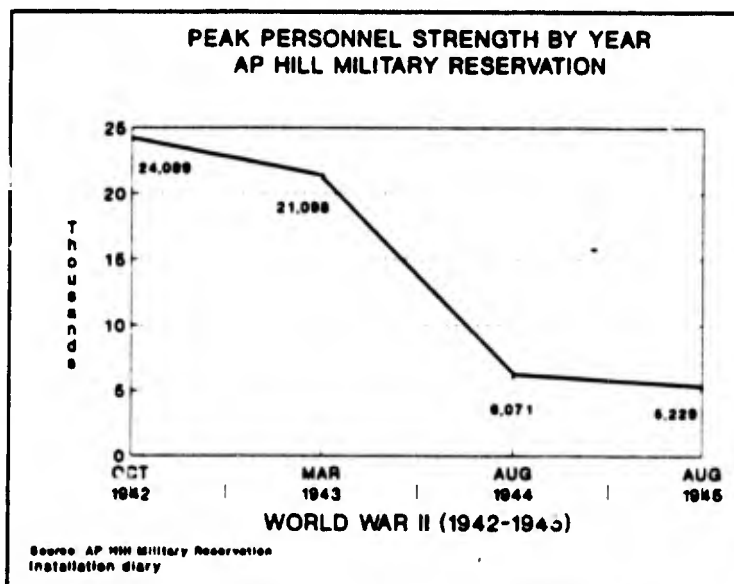
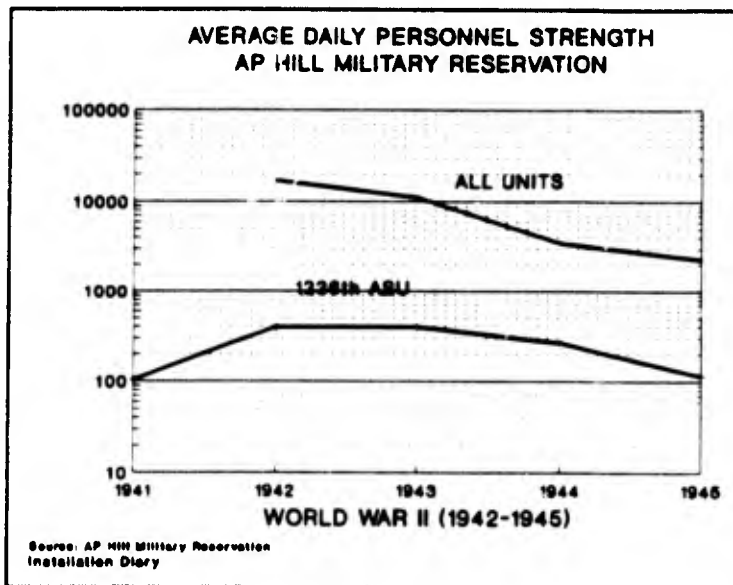
Appendix G

