

Research by Israel C. Davis on Daniel Davis

Research by Israel C. Davis, son of Daniel Davis Jr., "I find in Rupp's history of Lebanon and Berks counties that William Davis was a settler in Amity township aking the Tolpehocken Creek in 1752 and I think he is the father of Daniel Davis Sr., because Daniel Davis Jr., talked about Tolpehocken Creek and said that he was raised in that neighborhood. Daniel Davis Sr. was drafted at the close of the War of 1812 and was taken to Carlyle Barracks and discharged there as the war was then closed. This is all I know of Daniel Davis Sr." Harrisburg PA Nov 16, 1911

Carlisle Barracks

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopediaCarlisle BarracksCarlisle, Pennsylvania

US Army War College DeviceTypeSchool PostBuiltMay, 1757In useCurrentlyControlled byU.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

This article **needs additional citations for verification**.

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Carlisle Barracks is a United States Army facility located in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. It is part of the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command and is the site of the U.S. Army War College. It is the nation's second oldest active military base.^[1]

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Early history

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At the intersection of Indian trails along Letort Creek, in the eighteenth century the town of Carlisle became the jumping-off point for traders and settlers heading over the Alleghenies on their way west. A brief 1756 encampment at Carlisle preceded the more permanent settlement in May 1757, when Col. John Stanwix marched upstream with British regulars and provincials during the Seven Years War (also known as the French and Indian War). After the American Revolutionary War, from 1783–1837, the town of Carlisle was significant as the frontier gateway, as a greatly increased wave of land-hungry migrants moved west.

During the war, the Army had erected numerous substantial brick buildings at Carlisle Barracks for military stores and to accommodate the workmen of the ordnance department of the Army. While the facility might have been used to store ammunition and explosives, its lack of access to water transportation made it impractical because of the difficulty of overland travel.^[2]

In 1794, Carlisle Barracks became the center of intense military activity with the outbreak of the Whiskey Rebellion. President George Washington journeyed to the Barracks to review the troops—perhaps as many as 10,000 men. The crisis was posed by farmers in southwestern Pennsylvania, who refused to pay a tax on the commercial whiskey they distilled from their corn crops. They had found corn processed as alcohol more easily transported east over the Alleghenies and more profitable to sell than was corn as grain.

President Washington recommended the Barracks as the site for a Federal military academy, but Pennsylvania lost that political battle to the state of New York and its West Point location. The government decided to clear up ownership of the post; in 1801, the government paid \$664.20 for the 27 acres (110,000 m²) which it had been renting from William Penn's heirs.

In 1838 the School of Cavalry Practice was established at Carlisle Barracks. It was the Army's small but elite mounted force, the forerunner of the Armor School now at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Capt. E. V. Sumner found most of the Barracks buildings in disrepair, the maneuver area less than adequate, and the horses in short supply. Overcoming these problems included drilling his recruits at the double time on foot to simulate the trotting of the missing horses. Another mounted organization, horse-drawn light artillery, also established its school at Carlisle Barracks. In 1839, Capt. Samuel Ringgold arrived to begin training recruits and testing equipment for the "flying artillery," as it was sometimes called.

Civil War

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From the early Civil War days, south-central Pennsylvania was rife with rumors of a Confederate invasion up the Shenandoah-Cumberland Valley from Virginia to Pennsylvania. Although many miles from the combat front, the garrison at Carlisle became a central supply center for ordnance stores, horses, and quartermaster supplies under Capt. Daniel H. Hastings. Recruits once destined for Indian-fighting units on the

western frontier were prepared to replace casualties in Regular Army units. Entire units were sent to the Barracks to refit before specific deployment.

In June 1863, "the Rebels are coming!" was a cry with substance. In spite of a small defensive Pennsylvania militia and home guard force, Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins' Confederate cavalry entered Carlisle on June 27. Jenkins led his mounted brigade east along the Trindle Road, where they bivouacked while they took rations by wagon from the town. He had levied a demand for food for his 1,500 men and forage for their horses. Three North Carolina brigades occupied Carlisle Barracks; the troops camped on the parade grounds.

Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry division approached Carlisle from the east on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 1. Depleted by a sweeping march around the Union Army, Stuart hoped to find needed provisions—unaware that other Confederate units had already sought the same Carlisle provisions. Stuart sent a demand for surrender of the Federal forces under the command of Brig. Gen. William Farrar Smith. When his demand was refused, Stuart initiated a short bombardment. When a second demand was refused, Stuart ordered his troops to shell the town and, later, to torch the barracks. *See Battle of Carlisle.*

Postbellum era

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After the Civil War ended, the Barracks returned to its pre-war mission of receiving, training and forwarding cavalry recruits destined for the Indian wars on the western frontier. But, as Army operations moved west, the War Department moved this function to the St. Louis Arsenal in Missouri. There it had access to transportation on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. On April 20, 1871, Carlisle Barracks was officially "discontinued as a sub-Depot for the Mounted Recruit Service." The installation was available for new uses.

