

***Landmarks, Memorials,
Buildings and Street Names
of
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
and the
U.S. Army CECOM
Life Cycle Management Command***



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Introduction

This document describes Fort Monmouth's major landmarks and memorials. The post celebrates its rich history not only with statues and plaques, but also with its gates, streets and buildings.

Fort Monmouth has been the home of heroes and scientists, the birthplace of innovation and technological revolution since the time of its inception as a temporary training post in 1917. The post commemorates this near century of support to the Warfighter at almost every turn.

To read more about Fort Monmouth's vibrant past, obtain your copy of the "Concise History of the CECOM Life Cycle Management Command and Fort Monmouth, New Jersey."

Unless otherwise noted, memorialization information came from the publication "Fort Monmouth History and Place Names 1917- 1961," Fort Monmouth, NJ, 1961.

Please contact the Historical Office to contribute updates to this document or to inquire about a building or activity not included within.

*Historical Office
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Camp Alfred Vail, c. 1924

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Main Post

Nestled in Monmouth County, New Jersey, Fort Monmouth lies fifty miles south of Manhattan, sixty miles northeast of Philadelphia and about five miles from the Atlantic Ocean. 1125.44 acres make up the post, which includes hundreds of housing units, dozens of administrative buildings, several laboratory buildings, and an eighteen-hole golf course. 636.10 of those 1125.44 acres comprise what is known as the Fort's "Main Post."ⁱ

That land once featured the Monmouth Park Racetrack, which flourished between 1870 and 1893.ⁱⁱ The government first leased 468 acres of the site in May 1917 from Melvin Van Keuren of Eatontown for use in training Signal Corps Soldiers en route to Europe.ⁱⁱⁱ The Army considered the



Old Monmouth Park Racetrack c.1873-1874

land, portions of which were in use as a potato farm at the time, ideal as it was close to both river and rail transportation.^{iv} The site initially was called "Camp Little Silver," based merely on its location. The camp achieved semi-permanent status and the new name "Camp Alfred Vail" on September 15, 1917, just three months after its establishment. Vail, an associate of telegraph inventor Samuel F. B. Morse, helped Morse to develop commercial telegraphy. The post operated with semi-permanent status until August 1925, when it was designated a permanent installation and was named Fort Monmouth. The name honors the men and women of the American Revolution who died in the Battle of Monmouth Court House in 1778.^v

Parks and Memorials

Cowan Park

Cowan Park is located inside the East Gate near Russel Hall. Dedicated on June 24, 1961 by General Orders Number 48, Cowan Park memorializes COL Arthur S. Cowan, who commanded Camp Alfred Vail from September 16, 1917-June 28, 1918 and Fort Monmouth from September 2, 1929- April 30, 1937. COL Cowan consolidated the Signal Corps Laboratories and is remembered for his astute leadership during the formative years of the Signal School.^{vi}



COL Arthur S. Cowan



SGT William H. Dean, Jr.

Dean Field

The baseball field on the North Side of the Avenue of Memories became “Dean Field” on May 19, 1959 per General Orders Number 58. The designation honors SGT William H. Dean, Jr., a member of Headquarters Company 3rd Battalion, 330 Infantry. He died in combat on December 7, 1944 in Grobhau, Germany.^{vii}

Dunwoody Park

Dunwoody Park resides at the intersection of Brewer and Malterer Avenues with Sherrill Avenue. Per General Orders Number 82, dated September 22, 1950, this park memorializes BG Henry H.C. Dunwoody (1842-1933). BG Dunwoody served as the Chief Signal Officer in Cuba from December 22, 1898-May 24, 1901. Under his leadership, the U.S. Army reconstructed, extended, and modernized the entire Cuban Telegraph System. Dunwoody Park features the Spanish-American War Memorial.^{viii}



