

FORT A. P. HILL  
BOWLING GREEN  
VIRGINIA 22427

BACKGROUND TO  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES SURVEY

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AN INTRODUCTION  
*THE LAND, ITS PEOPLE AND USE*  
*PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FT. A. P. HILL*

Caroline County was, and is, a rural area consisting primarily of farms and woodlands. In the fall of 1940 and spring of 1941, the Federal Government began to acquire a considerable portion of the land as a maneuver area for intensive training of troops. The total acreage acquired was 77,169 acres; and the area was designated A. P. Hill Military Reservation.

However, much history abounds in what is now A. P. Hill; not only dating back to Captain John Smith and the early settlers, but there are traces along the East Coast which tell of a civilization that antedated the American Indian found here by these early settlers.

Known as the Mound Builders, it is certain they were far advanced in civilization and were numerous. From whence they came, their history, or the cause of their extinction remains a mystery. It is believed that this ancient race must have, over the years, mingled their blood and teachings with neighboring American Indian tribes.

The Algonquins, one of the higher developed tribes, were perhaps descendents of the Mound Builders; and it was the Algonquin tribes which were found in the Tidewater area and the area now comprising A. P. Hill.

## THE INDIANS

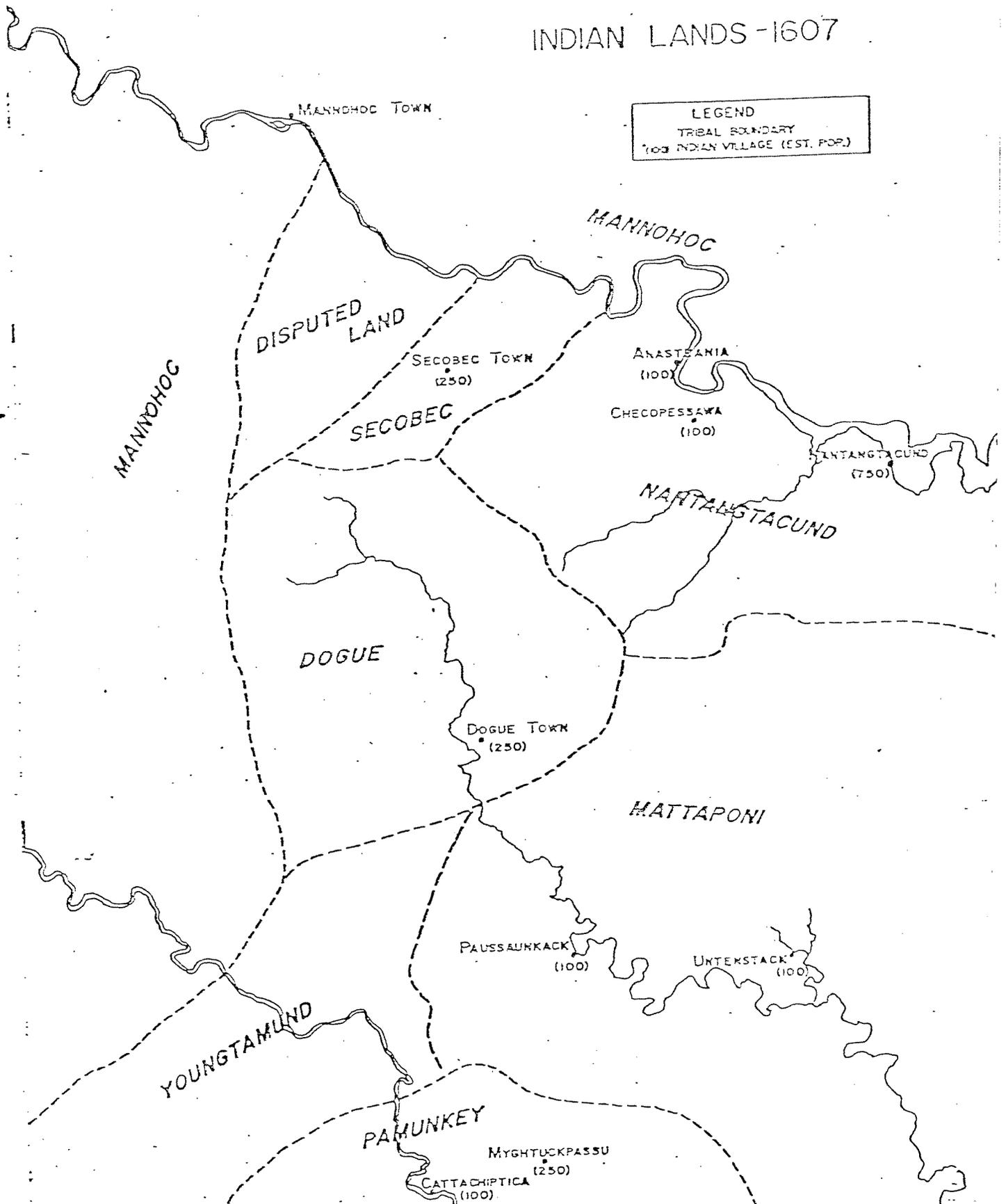
The Algonquins originally inhabited a large territory north of the State of Virginia and along the Atlantic Ocean. They were divided into Ottowas, Chippewas, Secs, Foxes, Miamis, Potowatomies, Pohatans, Delawares and some half dozen other tribes. Many lived in villages, cultivated the soil and had loosely woven, central form of government. In the Tidewater area was an abundance of game, the land fertile and the weather mild, while the streams and rivers were filled with fish and other seafood.

Sometime, perhaps as early as the 10th century, a pressure began to make itself felt from the north and west. Newcomers pushed the original inhabitants ever eastward and southward. The Sioux, part of the Iroquois nation, were the victors. The Iroquois, bitter enemies of the Algonquins, were making heavy inroads into the area, and the old tribes were powerless to stop them. One by one the tribes were forced to leave or be killed; so they fled southward, seeking shelter with the Indians living on the Mattaponi River, near where Milford, Va. is now located. Milford is approximately four miles southwest of A. P. Hill. It was here that a large village was located ruled by a powerful chief by the name of Opechancanough. Ft. A. P. Hill's Scout Camp is named for this Indian chief. He was second only to the great chief Powhatan, ruler of all of the Algonquins in this area.

Powhatan was one of the greatest Indian chiefs. Through conquest

# INDIAN LANDS - 1607

LEGEND  
TRIBAL BOUNDARY  
(100 INDIAN VILLAGE (EST. POP.))



and alliances, he was able to increase the number of tribes under his domain from six to 32. Though he was never able to drive the invaders back, he was able to establish a somewhat fluid line from the Rappahannock Falls (Fredericksburg, Va.) southward.

The Mattaponys, Pamunkeys and Youngtangtamunds were all names familiar to this immediate area. They were three of the original six tribes directly under Powhatan, and were quickly followed by the Nantangtacunds. The Secobecs, who had a large village near Fredericksburg, fled to the protection of Powhatan and were given the western part of the Nantangtacund land. This area covered the northern part of the present A. P. Hill confines. Their main village was located not too far from Corbin Post office (along the northern boundary of A. P. Hill). The Dogue tribe fled their home on the north shore of the Rappahannock River and joined in the Powhatan alliance.

Thus we have the major division of Indians in this area when the white man first landed at Jamestown in 1607 - the Mattaponys occupied the southern portion of Caroline County; the Dogues lived in the area around Milford; and the Nantangtacunds in the northeastern part of A. P. Hill. The Secobecs, who occupied the extreme northwestern part of what is now Ft. A. P. Hill, served as a sort of buffer state between the Algonquins and the Sioux. Powhatan, whose village was at Gloucester, Va., augmented the Secobecs with braves from other Indian settlements under his domain, and that area (Corbin) assumed the condition of a front line outpost.

## CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

The first white man to set foot on the land that is now embraced by the boundaries of Ft. A. P. Hill was Captain John Smith.

Shortly after the establishment of the colony at Jamestown, Smith, in company with other members of the colony, departed to explore the waterways in this area. This was accomplished in a thorough manner between 1607 and 1609. He mapped the country and at the innermost penetrations placed crosses on the maps he had made. In the corner of the maps, he placed a key that stated: "To the cross has been discovered, what is beyond is by relation." His maps have proven to be very accurate and there is no doubt that he visited the areas as he claimed. His crosses appear on many of the rivers in this Tidewater area.