The Liberty Ship - A.P. Hill

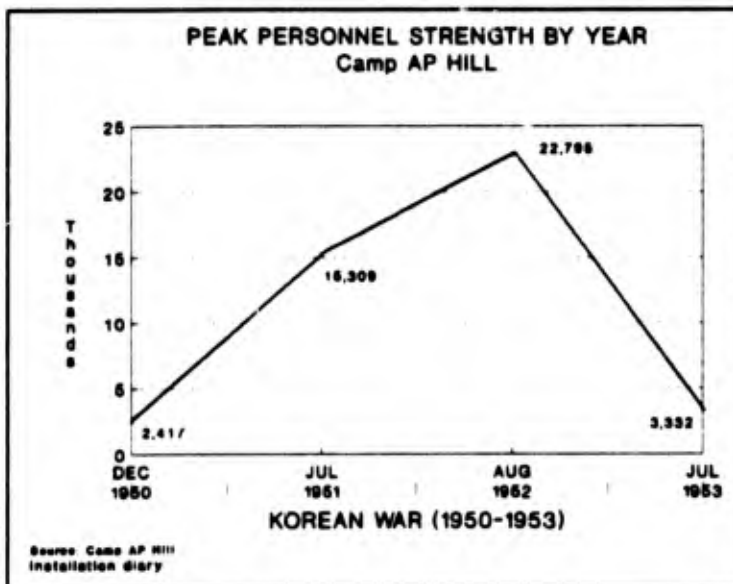
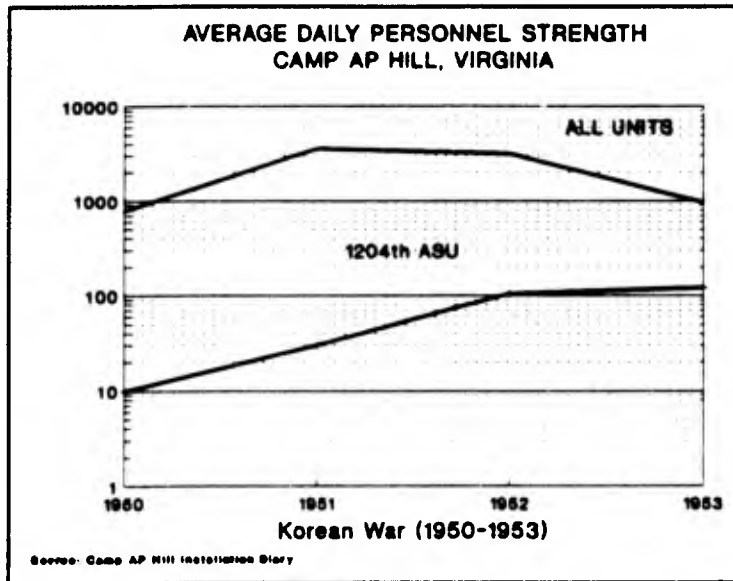
The Liberty ship A.P. Hill was one of 208 such 7,200 ton dry cargo vessels built by Todd Houston Shipbuilding Corporation, Houston, Texas, at an average cost of \$1,833,400. The Liberty ship was a slow freighter adapted from a British design. Over 2,600 were constructed during World War II. The A.P. Hill, hull #111, was commissioned in October 1942 and later converted to transport 550 troops and 3,500 tons of cargo.⁸⁵ It was operated under commercial charter from the War Shipping Administration for the Army. After the War, the A.P. Hill was chartered by the Maritime Commission for commercial trade. The ship was decommissioned in October 1965.⁸⁶

Half of the merchant ships produced in the United States during the war were Libertys. The faster Victory ship appeared in 1944, but was not produced in such large quantities.⁸⁷

Appendix H



Appendix I



ENDNOTES

¹ LTC Phillip Thurber, Memorandum to Third Corps Area G-3, Subject: Training Area Reconnaissance, dtd 23 July 1940, Historical Papers Collection, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

² Major Richard C. Payne, "The Gathering Storm," an unpublished summary of American military planning and the establishment of A.P. Hill Military Reservation, 1981, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA., p. 6.

³ MG Grant Letter to LTG Drum, Subj: Facilities for Range Practice, 28th & 29th Divs, dtd October 22, 1940, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

⁴ MG Grant Letter to LTG Drum, Subj: Land Acquisition, dtd November 5, 1940, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

⁵ LTC Marston's Report of Reconnaissance, dtd October 9, 1940, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

⁶ Report of Reconnaissance to Bowling Green, Va, Camp Ritchie, Md, and Indiantown Gap, Pa to LTG Drum, dtd November 24, 1940, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

⁷ Third Corps Area 4th Indorsement of Third Corps Area Letter of November 23, 1940, Subj: Acquisition of Maneuver Area and Site for Field Artillery Service Practice, dtd December 31, 1940, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

⁸ War Department G-4 Memorandum for the Chief of Staff, Subj: Comments of the Commanding General, First Army, on Fort Meade and Fort Dix, with special reference to the acquisition of a First Army Training Area in Virginia, dtd March 20, 1941, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

⁹ Major Richard C. Payne, "The Gathering Storm," p.10.

¹⁰ Richmond (Virginia) Times Dispatch, February 27, 1941.

¹¹ Major Richard C. Payne, "The Gathering Storm," p.11.

¹² Fredericksburg (Virginia) Free Lance-Star, March 19, 1941.