BG Henry H.C. Dunwoody

Greely Field



Greely Memorial

Located between Sherrill and Saltzman Avenues (immediately west of Russel Hall), Greely Field honors MG Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer from 1887-1906. MG Greely led the Signal Corps expedition to the Arctic in 1881.^{ix} The field, dedicated by General Orders Number 22 on April 6, 1949, comprises part of the Historic District and features the World War II Memorial. The memorial is located on the infield of the old Monmouth Park Racetrack.^x

Hemphill Parade Ground

The Hemphill Parade Ground is located just inside the West Gate (Johnston Gate) on the North Side of the Avenue of Memories. Dedicated on June 8, 1954 by General Orders Number 70, it honors COL John E. Hemphill, Commanding Officer of Camp Alfred Vail from December 1920- September 1, 1925. COL Hemphill laid out the master plan for permanent post construction, which occurred after his departure.^{xi}



LTC John E. Hemphill

Husky Brook Pond

Husky Brook Pond is located near the Nicodemus Gate. It underwent a massive cleanup from 1966 through the early 1970s that sought to convert a ten-acre wasteland into a handsome, useful recreation area. Today, the area boasts several picnic sites and tranquil views.^{xii}



Husky Brook Pond

Jagger Park

Jagger Park is located in the Officer Family Housing Area to the North of the East Gate entrance. Designated sometime prior to 1935, it honors 1LT H.R. Jagger, 304th Field Signal Battalion, 79th Division, who died in action in France, 1918.^{xiii}

Myer Park

Section III, General Orders Number 22, Headquarters Fort Monmouth, dated April 9, 1949 designated the area east of Russel Hall and west of Oceanport Avenue as Myer Park. General Orders Number 48, dated 24 June 1961, later rescinded GO 22 and renamed the area Cowan Park.^{xiv}



Dr. Albert J. Myer



Myer Park Memorial

While assigned as an assistant surgeon in the Regular Army of the United States, Dr. Albert J. Myer devised a military visual signaling system that the Army then adopted in 1860. Dr. Myer became Signal Officer of the subsequently created Signal Division, and received the rank of Major. On March 3, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln signed legislation making the Signal Corps a separate military branch. Major Myer became the first Chief Signal Officer with the rank of Colonel.

He continued to lead the Signal Corps for two and a half decades.^{xv}

Soldiers Park

Soldiers Park is located at the intersection of the Avenue of Memories and Wilson Avenue, opposite the Bowling Center. It honors “the Fort Monmouth Soldiers and civilians who deployed and fought worldwide and...the families who kept the home fires burning bright.”



Soldiers Park

Van Kirk Park

Designated by General Orders Number 24, dated June 21, 1943, Van Kirk Park is located between Brewer and Malterer Avenues (opposite the post field house). First Lieutenant John Stewart Van Kirk died in combat on November 30, 1942 in Djedeida, Tunisia. He had previously attended Officer Candidate School at Fort Monmouth. A memorial granite bench was erected at Van Kirk Park without ceremony in the early 1950s pursuant to the wishes of his father, the donor. The park also features the Purple Heart Memorial.^{xvi}



Van Kirk Park Memorial

Voris Park

Voris Park is located between Russel and Allen Avenues immediately west of Jagger Park in the Officer Family Housing Area to the north of the East Gate entrance. Dedicated on September 27, 1957 by General Order Number 76, the park honors COL Alvin C. Voris (1876-1952). Voris commanded the post from April 30, 1937- August 1, 1938.^{xvii}



COL Alvin C. Voris

Augenstine Memorial



Augenstine Memorial

The Augenstine Memorial is located just south of Barker Circle. Dedicated in 1951, the bench and its plaque originally had a background of three dogwood trees. The bench memorializes Chief Warrant Officer Edwin Daniel Augenstine, a native of West Long Branch, NJ with over 17 years of Army service. Augenstine served at Fort Monmouth from 1936 to 1942, and then deployed to Europe and Manila. He died of an unknown tropical disease in November 1945.^{xviii}

Avenue of Memories

The monuments and trees lining the Avenue of Memories pay homage to the Signal Corps Soldiers who gave their lives during WWII. The Army dedicated the Avenue on April 6, 1949 when the first marker was placed in memory of MAJ Edmund P. Karr. Originally designated as "Memorial Drive," new markers and trees have been added over the years.^{xix}



Avenue of Memories Memorials

On Memorial Day, 1999, the Fort Monmouth community re-affirmed its commitment to those Soldiers honored on the Avenue of Memories.