In late fall of 1607, while exploring the headwaters of the Chickahominy River, Captain Smith and two companions were captured by the Youngtangtamunds. Having never seen a white man, they thought they were Gods with supernatural powers. The two companions were eaten; but Smith, being the leader, was too important to be dealt with by the local Chief. Thus began a long journey for Smith. He was sent to Chief Opechancanough; and on this journey, Smith entered the territorial limits of what is now Caroline County - the first white men to reach this area.

Opechancanough felt that Captain Smith should go before Chief Powhatan, but while enroute he was to go before many tribal seats to allow the Indians to see a white man and find out he was not a God. Smith kept careful records of the names and locations of all the villages he visited. However, he failed to state his itinerary or his method

of travel. It is evident, however, that his route carried him over much of what is now A. P. Hill.

All are familiar with the story of Captain John Smith and the daughter of Powhatan. This little 10 or 12 year old girl pleaded with her father for the life of Smith, and threw herself over him when the executioners prepared to kill him with their clubs. For quite some time, Smith was a captive of the Indians but allowed the freedom of the camp. Upon release, he returned to Jamestown only to find the colony reduced to about 40 men.

In 1608, Smith explored the Rappahannock and as he traveled, he visited friendly natives along the way. His journal contained such names as Secobec, Anastrania, Nantangtacund and others. However, when he got beyond the falls of the Rappahannock, he met his first unfriendly Indian tribe - the Mannohocs. This was the same tribe who had forced the Secobecs to flee to the protection of Powhatan.

With his way blocked, Captain Smith was able to capture one of the Indians to act as a guide. This was a mistake because this guide/hostage was Amoroleck, the brother of the chief of the Mannohocs. Reaching their vessel, the explorers fought a 16-mile running battle down the Rappahannock throughout the night. A truce was finally arranged and the captive was returned to his people. Smith and his crew put their small ship into a cove near what is now Moss Neck (just off post). One of the group, a man named Featherstone, was so seriously wounded that he died in spite of the care given him by Anthony Bagnalle, the

physician in the party. His body was consigned to the waters, and he became the first white man to be buried in Caroline County, and possibly within the confines of A. P. Hill. At this time, the waters of the Rappahannock entered as far inland as the Tidewater Trail (now U. S. Route 17) and ended near the northwest end of Pender Campsite, creating quite an extensive bay inland. The water at that time was over five feet deeper in the Rappahannock Basin.

During the summer of 1609, Smith covered over 3,000 miles of waterways, gaining accurate information, making friends with the Algonquins, and preparing his maps (previously referred to).

Many names used by inhabitants over many, many years have been retained at A. P. Hill. There is a Featherstone Fork on post, located on Reservation Road 607 on the north boundary. Whether this was an old name already in use, is not known.

## PEUMAN, THE PIRATE

About 1660, Dutch privateers had become a constant menace to colonial shipping along the coast and inland waterways. They harassed the colonists to such an extent that the English decided to take drastic steps to defend themselves. A sort of water-borne police force and warning system was organized. The plan was to allow the privateers to enter the bays and rivers, then gradually force the pirates upstream to a point where they could not escape.

One Peuman, a privateer, entered the Chesapeake Bay without any interference. However, he was soon attacked by the colonists who also blocked his escape to the sea. Thinking to outwit his pursuers, he sailed up the Rappahannock River and hid in one of the larger creeks flowing into the river near Port Royal (approximately 12 miles east of A. P. Hill).

The English were not easily fooled. They scouted all the navigable streams until at last the pirate was discovered and captured. Peuman was hung from his own ship's yardarm, and for this reason, the location at the foot of the hill southwest of Rollins Fork (now located in A. P. Hill's impact area) was, for years, referred to as Peumansend.\*

The two streams that junction at this hill are now called Peumansend Creek and Mill Creek. For years, however, the two were collectively known as Peumansend Creek. In 1673, one Simon Miller purchased some land along this creek and erected a grist mill near the mouth of what is now Mill Creek. Apparently, this is the cause for the change of the

name of part of Peumansend Creek to Mill Creek. (This land is now located in the Cooke Campsite area.)

Incidentally, further inland along the same stream, 650 acres of land was purchased by a man named Rollins for whom Rollins Fork, located on A. P. Hill, was named.

\*(Meaning Peuman's end)

## MOUNT CHURCH/RAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY

When the government acquired the site of Rappahannock Academy, a well-known institution of learning in the colonial period, it also acquired the site of old Mount Church of St. Mary's Parish. It was located on the Tidewater Trail (now U. S. Route 17) at the top of Mount Hill, where the road junctioned with two well-used trails leading into the interior. (The actual site is on the north side of JEB Stuart Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the intersection of Patton Road). The post has a campsite located in that general area, and named Rappahannock Campsite in honor of the Academy. Old Mount Church, however, antedates the Academy.

Quite some time before 1700, the settlers in this area petitioned the Colonial Council for a church. The request was granted and St. Mary's Parish was established, with its boundaries approximating those of Caroline County (which was not even in existence at the time). Records show that the Parish was formed some time in 1677.

Mount Church, the first church in what is now Caroline County, was of brick construction, built in the form of a cross. There is much to tell about Mount Church, its pastors and members, and its place in county affairs. The church, when constructed, was the pride of the colonists. It was well planned and beautiful, containing a fine organ - the first in the colony. (It is believed that this organ was moved to St. Peter's Church at Port Royal after the Revolutionary War because shortly after the war, Mount Church became strictly Rappahannock Academy. It was a school for

UPROOTED TREE SHOWING OLD BRICKS FROM FOUNDATION OF OLD MOUNT CHURCH, ST. MARY'S PARISH, RAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY



the sons of the gentry, and it is reputed that George Washington's step-son attended this academy). The backbone of the parishioners were the landed gentry and the larger property owners in the area.

The first rector of record in this Episcopal Church (the Established Church of England) was the Reverend Owen Jones, who arrived in the Parish in 1704. Not only was the Reverend Jones a preacher, but was also a qualified teacher. The latter profession he followed in addition to his pastoral duties, and the school he founded (Rappahannock Academy) was to last for almost 200 years.

The Reverend Jonathan Boucher was probably one of the most interesting of the pastors to occupy the pulpit of Mount Church. He arrived in Urbanna, Va. on July 12, 1759 as a tutor for the sons of a Captain Dixon of Port Royal, Va. Unhappy with these circumstances, he returned to England and was ordained. Returning to Port Royal, he became the third pastor of Mount Church.

## OTHER CHURCHES OF HISTORIC VALUE

### *Upper Zion Baptist Church*

Originally named Tuckahoe Baptist Church, Upper Zion was the oldest Baptist Church to be acquired by the government, and it was the third oldest church in Caroline County.

Lewis Craig came from Spotsylvania County to Caroline in 1771, and preached within the bounds of what was later Tuckahoe/Upper Zion. After serving a jail sentence in Fredericksburg for preaching the Baptist faith he, along with three others, was imprisoned for preaching in Caroline.

Tuckahoe Church was founded in 1774. This first church was a wooden structure located about four miles east of present-day Upper Zion (Intersection of Reservation Road 608 and 622 in the post's impact area). In 1819, the name changed to Upper Zion.

A second wooden church was erected about one mile north of Upper Zion intersection. The last church, of brick construction, was built and dedicated in 1852 at the above-named intersection, hence the name of this intersection.

Following the Revolutionary War and the end of tyrannical religious laws by the Established Church (Episcopal), a great religious revival took place. Upper Zion, most prominent Baptist Church in the area, felt this awakening. By 1840, the membership had expanded to 356.

### *Liberty Baptist*

This church's history dates back to August 23, 1796 when a contract was drawn up to build the Liberty Meeting House. It was the first real Baptist congregation in this area. James Pittman and William Taliaferro (pronounced Toliver in this area), engaged Absalom Bradley, for 50 pounds, to build a 20 x 32-foot building. It was to have a 10-foot wide shed; and there were two 8 x 20-foot galleries. There are no records to show who served as the pastor until 1827 when the Reverend Lawrence Battaile took over.

In 1847, he and a 36-member minority faction withdrew to form Bethesda Baptist Church. The dispute was over the sale of alcoholic "spirits" on the church grounds during the day-long services.

It is reputed that General "Stonewall" Jackson attended prayer services at Liberty during the Civil War when he and his men (including LTG Ambrose Powell Hill) went into winter quarters in the Moss Neck area and all along the northern boundary of Ft. A. P. Hill.