¹³ Third Corps Area Letter to Real Estate Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General, Subj: Request to suspend further action toward acquisition of land in Caroline County, Virginia, dtd March 19, 1941, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

¹⁴ MG Grant Letter to LTG Drum, Subj: Citizen protest over land acquisition in Caroline County, dtd March 20, 1941, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Fredericksburg (Virginia) Free Lance-Star, March 27, 1941.

¹⁷ Bowling Green (Virginia) Caroline Progress, April 3, 1941.

¹⁸ Bowling Green (Virginia) Caroline Progress, March 29, 1941.

¹⁹ Robert B. Roberts, Encyclopedia of Historic Forts, (New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1988), p. 810.

²⁰ Army War College Memorandum, Subj: Naming of Military Reservation in Caroline County, Virginia, dtd April 2, 1941, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

²¹ Bowling Green (Virginia) Caroline Progress, May 29, 1941.

²² Bowling Green (Virginia) Caroline Progress, June 5, 1941.

²³ Memorandum from Third Service Command to Army Service Command, Subj: Reorganization of A.P. Hill Military Reservation, dtd 6 July 1944, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

²⁴ Camp A.P. Hill, General Order # 1, January 1954, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

²⁵ Letter from Zone Constructing Quartermaster, Baltimore, Maryland to Senator Harry Byrd, Subj: Land Acquisition for A.P. Hill Military Reservation, dtd July 25, 1941, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

²⁶ U.S. Congress, House, Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942, 77th Congress, 1st session, 1941, p. 225-226.

²⁷ Bowling Green (Virginia) Caroline Progress, June 12, 1941.

²⁸ The First Century, A History of the 28th Infantry Division, ed. Robert Grant Crist, (Harrisburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1979), p.158.

²⁹ Joseph H. Ewing, 29 LET'S GO!, A History of the 29th Infantry Division in World War II, (Washington, DC: Infantry Journal Press, 1948), p.3.

³⁰ Joseph H. Ewing, 29 LET'S GO!, p.7.

³¹ Bowling Green (Virginia) Caroline Progress, January 1, 1942.

³² Bowling Green (Virginia) Caroline Progress, May 26, 1942.

³³ Shelby L. Stanton, World War II Order of Battle, (New York: Galahad Books, LDAP, Inc., 1991), p.106.

³⁴ The History of the 26th Yankee Division, 1917-1919, 1941-1945, (Salem, Mass: Yankee Division Veterans Assoc., 1955), p. 23.

³⁵ Army Regulation 170-10, dtd December 24, 1942, Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA.

³⁶ A.P. Hill Military Reservation Diaries 1941-1945, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

³⁷ Major Richard C. Payne, "The Gathering Storm", p. 35.

³⁸ Bowling Green (Virginia) Caroline Progress, December 16, 1943.

³⁹ We Ripened Fast, The unofficial History of the Seventy-Sixth Infantry, ed. 1st Lt Joseph J. Hutnik and Tec 4 Leonard Kobrick (Frankfurt, Germany: printed by Otto Lembeck, 1946), pp.21-2.

⁴⁰ Army Ground Forces Memorandum to Army Service Forces, Subj: Use of A.P. Hill Military Reservation, dtd 12 Feb 1944, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P Hill, VA.

⁴¹ Third Corps Area Memorandum to Army Service Forces, Subj: Designation of A.P. Hill Military Reservation as a Class I Installation, dtd 3 October 1944, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

⁴² Army Service Forces Letter to Army Ground Forces, Subj: Designation of A.P. Hill Military Reservation as a Class I Installation, dtd 7 February 1944, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

⁴³ Army Ground Forces 1st Indorsement dtd 30 March 1945, to Army Service Forces Letter of 7 February 1944, Subj: Designation of A.P. Hill Military Reservation as a Class I Installation, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ A.P. Hill Military Reservation Diaries 1941-1945, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

⁴⁶ Army Service Forces Letter to Mr. Slater, Subj: Reply to request for information on availability of land for purchase, dtd November 9, 1945, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

⁴⁷ 43d Infantry Division, Pictorial Review of Training, 1952, (Atlanta, GA: Albert Love Enterprises, 1952), pp. 12-13.

⁴⁸ History, Customs, and Traditions of the 2d ARMORED CAVALRY, p.15.