Battle of the Bulge Monument

This monument honors the men and women of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the Battle of the Bulge. Dedicated on May 6, 2001, it is located at the intersection of Wilson Avenue and the Avenue of Memories (diagonal to the Bowling Center).^{xx}



Battle of the Bulge Monument

Breslin War Memorial



Breslin War Memorial

The Breslin War Memorial resides just inside the Community Center's fence. Dedicated at Fort Monmouth on April 25, 1961, the stone monument memorializes those service members "who did not return" from war. Two private citizens, Pat and Sandy Breslin, originally erected the memorial on private property. After losing their lease, the memorial sat in storage until coming to its resting place, here.^{xxi}

Centennial Time Capsule

The U.S. Army Signal Corps Centennial Time Capsule installation ceremony occurred in front of Russel Hall on September 16, 1960, to commemorate the first centennial of the Corps. The Capsule is to be opened June 21, 2060. It contains items depicting the status of military communications in 1960, as well as historical material showing the origins of the Corps and progress made during its first hundred years.^{xxii}



Time Capsule Inscription



Time Capsule Ceremony

D-Day Memorial

The D-Day Memorial commemorates the 40th Anniversary of D-Day and is located in front of the Van Deusen Library. This dedication occurred on June 6, 1984.^{xxiii}



D-Day Memorial

Holocaust Memorial

The Holocaust Memorial Garden is located to the right of the Main Post chapel when you are facing that building. Jewish War Veterans donated and planted a tree there in 1992. The next year, they added a plaque at the base of the tree.^{xxiv}



Holocaust Memorial

A sculpture for the Memorial Garden, created by Brian Hanlon and donated by the Jewish Federation of Greater Monmouth County, was unveiled on the day of the post's 2005 Holocaust Remembrance Program.^{xxv}



Holocaust Sculpture

Howitzers

There are two historic Howitzer guns on the grounds of the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS; off of Abbey Road).^{xxvi}

Kain Memorial



Kain Memorial

The Kain Memorial is located near Building 1104, behind Soldiers Park. It memorializes Wesley L. Kain, who died in action on December 16, 1944. Originally located in Brooklyn, NY, the deceased's family requested that it be moved here in September 1994.^{xxvii}

Mudd Memorial

The Fort Monmouth community dedicated a maple tree and plaque in front of Russel Hall (Garrison Headquarters) on August 31, 2007 in memory of former Garrison Chief of Staff George W. Mudd "for his faithful service to Fort Monmouth-1975-2003."^{xxviii}



Mudd Memorial



Pigeon Memorial

Pigeon Memorial

The birdbath Pigeon Memorial was located on the east side of Malterer Ave. near buildings 550 and 551. It stood in what was then a wooded area in commemoration of the winged couriers who "got the message through" during WWI, WWII, and Korea. The Signal Corps Pigeon Breeding and Training

Section was located here from 1919-1957 to prepare those birds for war. Fort Monmouth dedicated the memorial on July 14, 1960, as a part of the post's celebration of the U.S. Army Signal Corps Centennial.^{xxxix} The Memorial has subsequently been removed.

Purple Heart Memorial

The Purple Heart Memorial honors the recipients of the nation's oldest military decoration. It resides in Van Kirk Park and was dedicated c. 2004.^{xxx}



Purple Heart Memorial

Rodman Guns



Rodman Guns Inscription

The two Rodman guns located in Cowan Park are the only two 8" Rodman guns in the U.S. Army Museum System worldwide.^{xxxii}

They came to Fort Monmouth from Fort Hancock on nearby Sandy Hook in the spring of 1950, as Fort Hancock closed for the first time.