Liberty Church is the only church left standing since the land was acquired by the government; and it now serves as the Post Chapel.

## WINDSOR

Prior to the Revolutionary War, the lands of General William Woodford stretched from the banks of the Rappahannock River, between Snow Creek and Moss Neck, as far inland as the present Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad tracks at Woodford (named in his honor). It was an extremely large plantation, and the home there was known as Windsor. It was located on the hill south of Hill's Pender Campsite on Windsor Road. All traces of the home, however, have long since disappeared. When Caroline County was formed, William Woodford became the county's first sheriff, a very influential position.

## KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE

Robert Beverley, planter, lawmaker, historian and champion of the plain people of this area, was born in Middlesex County, educated in England and gained the attention of the people of that country by his book - THE HISTORY AND PRESENT STATE OF VIRGINIA. It was this book that paved the way for the appointment of Beverley's friend, Alexander Spotswood, as governor of the colony.

Beverley owned considerable acreage, most of which was south of A. P. Hill. The name of his plantation home was The Park, which was built on the banks of Beverley Run.

In 1716, Governor Spotswood organized a party, comprised of some Williamsburg gentlemen, to explore the Shenandoah Valley. Late in the summer, the party left Williamsburg and spent their second night at the home of Robert Beverley. Joined by Beverley, the party left at sun-up for Windsor, the home of William Woodford. From The Park to Windsor, the distance was only 20 miles - but with a road "in name only."

The trail was obstructed on every side by fallen trees and dense undergrowth. The trip consumed nine hours before the party reached Windsor which overlooked the Rappahannock River Valley, (The reader must remember that the Rappahannock River was much larger and followed a slightly different course than it does today).

From all indications, the party, in order to reach Windsor, had to travel through what is now Ft. A. P. Hill. They must have entered the post near Christopher's Fork (on the southern boundary of the post) and followed the winding, general direction of Reservation Road 608 as far as what was once a county school (Mica) and is now known as the Heth area. They must then have turned east on Reservation Road 607 to Pullers Corner, and then veered north along 607 to the home of General Woodford (this area, later, was referred to as the Moss Neck area).

General Woodford joined the party; and when they reached the Valley of the Shenandoah, Governor Spotswood "knighted" each person there with the dubious title of Knights of the Golden Horse-shoe. Upon their return, Beverley was granted 3,420 additional acres of land over which they had traveled on their way to Windsor. The grant of land is no doubt within the confines of Ft. A. P. Hill.

## TRANSPORTATION

One of the important developments that evolved to make this section of the country a leader in the Revolution was that of communication. Due to the heavy reliance on tobacco, this area required good roads. Tobacco does not need large tracts of land as does cotton, but it requires many laborers. These factors necessitated a good network of roads from the major farms and plantations to the warehouses.

Prior to 1730, those living along the Rappahannock, went to warehouses at Conway's, near Moss Neck, or to Roys at Port Royal. However, the trip had to be made by water, using the more navigable and wider inland streams, because there were no overland trails.

When Caroline County was formed in March 1727, one of the first acts was to get approval for a rolling road from the Mattaponi to the Rappahannock River.. The roads were classed as "rolling" because the large kegs of tobacco were joined and rolled to market by horses.

The first of these roads led from a place called Chesterfield (no longer in existence) to Conway's warehouse. Roy and his influential friends saw the importance of this road, so they immediately petitioned - and received - sanction to build the Three Knotch Road. These two roads basically made a circle within the county. Therefore, another road was needed to cross this circle in an east-west direction. This road went from Chesterfield through New Hope



(now Bowling Green), and terminated at Roy's warehouse.

When this road left New Hope, it went eastward to what is now Howards Corner, located on A. P. Hill. It then veered south to by-pass two steep hills and a deep gulley. Near Delos Corner, also on A. P. Hill, the road veered northeast (remnants of this old road can be seen even today, running parallel to North Range Road and a little to its north). At Mill Creek, a small hand-operated ferry was used to cross a stream. From the creek-crossing, the road continued to the top of the hill and followed the general direction of Hill's North Range Road, to a point near the east underpass. Here the road returned to the present U. S. Route 301, following very closely the route of the northbound lane.

Port Royal became a bustling center of activity because of these two roads leading to Roy's warehouse which was a King's warehouse with a licensed inspector. It was, therefore, a royal port. John Miller erected a grist mill on Peumansend Creek (now Mill Creek) a short distance from Port Royal. The site of this grist mill was at the lower end of Millers Pond, now inside the confines of A. P. Hill.

## FRESHET of 1750

The winter of 1749-50 proved to be very severe as heavy snow and intense cold prevailed. When spring came at last, it was to be known as the year of unprecedented rain. The melting snow, augmented by the rains, washed the soil from the high ground into the creeks. Sandbars formed and many other changes took place all along the watershed.

Much of the East Coast was affected by what was to be called "the Freshet of 1750." However, none suffered more than this immediate area.

Not only did the Freshet change the course of the Rappahannock River, but also many of the larger navigable streams in this area ... streams used by the planters for transportation.

Peumansend Creek (Mill Creek) was one of the widest and deepest of waterways. It was, in fact, the deepest of all the streams that flowed into the river from inside present-day A. P. Hill. The stream followed the same general direction of the stream today, and all the area that is now marshland was, at one time, covered with over five feet of water.

Goldenvale Creek, also located on A. P. Hill, was not as wide and deep as Peumansend, but was navigable to small boats for almost three miles inland; and was used extensively by planters living in that area.

Mount Creek was both wide and deep at its mouth and extended for

about a mile inland. However, it never proved of much value to early settlers.

The delta of Ware Creek was a marshland interspersed with a number of small islands. The main stream terminated in the northern area of Hill's Pender Campsite.

With the change in these, and other streams, the impact of the Freshet of 1750, made many changes in the transport of goods in this area.

## THE REVOLUTION

When Lord Dunmore fled from Williamsburg and took refuge in the town of Norfolk, he effectively caused the breakdown of English rule in Virginia.

Virginia organized two regiments of troops: one under Patrick Henry and the other under General William Woodford (see chapter entitled "Windsor"). Since Henry was without experience, all the field missions were left to Woodford and his men.

On the morning of December 9, 1775, under the assumption that he could crush the force under Woodford with ease, Lord Dunmore sent his grenadiers across a narrow bridge over one of the areas of the Dismal Swamp. From the sound made by their marching feet, it was easy to locate them in the morning mist; and the attacking force was swept from the bridge at every attempt to cross. In this first battle of the Revolution fought on Virginia soil, the British lost over 100 men while the force under Woodford did not suffer a single casualty.

After the surrender at Yorktown, Washington's army returned to the Hudson River emplacement via the Hanover Highway (now Virginia Route 2), passing along the western boundary of Ft. A. P. Hill.

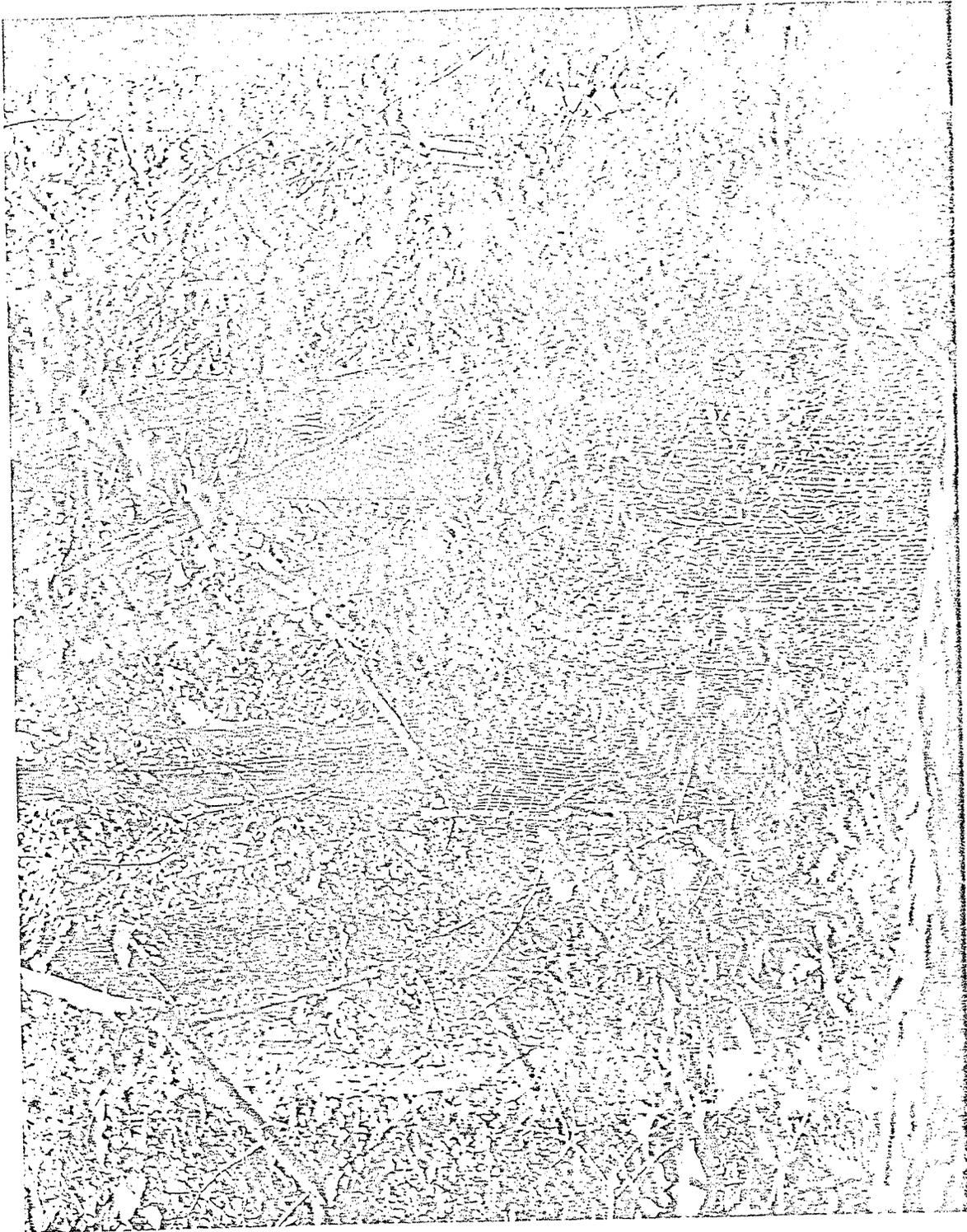
### *Aftermath*

After the Revolution, there was a general break-up of both plantations and churches. Windsor, home of William Woodford, along with

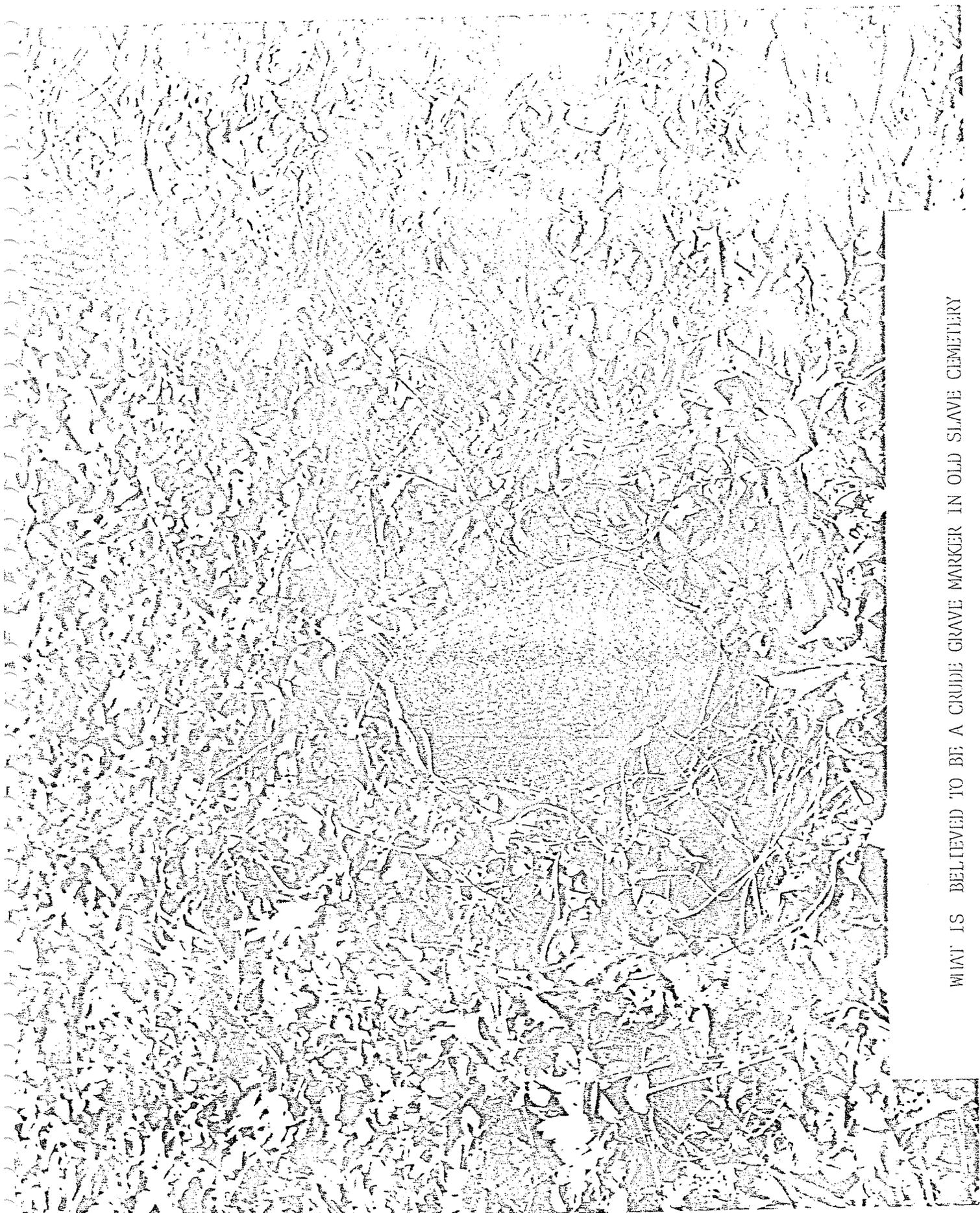
a large portion of the land was bought by a family by the name of Dew. While Woodford still owned the plantation, he allocated some land to the slaves for a burial ground. When the Dew family purchased the land, they deeded this land in 1884 (approximately three to four acres) to the slaves and Negroes living in this area. The cemetery is located in what was A. P. Hill's Pettigrew Campsite area; and was finally fenced in with no ingress or egress permitted except by permission of the post commander. There are no identifiable headstones, and this fencing was done to protect the gravesites. There have been no visitors to the cemetery for at least the past 25 years.

Mt. Dew Church, originally known as Moss Neck Colored Church, was first located in that area also. It was then moved some distance away along the Tidewater Trail (now U. S. Route 17) next to a Negro country school. Its last location was on land not acquired by the government, and is shown as a "knotched out" area on the boundary maps.

This entire Pettigrew area of A. P. Hill has now been declared excess.



FENCED-IN AREA OF OLD SLAVE CEMETERY AT ORIGINAL SITE OF MT. DEW CHURCH



WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE A CRUDE GRAVE MARKER IN OLD SLAVE CEMETERY

## THE CIVIL WAR

### *Interlude*

Following the Revolutionary War, Tidewater plantations developed to a state of perfection never again equaled. They were generally situated on the high ground with a long sweep of fertile land from the river up to the mansion. The major portion of the frontage land was under cultivation on both sides of the winding road leading to the home of the planter. Here was a spacious mansion in the midst of a well kept lawn, interspersed with large shade trees.

In the winter time when there was little work for the slaves, the general practice was a joint effort by adjoining plantation owners to erect boundary lines. Groups of slaves under the supervision of an overseer from each plantation were sent out to work in unison. Trees were cut, the land cleared, ditches dug and the earth piled up to serve as near permanent a marker as was possible. On the crest of the mound, fences were erected, sometimes of rail; but the favorite of the Virginia gentry was the wattle fence. This was made of split cedar stakes about five feet in length and driven into the earth about 18 inches. Between these, the cedar branches were woven to form a very tight fence but one that could be cleared with ease by a good horseman.

In several places on A. P. Hill, there have been evidences of some of these original boundary markers - mounds of earth with

shallow ditches on each side. At one time they could be followed for a mile or more and then the original line would be joined by lines of similar construction that would branch off to the right or left. Mr. Charlie Pierro, a former employee at A. P. Hill, located and showed to the author, what definitely appeared to be one of these original markers. However, due to training, conservation measures, etc., much if not all of these boundary mounds have been destroyed.