⁴⁹ 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, 1846-1955, from Chapultepec to Gyroscope, p. 4.

⁵⁰ History, Customs, and Traditions of the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, 1846-1983, p. 11.

⁵¹ "120th Anniversary of the 2d ARMORED CAVALRY, 1836-1956,"

⁵² Theo M. Boland, "Background to Historical Properties Survey," unpublished history of Caroline County and Fort A. P. Hill, based on the writings of Charles Pierro, Bowling Green, Virginia, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA., pp. 36-37.

⁵³ Ibid., p. 36-37.

⁵⁴ Ibid., p. 38.

⁵⁵ Major Gary W. Long, "History of Fort A.P. Hill," Public Affairs Office, Fort A.P. Hill, VA, 1991, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA, p. 21.

⁵⁶ Major Lee S. Harford, Jr., "The Dioxin Incident at Fort A.P. Hill," (Fort Monroe, VA: Office of the Command Historian U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, 1987), p. 1-3, 10.

⁵⁷ Fort A.P. Hill Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM After Action Report, dtd 22 Oct 92.

⁵⁸ Fort A. P. Hill Installation Diaries 1941-1989, Fort A.P. Hill Museum, Historical Papers Collection, FT A.P. Hill, VA.

⁵⁹ Third Corps Area Letter to Commanding Officers of all posts, camps and stations, Subj: Activation of Third Corps Area Service Command, dtd 5 June 1941, National Military Archives, Record Group 394, Box 1661, File 323.7, Suitland, Maryland.

⁶⁰ AGO 322, dtd 3 Jun 46.

⁶¹ 2d Army GO #79, 25 Oct 46.

⁶² 2d Army GO #62, dtd 10 Apr 47.

⁶³ Amended to change effective date from 31 Mar 47 to 15 May 47, 2d Army GO #81, dtd 15 May 47.

⁶⁴ GO #85, dtd 11 Sep 52.

⁶⁵ 2d Army GO #54, dtd 28 Mar 52.

⁶⁶ 2d Army GO #147, dtd 23 Dec 65.

⁶⁷ 1st Army GO #264, dtd 7 Aug 70.

⁶⁸ U.S. Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), GO #164, dtd 6 Sep 77.

⁶⁹ TRADOC GO #441, dtd 24 Jun 74.

⁷⁰ GO #45, dtd 16 Sep 74.

⁷¹ TRADOC Permanent Order 18-1, dtd 5 Feb 87.

⁷² FORSCOM Permanent Order 119-1, dtd 29 Jul 87.

⁷³ Ezra J. Warner, Generals in Gray, (Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1959), p. 134.

⁷⁴ James I. Robertson, Jr., General A.P. Hill, the Story of a Confederate Warrior, (New York: Random House, Inc., 1987), pp. 321-322, 324.

⁷⁵ Ezra J. Warner, Generals in Gray, (Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University Press, 1959), pp. 8-9, 11, 61, 68-9, 133, 151-2, 192-3, 208-9, 233-4, 263, 337-8.

⁷⁶ Photographies courtesy of the Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

⁷⁷ Dictionary of American Military Biography, Vol I (A-G), ed. Roger J. Spiller, (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1984), pp. 279-282.

⁷⁸ Photograph courtesy of the Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

⁷⁹ New York Times, obituary column, March 5, 1956.

⁸⁰ Photograph courtesy of the Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

⁸¹ Joe Leslie, "Post Commander Denies Existence of Lodge for General At A.P. Hill," Richmond News Leader, February 29, 1952, p. 1.

⁸² "\$2,630 Spent on Hill Lodge, Army Reveals," Richmond News Leader, September 29, 1952, p. 1.

⁸³ Hank Burchard, "Hunting Policy at Camp Hill Outlined," Washington Post, February 5, 1968, sec. B, p. 1.

⁸⁴ Photograph courtesy of the Fort A.P. Hill Public Affairs Office.

⁸⁵ Roland W. Charles, Troopships of World War II, (Washington, DC: The Army Transportation Assoc., 1947), pp. 355, 358.

⁸⁶ L.A. Sawyer and W.H. Mitchell, The Liberty Ships, the History of the 'Emergency' Type Cargo Ships Constructed in the United States during World War II, (Cambridge, Maryland: Cornell Maritime Press, Inc., 1970), p. 152.

⁸⁷ James A. Huston, The Sinews of War: Army Logistics 1775-1953, Office of the Chief of Military History, (Washington, DC, 1966) p. 511.

WORKS CITED

- Charles, Roland W. Troopships of World War II. Washington, DC: The Army Transportation Association, 1947.
- Ewing, Joseph H. 29 LET'S GO!, A History of the 29th Infantry Division in World War II. Washington, DC: Infantry Journal Press, 1948.
- Huston, James A. The Sinews of War: Army Logistics 1775-1953. Washington, DC: Office of the Chief of Military History, 1966.
- Roberts, Robert B. Encyclopedia of Historic Forts. New York: Macmillian Publishing Company, 1988.
- Robertson, James I., Jr. General A.P. Hill, the Story of a Confederate Warrior. New York: Random House, Inc., 1987.
- Sawyer, L.A., and Mitchell, W.H. The Liberty Ships, the History of the 'Emergency' Type Cargo Ships Constructed in the United States during World War II. Cambridge, Maryland: Cornell Maritime Press, Inc., 1970.
- Stanton, Shelby L. World War II Order of Battle. New York: Galahad Books, LDAP, Inc., 1991.
- Warner, Ezra J. Generals in Gray. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1959.
- 3D Armored Cavalry Regiment, 1846-1955, from Chapultepec to Gyroscope.
- 120th Anniversary of the 2d ARMORED CAVALRY, 1836-1956.
- History, Customs, and Traditions of the 3D ARMORED CAVALRY.
- History, Customs, and Traditions of the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, 1846-1983.
- The History of the 26th Yankee Division, 1917-1919, 1941-1945. Salem, MA: Yankee Division Veterans Association, 1955.
- 43d Infantry Division, Pictorial Review of Training, 1952. Atlanta, GA: Albert Love Enterprises, 1952.
- Crist, Robert Grant. ed., The First Century, A History of the 28th Infantry Division. Harrisburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1979.
- Hutnik, Joseph J., 1LT, USA, and Kobrick, Leonard, Tec 4, USA, ed. We Ripened Fast, The unofficial History of the Seventy-Sixth Infantry. Frankfurt, Germany: Otto Lembeck, 1946.

Spiller, Roger J., ed. Dictionary of American Military Biography. Vol I. Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 1984.

Harford, Lee S., Jr, Major, USA. "The Dioxin Incident at Fort A.P. Hill." Fort Monroe, VA: Office of the Command Historian U.S. Training and Doctrine Command, 1987.

Boland, Theo M., "Background to Historical Properties Survey." Fort A.P. Hill, VA., (Typewritten.)

Long, Gary W., Major, USAR. "History of Fort A.P. Hill." Fort A.P. Hill, VA., 1991. (Typewritten.)

Payne, Richard C., Major, USAR. "The Gathering Storm." Fort A.P. Hill, VA., 1981. (Typewritten.)

Bowling Green (Virginia) Caroline Progress, May 29, 1941.

Bowling Green (Virginia) Caroline Progress, June 5, 1941.

Bowling Green (Virginia) Caroline Progress, June 12, 1941.

Bowling Green (Virginia) Caroline Progress, January 1, 1942.

Fredericksburg (Virginia) Free Lance-Star, March 19, 1941.

Fredericksburg (Virginia) Free Lance-Star, March 27, 1941.

New York Times, March 5, 1956.

Richmond (Virginia) News Leader, February 29, 1952.

Richmond (Virginia) News Leader, September 29, 1952.

Richmond (Virginia) Times Dispatch, February 27, 1941.

Washington Post, February 5, 1968.

Fort A.P. Hill Installation Diaries 1941-1989. Fort A.P. Hill, VA.

Fort A.P. Hill Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM After Action Report. Fort A.P. Hill, VA., October 1992.

U.S. Congress. House. Fourth Supplemental Defense Appropriation Bill for 1941. 76th Cong., 2d sess., 1941.

U.S. Congress. House. Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942. 77th Cong., 1st sess., 1941.