At Fort Hancock, the guns were located west of and across the road in front of Officers Row Quarters No. 12, the Commanding Officer's Quarters. There, they served as lawn ornaments to mark the Commanding Officer's residence for many years.^{xxxii}



Rodman Guns

Spanish American War Memorial

The granite Spanish American War Memorial is located in Dunwoody Park. The U.S. Veteran Signal Corps Association, Spanish War Division presented it to Fort Monmouth at their 50th Annual Reunion on September 22, 1950. The monument memorializes the officers and men of the Regular and Volunteer Signal Corps, U.S. Army, who established and maintained communications throughout the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition.^{xxxiii}



Spanish American War Memorial

USMAPS Memorial

A large memorial on the grounds of the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School (off of Abbey Road) memorializes those



USMAPS Memorial

cadets lost in times of war with a list of those killed in each war.^{xxxiv}

Vietnam Memorials

The post features two Vietnam veterans' memorials. The entrance to the nature walk across the street from Building 977 and behind Gosselin Family Housing features a plaque reading, "Dedicated to the men and women who served during the Vietnam War, 1959-1975." The nature walk was dedicated in the Spring of 2001.^{xxxv}

The Defense of Freedom Memorial is located in front of Building 1207 along the Avenue of Memories. It lists the names of Soldiers killed in Vietnam, and was dedicated sometime during that War.



Vietnam Memorial

WWII Memorial



WWII Memorial

The WWII Memorial is located at the northern border of Greely Field. It honors those members of the Signal Corps who gave their lives during WWII, and was dedicated at the celebration of the 35th Anniversary of Fort Monmouth on October 4, 1952.^{xxxvi} A large number of donors contributed to the building of the monument, including relatives and

friends of the honored dead, and members of Fort Monmouth and other Signal Corps installations.

Wright Memorial

The 10th Field Signal Battalion Association and the 7th Division Association of WWI veterans dedicated a beech tree and plaque to their founder, E. Frederic Wright (1899-1974), on May 21, 1977. The memorial is located behind the Commanding General's Residence.



Wright Memorial

The 10th Field Signal Battalion organized at Fort Monmouth, then called Camp Alfred Vail, on July 10, 1917. The Battalion was assigned to the 7th Division on December 6, 1917 and departed from this installation on August 17, 1918. It saw front line action in France from October 8 to November 11, and had its colors decorated by GEN John J. Pershing.

Main Entrances

East Gate

The East Gate, or Hartmann Gate, marks the entrance to the post from Oceanport Avenue. Dedicated on June 14, 1962, the gate honors COL Carl F. Hartmann (1868-1961). (Then) LTC Hartmann was the first Commanding Officer of the Signal Corps Camp at Little Silver, NJ, from June 17, 1917- July 12, 1917.^{xxxvii}



East Gate or Hartmann Gate



LTC Carl F. Hartmann

West Gate

The West Gate, or Johnston Gate, is located at the intersection of Routes 35 and 537 in Eatontown. It marks the most utilized entrance to the Main Post.



West Gate or Johnston Gate

Upon driving through the gate on the Avenue of Memories, buildings 1200-1214 are to the left. To the right is an information area for visitors where one can find maps, phone numbers, and telephones.



COL Gordon Johnston

Originally dedicated c. 1961 and re-dedicated on April 18, 1986, after construction of the red brick arches, the Johnston Gate memorializes COL Gordon Johnston. COL Johnston first enlisted in the Army during the Spanish American War. He joined the Signal Corps in 1903 and received the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in battle.^{xxxviii}

Buildings

Abramowitz Hall (Building 114)



Abramowitz Hall (Building 114)

Abramowitz Hall, also known as the Athletic Center or Field House, serves as Fort Monmouth's Physical Fitness Center. Dedicated on June 7, 1985, the building honors Lieutenant Colonel Reuben Abramowitz, who served at



LTC Reuben Abramowitz

Fort Monmouth as a radio instructor. It is said that LTC Abramowitz's innovative methods of training radio operators influenced every man trained during and after World War II.^{xxxix}