In 1879, the War Department passed control of the post to the Department of the Interior. The US Congress had authorized the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to found the first Indian boarding school for the education of Native American children. With the Indian Wars at an end, the government sought a way to integrate the children into the life of the European-American culture. The Carlisle Indian Industrial School operated until 1918. Commanding General of the Army William T. Sherman had acceded to the petitions of Richard Henry Pratt to use the barracks for a model Indian School. The goal was for children to learn English and European-American ways, to gain an education apart from the reservations, and live among European-American men and women. Pratt believed Native Americans needed such education to be able to protect their lands and societies. He became the school's founder and first superintendent. He based the school's program on his experience since 1875 in supervising and educating Indian prisoners-of-war at Fort Marion in St. Augustine, Florida. Twenty young Indian men gained further education at Hampton Institute, a historically black college, and private schools in New York.

Twentieth century

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On September 1, 1918, with World War I underway, the Army took back Carlisle Barracks. It used the facility to respond to a wide set of changing Army and security needs. At the end of WWI, the Army established General Hospital No. 31 as a pioneering rehabilitation center there. For two years, the hospital provided medical treatment, mental reconditioning and vocational training for more than 4,000 afflicted soldiers returned from service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

In the fall of 1920, the Medical Field Service School was established under Col. Percy M. Ashburn's command. Drawing on the lessons of WWI, the school developed medical equipment and doctrine suitable for the battlefield. More than 30,000 officers and NCOs passed through the school during its 26-year tenure at Carlisle Barracks. They applied classroom instruction and field exercises to train in care of casualties and disease prevention, the latter a major problem for the military until improvements in sanitation and antibiotics.

When the Medical Field Service School departed in 1946 for Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio, Texas after World War II, educational innovation continued. From 1946 until 1951, six Army schools were located at Carlisle Barracks. First was the Army Information School, followed shortly by the School for Government of Occupied Areas, and then the Adjutant General's School (for Army lawyers). The next year brought the Chaplain School and the Military Police School. Finally, the Army Security Agency School began highly classified operations in 1949 and stayed for two years before being displaced.

In the spring of 1951, the U.S. Army War College, senior educational institution of the U.S. Army, relocated to Carlisle Barracks. Established in 1903 and formerly located in Washington, D.C., the college had functioned as part of the General Staff during its early years. It chiefly prepared selected officers for high command. Distinguished graduates of that period included John J. Pershing (Class of 1905), Dwight D. Eisenhower (1927), and Omar N. Bradley (1934). Classes were suspended in 1940 during the preparedness mobilization for World War II, and not resumed until a decade later at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the 1950-51 academic year. The new commandant, Lt. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, relocated with the college to Pennsylvania in July 1951 and turned over command to his successor, Lt. Gen. Edward M. Almond, just in time for the arrival of the first Carlisle-based class.

At Carlisle, the Army War College grew steadily as it performed its mission of preparing officers for leadership at the highest levels. The college soon outgrew its main academic building (the current Upton Hall) and transferred to the newly constructed Root Hall in 1967. Two specialized agencies evolved into integral parts of the Army War College: the Strategic Studies Institute, first formed in 1954; and the Military History Institute, established in 1967. The Center for Strategic Leadership, a state-of-the-art war gaming complex that opened in 1994, contributed another dimension to the college and to Carlisle Barracks' history as a distinctive U.S. Army campus.

BRAC

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Main article: Base Realignment and Closure, 2005

In 2005 the Carlisle Barracks was originally listed as a candidate for closure under the Army's realignment process and BRAC hearings. On August 15, 2005, BRAC 2005 was approved, and Carlisle Barracks will remain open. In 2006, Carlisle Barracks broke ground on a significant project to construct new military housing, work that had been postponed pending BRAC review.^[3]

References

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1. [^] "Military Installations in Cumberland County". Cumberland County Economic Development Corporation. 2005. Archived from the original on 2006-10-29. Retrieved 2007-01-28.

2. [^] Henry Knox, "#10 Return of Ordnance, Arms and Military Stores", *A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774 - 1875*, American State Papers, Senate, 3rd Congress, 1st Session, Library of Congress

3. [^] "Ground breaks for new military housing". The Sentinel. 2006. Archived from the original on January 25, 2007. Retrieved 2007-01-28.

- External links

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▪ Carlisle Barracks Garrison

▪ Tenant Units

v · d · e

[show]

United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)

v · d · e

[show]

Military installations of Pennsylvania

Coordinates: 40°12′37″N 77°10′25″W

Categories: Carlisle, Pennsylvania | United States Army posts | United States Army Training and Doctrine Command | United States Army training facilities | Pennsylvania in the American Civil War | American Civil War army posts | Carlisle Indian Industrial School | Military facilities in Pennsylvania | Buildings and structures in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania