



Aberdeen Proving Ground



Quiet Lodge, 1900s



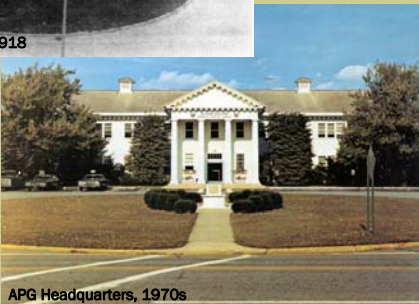
Quarters One, 1920s



Chemical Lab, 1919



APG Headquarters, c. 1918



APG Headquarters, 1970s

GOALS AND ACTIVITIES FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

- Each school is asked to focus on one time period and to develop a display board that demonstrates the link between local history and APG, with the leading historical events of the day
- Request that each student group create a poster-size display mounted on foam board that can stand alone vertically on an easel or be hinged together to stand vertically when connected
- Visits to the APG installation are encouraged
- Students as well as their teachers are welcome to attend the formal Anniversary Celebration event arranged in appreciation of their contributions
- Those who participate will be recognized for their support

For more information, please contact:
Office of Public Affairs
Building 2201,
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
410.278.1147



Come Join Us!

Aberdeen Proving Ground
Office of Public Affairs
APG, Maryland

Historical Milestones of Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG)



St. George's Parish Church

at APG continues to play a role in safeguarding America's combat soldiers.

From the trenches of France and Belgium during World War I to the deserts of Iraq and Afghanistan in the Middle East, the work performed

1600s (Early Exploration)

- Captain John Smith, founder of the Jamestown settlement in Virginia, explored the northern portions of the Chesapeake Bay. The lands were inhabited by Susquehannock Indians. Smith named the Bush River after his hometown of Willoughby.
- Thomas O'Daniel was granted the land of Gunpowder Neck by Lord Baltimore (1663)

1700s (Pre-Revolutionary Settlement)

- Quiet Lodge constructed (1720) in the Edgewood Area of APG
- Gunpowder Methodist Church (1773) founded

1800s (The Antebellum Era)

- Robert Smith, Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson, built a villa on Spesutie Island
- What is now APG once produced tomatoes and corn, and the surrounding waters were home to a variety of fish and water fowl. So bountiful was the area, that the annual fish harvest grossed \$700,000 per year.

WWI (APG Established)

- Germany introduces Chemical warfare on European battlefields for the first time. This led to the first chemical/filling production facility on Gunpowder Neck.
- United States entered World War I (1917)
- The Ordnance Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, NJ was too small to maintain wartime operations. This led to the selection of Harford County as a better location. The federal government paid Aberdeen residents \$3 Million for their land.
- The "Aberdeen Chronograph," an invention used to determine ordnance velocity (distance), was created at APG (1918)

1920s, and 1930s (The Interwar Years)

- Army Chemical School and gas mask facility moved to Edgewood Arsenal after WWI
- Civilian Conservation Corps camp established at APG

1940s, and 1950s (APG Expands)

- Army purchased additional land to expand APG (1940)
- Spesutie Island purchased and used for testing (1945)
- ENIAC, a system that aided in computing ballistics tables, weather forecasting, wind tunnel design, and atomic energy was developed and moved to APG (1947)
- Flame and Incendiary weapons, designed at APG, were used on the battlefields of Korea

1960s & 1970s (The Cold War Heats Up)

- The M-60 and M-1 Tank, M-109 Self-propelled Howitzer, M-16 Rifle, and the TOW (Tube-launched, wire-guided anti-tank missile were all tested at APG

1980s, and 1990s (Environmental Duties)

- M1-Abrams Tank live-fire tested at APG
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducted lunar vehicle testing at APG

APG Today

- Aberdeen Proving Ground is home to 66 tenants and a host of satellite activities. Among them are the U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command, Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center, U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School, U.S. Army Developmental Test Command, U.S. Army Aberdeen Test Center, U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, Northeast Region Civilian Personnel Operation Center, U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense, Chemical Materials Agency, and the U.S. Army Environmental Center.
- There are 7,700 civilians that work at APG. In addition, there are 5,500 military personnel assigned to the post with nearly 3,800 contractors and private business employees there to support them.
- During FY 2004, APG's installation payroll totaled \$737 million of which \$543 million was paid to employees who live in Harford County, \$1.32 billion in contracts with \$33 million awarded to companies in Harford County
- APG was the first installation in the continental United States to eliminate its chemical weapons stockpile when, in 2005, the Aberdeen Chemical Demilitarization Facility destroyed its entire stockpile of mustard agent.