Building 125: Dir. of Information Management

Building 126: Guard Shelter, East Gate

Building 167: Department of Public Works

Building 173: Department of Public Works

Building 196-199: Space and Terrestrial Communications Directorate (S&TCD)

Barker Circle



Barker Circle

Barker Circle was named in 1942 after a U.S. Military Academy cadet killed in a training accident.^{xi}

Enlisted barracks Buildings 205-208 were constructed in 1927 on what would become Barker Circle. These represent the first permanent buildings constructed at Fort Monmouth. National Historic

Reports show that "the buildings are T-shaped and constructed using a concrete structural system faced in brick veneer. The barracks are three stories tall with a full three-story porch supported by concrete piers that span the main facade. Building 207 was enlarged on the north end to accommodate the Army Post Bank. A fifth barracks (Building 287, now vacant) was added to the complex in 1940 and is similar to the first four. In 1958, the original slate roofs were replaced with asphalt-shingled roofs. Alterations consist of exterior staircases that have been added to each end of the barracks buildings and the replacement of windows."^{xli} Building 205, once the Women's Army

Corps (WAC) detachment barracks, is now occupied by the Department of Public Works.^{xiii} Building 206, once occupied by the Military Police Detachment, currently houses the Directorate for Resource Management. Building 207, once occupied by the 389th Army Band, currently houses U.S. Military Academy (USMA) Cadet Candidate Barracks;^{xiv}

Building 208, Barnes Hall, currently stands vacant. The building once housed Headquarters, Special Troops. Dedicated on February 7, 1951 by General Orders Number 15, this building honors SGT Will C. Barnes, Signal Corps. SGT Barnes received the Medal of Honor for bravery in action at Fort Apache, AZ, on September 11, 1881.^{xlv}

Allison Hall (Building 209)

Allison Hall once housed the first permanent hospital building, the U.S. Army Management Agency, and the Satellite Communications Agency. It currently houses the Program Manager for Defense Communications and Army Transmission Systems (PM DCATS). It resides in the NE corner of the Main Post at the intersection of Barton and Allen Avenues in the Historic District.



COL James B. Allison



Allison Hall (Building 209)

National Historic Reports show that this “H-shaped building...was constructed in two phases: the main block and the east wing were completed in April 1928, and the west wing and rear wings were completed in 1934. The building rises two stories and utilizes a concrete structural system clad in

brick veneer. The front entry is delineated by a concrete portico ornamented with columns and a balustrade. The original sun porches located on the end of each ward have been enclosed to provide offices. Original windows have been replaced.”

General Orders Number 92, dated September 25, 1961, dedicated Allison Hall for Major General James B. Allison, who commanded Fort Monmouth from 1925-1926, and served as Chief Signal Officer of the Army from 1935-1937.^{xlvi}

Building 210: Space and Terrestrial Communications Directorate (S&TCD)

Officer Housing

Officer housing is located north of Greely Field, “lining Russel and Allen Avenues and surrounding a landscaped open space known as

Voris Park. Officer Housing includes single family dwellings constructed for field officers and duplex family dwellings constructed for company officers.” National Historic Reports show that single family officer houses (Buildings 215, 216, 221, 224, 229) were designed in the colonial revival style and “feature an ornamental, generally pedimented, entry, a dentil cornice, and gabled dormers. In addition, these units include an attached garage wing. Duplex officer housing units (Buildings 211-214, 218-220, 222-223, 225-228) are symmetrical, eight-bay buildings with paired central main entries, each with a gabled pedimented surround.”^{xlvii}

Commander’s Residence (Building 230)



Commander's Residence (Building 230)

Building 230 was constructed for the Commanding Officer in 1936 at the western end of Voris Park. National Historic Reports show that this Georgian revival style building “is seven bays wide and has a one-story garage wing. A pedimented gable roof with lunette and a porch with double columns topped by a balustrade mark the entrance. The building also features paired end chimneys and a dentil cornice.”^{xlviii}