*The Civil War  
As It Pertained to Land Now Encompassed by A. P. Hill*

Shortly after the Battle of Fredericksburg, General Burnside's troops had taken positions on the north bank of the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg (about 20 miles north of present A. P. Hill post headquarters). The Union lines extended for about five miles below the town of Fredericksburg and a large force of Yankee cavalry operated as far down the river as Port Conway. (See earlier map "Colonial Roads" and note Conway's warehouse location).

On December 10, 11 and 12, 1862, General Franklin attempted to cross the Rappahannock at Moss Neck by use of pontoon bridges. The effort would have been successful but for the prompt actions of the Confederates under Jubal A. Early, who confronted Franklin with heavy fire from a Confederate battery located along the crest of the ridge just above Moss Neck, on the west side of what is now Windsor Road, located on A. P. Hill.

When this action was over, both sides went into winter quar-

ters along the river. General "Stonewall" Jackson took up his winter quarters at Moss Neck on the land of the Corbin family. In the days that followed, he contracted a deep chest cold and, on the advice of his physician, moved into the plantation office.

Jackson and his men under Generals Pickett and A. P. Hill and JEB Stuart spent the winter at Windsor, Moss Neck and Gaymont (located along the Tidewater Trail - now U. S. Route 17. The house is still in existence). These plantations were ideally located between Fredericksburg and Port Royal, the two prime locations for the Union forces to cross the Rappahannock River. Jackson's men patrolled along the Tidewater Trail. It was near the entrance to Windsor that Pickett's men erected crude huts of pine logs, caulked with clay and canvas, to protect them from the rigors of the Virginia winter. (This location is now in the area which has been declared excess - the Pettigrew area).

In addition to the frugal diet of salt pork, grits and corn meal, it seems the Confederates also had a large quantity of peaches dried on the seed, which the hungry men ate to augment their meager diet. After gnawing the fruit from the stone, the latter were cast aside. For years, the area where Pickett's men encamped was covered with scrub peach trees, thus earning the name from local residents as "Pickett's Orchard."

An interesting tale goes back to that winter of 1862-63 as related by former residents living in the northern portion of present-day A. P. Hill. They relate that if one should be walking

along the road between the Moss Neck and Heth (old Mica School) areas on what is now Reservation Road 607, near the hour of midnight, one can hear the patter of horses hooves. The distant sound of a banjo grows ever nearer until, at last, one can see through the mist, ghostly riders who ride on past. It is, they believe, the spirit of JEB Stuart and his companions riding back from Todds Tavern at Villeboro (still standing) to their camp at Moss Neck. The riders are accompanied by the sound of the song, "Goober Peas."

There is, of course, no factual proof to verify this tale. But it is a well known fact that General Jackson was a very religious man, and strict as well. He disapproved of all types of frivolity among his subordinates to include drinking, card playing and the worst sin - "lewd conduct with women." Jackson's subordinate officers, not believing as he did, had worked out a system of surveillance to permit themselves some freedom. They knew where he was and what he was doing almost every minute of every day when the troops were not engaged in open battle. When it was signaled that Jackson was safely out of the way, possible retiring early due to the cold he had contracted, horses were saddled and the junior officers would be off for an evening of pleasure. Jackson, it has been reported, also attended evening services at Liberty Church, now A. P. Hill's post chapel.

Naturally, secrets aren't kept forever, and Jackson learned

of his officers' nocturnal excursions. That night, when they returned to camp, they found Jackson in a most unpleasant mood, waiting for them. That night was never forgotten, 'tis said, by the parties involved.

## JOHN WILKES BOOTH

All are familiar with the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth on the night of April 14, 1865 at Ford's Theater in Washington. A. P. Hill lands even have a place in this tragic story.

Booth fled to Maryland where he met a youth, David Hereld, who acted as his guide through Maryland. The pair finally crossed the Potomac River into Virginia at Gumbo Creek, near the present Naval Surface Weapons Center at Dahlgren (approximately 30 miles east of Ft. A. P. Hill on U. S. Route 301). They reached Port Conway on the Rappahannock River and, after meeting up with several Confederate soldiers, found refuge in the farmhouse of Richard H. Garrett. The house was on the old Port Royal - Bowling Green stage road (now U. S. 301), about three miles west of Port Royal. In the early 1940's, the road that led into the old Garrett farmhouse could be seen on A. P. Hill's North Range Road in the vicinity of Rollin's Fork.

It was at the gate of this lane that Hereld was left, while the Confederates took Booth to the farmhouse and introduced him as "John William Boyd," a Confederate soldier who had been wounded in the battle around Richmond. Mr. Garrett agreed to care for him until Wednesday, the 26th, when they would call for him.

On the afternoon of the 25th, Hereld rejoined Booth at the Garrett farm where he was introduced as Booth's brother. Some

time later, they received reports that Federal troops were in the area. At first they wanted to escape to Guinea Station on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, where they hoped to escape south by train. The Garrett boys, William and John (Jack) thought it too late to start the trip but agreed to take them the next day. Booth then asked permission to sleep in the barn, explaining he had gotten into a "brush with Federal troops" and they were probably looking for him.

That is why Booth happened to be in the tobacco barn on the farm when the troops arrived. The barn, however, was actually a repository for valuable possessions and heirlooms of the families in Port Royal who feared gunboat or raiding damage by Union troops during the war. The Federal troops surrounded the barn and threatened to burn the barn unless Booth and his companion came out. Booth stated Hereld was innocent of any crime; but when Hereld came out, he was grabbed and became a prisoner who was later hanged at the Washington Arsenal on July 7, 1865. In the meantime, troops began setting fire to wisps of straw which protruded through cracks of the old barn. A shot rang out, and the body of the dying Booth was dragged out. Booth was clutching a revolver. The wound in the back of the neck had severed the spinal cord and Booth died shortly after 5 a.m. It is now almost a certainty that Booth shot himself. A member of the Federal detachment, "Boston Corbett" claimed to have killed Booth. He, however, was armed with a carbine while Booth had two Colt revolvers. The autopsy showed he had been killed by a pistol ball.

The Garrett house remained in use until the early 1930's. Meanwhile modern highway construction cut out the rambling route between Port Royal and Bowling Green (part of which is now Hill's North Range Road). Today, the southbound lane of the dual-laned U. S. 301 passes over the site of the Garrett farmhouse. For a considerable time, the lane leading into the farmhouse could be seen on North Range Road. With careful scrutiny and study, the location of this lane might once again be found.

## AFTERMATH

### *The Changing Land*

In Caroline County (of which A. P. Hill is a part) as in all of the South, the life-style was changing. Gone were the large plantations, the leisurely way of life. The land became farmland, interspersed with dense woodlands; and soon it was an area for extensive wood harvesting.

When the government acquired the 77,169 acres of land for the intensive training of troops, it acquired large truck farms, small farms, churches, schools, some business operations such as a sweet potato warehouse and stores, and small communities including post offices, and much woodland.

### *Purchase and Naming*

In 1940-41, when the land was purchased for A. P. Hill by the government, it was named for LTG Ambrose Powell Hill, a Confederate general who served under General "Stonewall" Jackson. At the death of Jackson, it was A. P. Hill who assumed Jackson's command. LTG A. P. Hill was killed near Petersburg while defending Richmond.

### *The Post - A Brief History*

A. P. Hill's first post headquarters was established in the Mica area on June 3, 1941 when the 1336th Service Unit was activated. The first major influx of troops took place with arrival of the II Corps and the 29th Infantry Division in December of 1941.

During the first part of World War II, troop strengths at A. P. Hill averaged from 15,000 to 28, 000. Over 75 percent of the entire task force which landed in North Africa staged through the entire installation.

*After World War II*

In 1944, the average daily strength began to drop; and utilization gradually fell off to a very low level during the period 1947-1949.

In June of 1945, the Post Headquarters was moved to its present location, close to U. S. Route 301 with its main gate leading into the post from that highway.

When this move was made, there were already 22 old CCC-type buildings in the area; the remainder were built or acquired during the 1950's and 1960's, except for the Entomology Building (T-139) which was the last to be acquired in this area, to date (1971).

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 and a number of major improvements were made, which increased the support capacity to approximately 12,000. Training was being conducted the year round, and this trend has continued. Major improvements during the 1950's included upgrading road systems, new ranges, construction of concrete tent slabs with electrical outlets and semi-permanent latrines in the campsites and extensive airfield construction.

### *Naming the Campsites*

In the early fall of 1958, while the post commander, COL Paul L. Burke, was convalescing from an illness, he read a book on the life of Ambrose Powell Hill. Although he never regained his health, and passed away in January 1960, it was his original idea that the post campsites be named for generals who served under A. P. Hill; and preferably, those who served under his command with the famous Light Division.

It was not, however, until the summer of 1960 that the next post commander, COL Robert B. Ruffner, called Mr. Charlie Pierro, a former sign painter at Hill and an unofficial "historian," into his office and asked that he get a list of names of these generals. This list was prepared by Mr. Pierro and turned over to Mr. William E. Smith, post executive officer. After local approval of a selection of names, the list was forwarded to Second U. S. Army Headquarters at Ft. George G. Meade, Md. (now First U. S. Army) for final approval.

There were originally 15 campsites (also known as bivouac areas) on post. Most had names befitting their locations by using names applied to that area by former residents - such as: Mica, Moss Neck and Skinkers Corner. One site had been named for General "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 this area. (See chapter entitled "Mount Church/Rappahannock Academy").

There were 13 generals' names that eventually were given to the remaining campsites/bivouac areas. They were: Anderson, Archer, Cooke, Davis, Finnegan, Heth, Lane, Mahone, Pender, Pettigrew (now in the area declared excess), Rodas, 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.

#### *Expansion and Growth*

Camp A. P. Hill was placed on an inactive status on March 31, 1962 even though the level of utilization had increased. In October of 1963, the post became an activity of the U. S. Army Quartermaster Center and Fort Lee.

During 1962-63, there was a major expansion of the range complex with construction of electrical trainfire ranges, Army Training Test Courses for crew-served weapons and squad and platoon combat attack courses. Then, during the Vietnam War, more ranges were added; two 200-man classrooms were constructed in 1966; and the Anderson cantonment area was built (metal hutments) during 1966-67 to house the Engineer OCS and Officer Basic Course students and their support personnel.

## SCOUTING

### *Camp Opechancanough*

In 1965, the area known as the Walker Bivouac Support Area (Campsite) became a 200-acre area set aside for Scouting activities. This area includes Hearn's Pond and numerous sites for Scout camping and jamborees.

The name "Opechancanough" (more easily pronounced Opa-canoe) was that of a very powerful Indian chief whose village was in the general vicinity of present-day Milford. (See chapter entitled The Indians).

This Indian chief was second in command under Chief Powhatan, whose village was at Gloucester, Va. Pushed by the Mannohocs, members of the Iroquois Nation, the more peaceful Indians which inhabited most of the East Coast, sought shelter under Powhatan as they moved south. Powhatan soon had 32 different tribes under his domain, and he managed to keep a "buffer zone" between his tribes and the Mannohocs. Upon Powhatan's death, Opechancanough took command and tried, in vain, to drive the white man from his shores.

The Scout camp is used quite extensively by many troops along the East Coast - especially from North Carolina, northward. All scheduling for use of this area, and support, are provided by the Operations Division on post.

## LAND MANAGEMENT

### *Forestry*

It was in March of 1970, that a more extensive land management program was developed at A. P. Hill; and it was during this time that clear-cutting forest lands, as well as clearing on a marked-tree basis, got underway. It was this year that the first loblolly pine seedlings were obtained from the Virginia Division of Forestry and planted at Ft. A. P. Hill.

This forestry management practice has increased each year; and since about 80 percent of the post is woodland, this program returns a considerable amount of money to the United States Treasury, from the sale of timber.

### *Wildlife*

An extensive Wildlife Management Program got underway at Hill in 1959 when a cooperative agreement for effective management of game resources was begun between the post and the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries. In June 1963, the agreement was expanded to include technical assistance from the U. S. Department of the Interior; and in 1968, equipment and supplies for improving the habitat and the management program, were received.

### *Awarded*

Recognition of these strides in both land management (Forestry)

and in the Wildlife management area, brought recognition in both 1970 and 1971 when A. P. Hill received the Chief of Staff Conservation Award for Small Installations. The Department of Defense gave Special Recognition for Meritorious Achievement to A. P. Hill for their Natural Resources Conservation Program during 1975.

### *Redesignated a Fort*

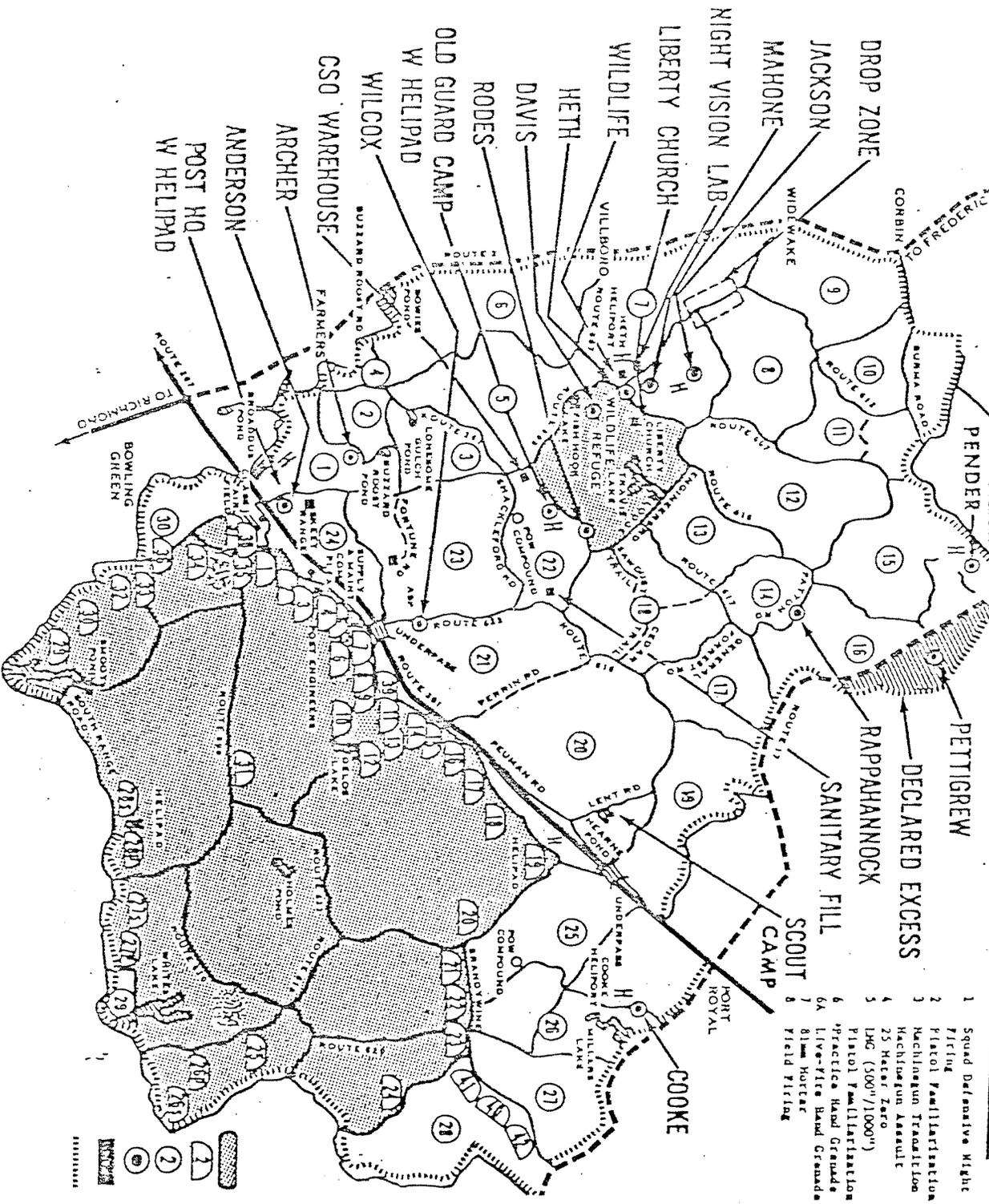
The 1970's have proven to be years for improvement and expansion of post facilities. The Old Guard Camp, which can support 400-500 troops, was completed in 1970. This includes five H-shaped barracks, a 750-man dining facility, a company orderly room and small post exchange. It was the first real permanent-type campsite constructed. Future plans call for further permanent construction in other post campsites - especially at Wilcox which is used quite extensively the year round. This campsite will have two battalion-size areas with modern barracks and latrines, dining facility and administrative building.

During 1970 also, an Engineer Training Site, which included improvements to Cooke Campsite, was completed and provided training sites for Engineer AIT level skills. Logistical support was also improved by construction of a new Ammunition Supply Point and a DS/GS Maintenance Shop.

On September 30, 1974, A. P. Hill became Fort A. P. Hill.

Further enhancement for the post came in 1977 when a new barracks to house the permanent party personnel was completed. This facility can house from 32 to 39 personnel; has a very modern dining facility which can seat 40 people with the kitchen capability of feeding 150. It also contains an orderly room, supply room, recreation room and laundry facilities.

# FORT A.P. HILL FACILITIES MAP



## RANGES

- 1 Squad Defensive Night
- 2 Firing
- 3 Platoon Familiarization
- 4 Machinegun Transition
- 5 Machinegun Assault
- 6 25 Meter Zero
- 7 LMG (500"/1000")
- 8 Pistol Familiarization
- 9 Practice Hand Grenade
- 10 Live-Fire Band Grenade
- 11 Blim Horlar
- 12 Field Firing

- 9 Individual Night Firing
- 10 Known Distance Range
- 11 Blim and 4.2" Horlar
- 12 Blim Horlar
- 13 Blim Horlar
- 14 Blim Horlar
- 15 Platoon Throcart
- 16 Rifle Grenade, 3.5" Bochr
- 17 Launcher, M72 LAW
- 18 M79 and M20 Grenade Law
- 19 IBC (50 cal)
- 20 IBC (500"/1000")
- 21 Vapour Platoon
- 22 Art-Trnk
- 23 Close Combat Course
- 24 Inactive
- 25 Explosive Test Site
- 26 Company Attack Course
- 27 Air Cavalry/Attack Balle
- 28 Crew Course
- 29 Squad Combat Course
- 30 Platoon Combat Course
- 31 Squad Combat Course
- 32 Platoon Combat Course
- 33 Squad Combat Course
- 34 Platoon Combat Course
- 35 Inactive
- 36 4.2" Horlar
- 37 Explosive Test Site
- 38 Record Fite
- 39 Hoving Target
- 40 IBC (50 cal)
- 41 M72 LAW and All Purpose
- 42 Record Fite
- 43 Field Fite
- 44 Target Detection
- 45 Target Detection
- 46 Target Detection
- 47 Target Detection
- 48 Target Detection
- 49 Target Detection
- 50 Demolition Instruction Bf
- 51 Shaped Charge & Bangalore
- 52 Torpedo
- 53 Steel Cutting Fite
- 54 IBC Indirect Fite Positions

## LEGEND

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

APPENDIX A

*Post Commanders  
Fort A. P. Hill*

LTC John E. McLaurine ..... 3 June 1941 - 19 December 1941  
LTC Elmer F. Mumshower ..... 20 December 1941 - 10 June 1945  
MAJ Lester K. Kyle ..... 11 June 1945 - 17 August 1945  
LTC Thomas J. Randolph ..... 18 August 1945 - 14 December 1945  
COL Joseph L. Lancaster ..... 15 December 1945 - 22 October 1946  
COL Alexander S. Quintard ..... 23 October 1946 - 1 June 1949  
COL James A. Killian ..... 2 June 1949 - 31 July 1951  
COL Joseph W. Scobey ..... 1 August 1951 - 14 December 1951  
COL J. E. Raymond ..... 15 December 1951 - 29 July 1953  
COL F. J. Gillespie ..... 30 July 1953 - 31 August 1954  
COL J. E. Raymond ..... 1 September 1954 - 30 September 1954  
COL Paul L. Burke ..... 1 October 1954 - 28 January 1959  
LTC C. B. Cushing ..... 29 January 1959 - 12 February 1960  
LTC R. B. Ruffner ..... 13 February 1960 - 20 September 1961  
LTC A. C. Harris Jr. .... 21 September 1961 - 25 January 1965  
LTC A. N. Martino ..... 26 January 1965 - 31 March 1967  
COL Edward L. Kerker ..... 1 April 1967 - 15 October 1969  
COL Lowell E. Thompson ..... 16 October 1969 - 10 September 1971  
MAJ O. R. Hite ..... 11 September 1971 - 21 October 1971  
COL W. W. Weyant ..... 22 October 1971 - 20 June 1974  
COL K. B. Barlow Jr. .... 21 June 1974 - 31 August 1975  
COL Harry W. French ..... 1 September 1975 -

## APPENDIX B

### *LTG Ambrose Powell Hill (CSA)*

Ambrose Powell Hill was born in Culpeper County, Virginia on November 9, 1825. Called Powell Hill by his family and friends, he was affectionately known as "Little Powell" by the troops who served under him during the Civil War. His grandfather, Henry Hill, had served under "Lighthorse" Harry Lee - the father of Robert E. Lee - as a colonel in the American Revolution; and history was destined to bring a member of each family to serve together again.

Hill entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1842 with such classmates as Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, George E. Pickett and his roommate, George B. McClellan. He was forced to leave, however, due to an illness; but re-entered the Academy and graduated with the class of 1847 along with such fellow students as Ambrose Burnside and Harry Heth.

Commissioned a brevet second lieutenant in the First U. S. Artillery Regiment, he was sent to Mexico just prior to the end of that war. Following several short assignments, he returned to Washington, D. C. where he remained for seven years with the U. S. Coastal Survey.

It was while he was in Washington, that he met and married a young widow from Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Katherine (Dolly) Morgan.



GENERAL AMBROSE POWELL HILL

After the birth of their first child, Henrietta, in 1860, he considered resigning from the Army to enter civil employment. The outbreak of the Civil War prevented this, and in 1861 he resigned his captaincy in the U. S. Army and offered his services to the State of Virginia.

His first assignment was at Harpers Ferry where he organized and trained the 13th Virginia Volunteer Regiment; and shortly thereafter, General J. E. Johnston added the 3d Tennessee Regiment to Hill's command and he was sent to Hampshire County.

Hill's brigade - Longstreet's old brigade, consisting of the First, Seventh, Eleventh and Seventeenth Virginia Regiments - first saw action during the retreat at Yorktown. He and his brigade and another under the command of Cadmus Wilcox were sent to support Anderson's brigade at Ft. Magruder. By now he was a brigadier general and on May 27, 1862, special orders promoted Hill to major general. At this time, he assumed command of a division made up of troops serving under BGs Anderson and Branch. Later the same day, Charles Field's Virginians and Maxey Gregg's South Carolina Brigade were also assigned to this Division which was to become the famous Light Division.

In the latter part of June of 1862, Lee had formulated a plan for a quick move against Washington to confuse McClellan. The plan necessitated bringing General "Stonewall" Jackson from the Shenandoah

Valley. There was a sharp contrast between the leadership and personalities of Jackson and Hill. Jackson, like many deeply religious men, was almost fanatical in his use of discipline. He had the grudging respect from his men; however, it was fear more than anything that maintained Jackson's leadership. A. P. Hill, on the other hand, was genuinely loved by his men.

The Seven Days Battle was actually a series of separate, yet connected, battles: Gaines Mill, Frayers Farm and Malvern Hill. A. P. Hill came out of these battles with little, if any, respect for Jackson's ability as an officer. Hill was under the command of General Longstreet, at this time; and trouble developed between them because of news stories by well-read newsman, John M. Daniel. Daniel had accompanied the Light Division and wrote glowing reports about its commander; and not so glowing reports about other commanders, including Longstreet. Infuriated, Longstreet had his adjutant reply to these stories; and trouble began between Hill and his superior. Lee hoped the situation would get better, but when Hill challenged Longstreet to a duel, Lee ordered the Light Division be sent to join Jackson at Gordonsville. Hill, who had been under arrest, was restored to his command.

The Army of Northern Virginia was now organized into two commands under General Lee: one under Longstreet and the other under Jackson. Trouble between Jackson and Hill began almost immediately. Jackson had put his entire command on the march toward Orange Court-

house. The order of march was: Ewell, then Hill and then Winder's division bringing up the rear. Shortly thereafter, Jackson revised his order of march, sending Ewell by another route, but he failed to notify Hill. At sunrise, Hill's division was ready; by late afternoon, they were still waiting. Suddenly, Hill recognized men of Jackson's division going by. Hill's troops had to wait until Jackson's men had passed, including the slow, lumbering wagon trains. By night, Hill ordered his men into bivouac and sent word to Jackson that, knowing the countryside, he would try to find a faster route. This offer was refused, and Jackson's plan to surprise General Pope was lost. Jackson continued to storm at the men of the Light Division who had not received the change in orders, which he claimed to have given; and a deep rift between Hill and Jackson began.

The Union Army had a new commander. An old classmate of Hill's, Ambrose Burnside was poised on the north bank of the Rappahannock River, awaiting the pontoon train for an attack on Fredericksburg.

It was on December 11, 1862 that Burnside opened the bombardment of Fredericksburg, and by nightfall many of the houses in the little town were burning. Although the Union Army occupied the town on December 14 and 15, the Army of the Potomac silently stole away, on the night of the 15th, and went into winter quarters across the river.

As has been mentioned previously, the Confederates took up winter quarters along much of what is now the northern portion of

what is now Ft. A. P. Hill.

While in winter quarters, General Hill demanded he be brought to trial on charges Jackson had pending against him. Then a new rift emerged when Hill sent an enemy communication directly to higher headquarters, instead of going through Jackson and the proper channels. When Jackson learned of this, he had no alternative but to ask that Hill be relieved of duty. General Lee was now forced to uphold one or the other; and both being valuable to him, he did not wish to lose either. This choice was averted when Jackson was wounded at the Battle of Chancellorsville and died shortly thereafter. At Jackson's death, Powell Hill, the senior division commander, became the corps commander.

General Hill, his Light Division and his corps were to participate in every remaining battle all the way to Richmond. He was killed near Petersburg on April 2, 1865, the last day of the siege in the battle around Richmond, while returning to his troops after a visit to Lee's headquarters at the Turnbull House.

First buried at the Winston burial ground in Chesterfield, his body was temporarily buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond. Hill's final resting place is beneath his statue in Richmond, which looks southward across the city he died to defend.

General Lee died approximately five years after the surrender at Appomattox; and it is reported that just prior to his death, he called out to his old comrade: "Tell A. P. Hill he must come up."

## APPENDIX C

### *Biography of CSA Generals Selected for Campsite Names Currently In Use*

#### Major 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 in the United States Army as a captain of dragoons when he resigned, in 1861, to enter the Confederate Army as a major of infantry. He was appointed major general on July 14, 1862. After General Longstreet was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, Anderson was promoted to the temporary rank of lieutenant general. 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 on December 19, 1817 at Bel Air, Maryland. A lawyer by profession, he became a captain of infantry in the regular army; and a brevet 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 army as a captain of infantry only to resign his commission in 1861 in order to enter the Confederate service as a colonel; and was promoted to brigadier general on June 3, 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 command 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 was born at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri on June 9, 1833. He was the son of Major General Philip St. George Cooke and was educated at Harvard. In 1855, he was commissioned directly into the United States Army as a second lieutenant of the 8th Infantry. When Virginia seceded from the Union, he and his brother-in-law, JEB Stuart, promptly resigned their commissions and returned to the Commonwealth to join the Confederacy. However, Cooke's older brother remained in the Union Army which caused a breach that remained for a long time after the war was over.

In 1862, Cooke became a colonel with the 27th North Carolina Infantry; and on November 1, 1862, he became a merchant in Richmond, Virginia. Prior to his death, he became 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; was educated at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio and became a lawyer. He entered the Confederate Service as a captain of a company from Madison County, Virginia; was later promoted to colonel and served on his uncle's staff in Richmond. Commissioned a brigadier general on September 15, 1862, Davis was assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia where he participated in some of the bloodiest battles of the war. Paroled at Appomattox in 1865, he returned to his home state where he died on September 15, 1899. He is buried in the cemetery at Biloxi, Mississippi.

Major General Henry Heth -

Henry Heth, born in Chesterfield County, Virginia on December 16, 1825, he graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1847 - at the bottom of his class - but rose to the rank of captain in routine frontier duty with the regular army. He resigned his commission in 1861 and shortly thereafter became a colonel in the 45th Virginia Infantry. Promoted to brigadier general on January 6, 1862, he joined the Army of Northern Virginia in February of 1863 and served under General A. P. Hill at Chancellorsville. Promoted to the rank of major general (for the second time), he was confirmed to this rank 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.

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. In 1861, he was president of the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad. Appointed a colonel of the 6th Virginia Infantry, he saw extensive service and was wounded at the Battle of Second Manassas. It was while recuperating from his wound that 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, the general returned to railroading and soon created what is now the Norfolk & Western Railroad. After entering politics, he was elected to the United States Senate. He died on October 8, 1895 and is buried in Blandford Cemetery at Petersburg, Virginia.

Major General William Dorsey 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 West which involved him in a number of Indian skirmishes. Resigning his commission of first lieutenant on March 21, 1861, he entered the Confederate service as a colonel of the 3d North Carolina Regiment.

After participating in numerous engagements, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general on June 3, 1862. Promoted to major general on May 27, 1863, he led his division at Gettysburg where, in the Second Days Battle, he received his fourth wound, this time in the leg. Infection set in and the leg was amputated; but the long journey back to Staunton, Virginia - coupled with the amputation - proved too much for him. On July 18 he died and is buried at Calvary Church, Tarboro, North Carolina.

Brigadier General Robert Emmett Rodes -

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

Rodes entered the Confederate Army as a colonel of infantry and his conduct at First Manassas won him a brigadier's commission on October 21, 1861. Severely wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines, he returned, however, to the field to take part in the Battle of Gaines Mill. 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. He 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 graduating in 1846, he saw service in the Mexican War and later published "Rifles and Rifle Practice."

At the outbreak of the War Between the States, 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 almost continuous service until the surrender at Appomattox. Promoted to the rank of 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 when his skillful and last-ditch defense of that fort enabled the Confederate forces to withdraw intact from Petersburg.

After the war, General Wilcox moved to Washington and in 1886 was appointed land chief of the division of railroads for the United States Land Office. General Wilcox was universally esteemed by the North as well as the South; and at his funeral, four pallbearers were general officers of the United States Army, and four had been Confederate generals. The general died on December 2, 1890 and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery in Washington, D. C.

## SUMMARY/SUGGESTIONS

1. Recommend that the site of old Mount Church/Rappahannock Academy be permanently marked in order that this historic and valuable landmark, which played such a prominent part in the history of the early colonists and in the affairs of Caroline County (in which A. P. Hill is now located) never be lost.
2. Suggest that names of lakes/ponds, corners, roads and other such areas, which were used by former residents, continue to be used on post. These places not only have their place in the former life of Caroline County, but many have considerable historic meaning. Others are named for families of that area, former communities, or events which took place there. For example:
  - a. Ashcake Lane was named for an elderly Negro woman who lived in that immediate area. She was well known for the corn cakes which she made and actually baked in the ashes of her fire.
  - b. The meaning behind such places as Windsor, Peumansend Creek and Peuman Road have been explained elsewhere in this writing.
  - c. Brandywine, located in the Impact Area, was at one time a small colonial settlement. It was later named by its residents for the Revolutionary Battle of Brandywine in Pennsylvania be-

cause so many men from that area lost their lives in that battle. General William Woodford, in fact, was so badly wounded there that he had to withdraw from the battlefield. The bodies of the men remained buried near the battlefield; and the families of the husbands, sons and fathers who died there, named their community Brandywine in their honor.

d. Many areas on post were, at one time, small communities with a country store, post office, church, homes, etc. Some of these are Naulakla, Baylortown, Delos and Upper Zion. Such names as these should remain.

e. Should there be any change in these old names/landmarks - on maps, brochures or other papers, care should be taken to see that original names (or spelling) are restored.

REFERENCE AND CREDITS:

Writings and Research by Charles Pierro, former A. P. Hill employee and "Unofficial Historian."

T. Elliott Campbell's - "Colonial Caroline."

"Wingfield's History of Caroline County, Virginia."

Ralph Emmett Fall's - "Historical Record of Bowling Green, Virginia - 1667-1970."

Rev. Norman Luck's - "Bethesda Liberty Baptists."

Caroline County's Order Books.

Records, Diary and other related papers on Fort A. P. Hill.

ASSISTANCE OF:

William E. Smith, Post Executive Officer.

John B. Martin, Operations Officer.

Alton B. Rose, Engr-Plans-Real Property Officer, Facilities Engrs Div.

Maj (Ret.) Ronald Recker, research, maps and rewriting assistance.