Non- Commissioned Officer Housing and Barracks

Housing for non-commissioned officers (NCO) is located south of the parade ground (Buildings 233-258). National Historic Reports show that “this residential area comprises 25 duplex units. The standardized Quartermaster design employed for NCO housing is simple and symmetrical. All the structures are two stories and four bays wide. The buildings are brick and have either a gabled or hipped roof; all examples include two end chimneys. Some examples have one-story brick or wood-frame sun porches attached to either ends of the structure. Other buildings include enclosed entry vestibules. Construction of the group was completed in four periods: Building 233 was completed in 1929; Buildings 234-239 were completed in 1931; Buildings 240-246, in 1932; and Buildings 247-258, in 1934.”

“Thirty-three detached, one-story garages are located in the main cantonment area. In the officer housing area, the garages are two-car garages constructed of brick with slate hipped roofs. Multiple bay garages were constructed for bachelor officers and non-commissioned officers. In the NCO housing area, the garages are wood-frame buildings with asphalt shingled hipped roofs.”^{xlix}

Blair Hall (Building 259)

Blair Hall, dedicated March 4, 1969, memorializes Fort Monmouth scientist and inventor COL William R. Blair.ⁱ COL Blair posthumously entered the New Jersey Inventor's Hall of Fame in 2004. He is considered the father of American radar.ⁱⁱ Scouting groups now use the building as a meeting facility.



COL William R. Blair



Blair Hall (Building 259)

Additional Officer Housing

Buildings 261-269 were constructed between 1929 and 1932 as four-family apartment buildings for student officers. National Historic Reports show that “the buildings are laid out in two rows with a service lane between the rows to provide access to garages. The buildings are two-story with paired central entrances. Each pair of entry doors shares a covered stoop that features simple trim and Georgian Colonial Revival detailing.”ⁱⁱⁱ

Scriven Hall (Building 270)

Scriven Hall, completed in 1929, is located on Allen Avenue near Officer Family Housing. Today, it serves as Bachelor Officers' Quarters, but it once housed the Fort Monmouth Officers Club and NCO Open Mess. Per General Orders Number 46, dated June 15, 1950, Scriven Hall memorializes Brigadier General George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer from 1913-1917. BG Scriven pioneered the development of the Army Air Service.^{liii}



Scriven Hall (Building 270)



BG George P. Scriven

National Historic Reports show that Building 270 was built “of concrete block and faced with red brick. It has a hipped roof and hipped dormers, and a one-story porch that spans three-quarters of the facade and is ornamented with wood balustrades.”^{liv}

Gardner Hall (Building 271)

These Bachelors Officers'/ Visitors' Quarters were constructed in October 1931 and dedicated for BG John Henry Gardner on June 5, 1945. Gardner's Army career included service as Director of the Aircraft Signal Service and as Assistant Chief, Procurement and Distribution Service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer.^{lv}



Gardner Hall (Building 271)

National Historic Reports show that, like Building 270, Building 271 was built “of concrete block and faced with red brick. It has a hipped roof and hipped dormers, and a one-story porch that spans three-quarters of the facade and is ornamented with wood balustrades.”^{lvi}

Building 273: Gas Station

Kaplan Hall (Building 275)



Kaplan Hall (Building 275)

Once the site of the post theater, Kaplan Hall has housed the U.S. Army Communications Electronics Museum since 1982. It was constructed in 1933 with funds from the Army Motion Picture Service.

National Historic Reports show that the edifice “is a brick building accented by brick quoins and a pedimented front gable roof. Minor exterior alterations to the original design include the brick infill of a front facade window and the removal of the ticket kiosk from the front entrance.”

Building 275 was dedicated for MAJ Benjamin Kaplan (1902-1952) on December 21, 1953 by General Orders Number 221. As post engineer, Major Kaplan oversaw construction of what is now known as the Historic District.^{lvii} A plaque reading “A Memorial to Homing Pigeons In Combat Courage • Loyalty • Endurance” is affixed to the building.

Quartermaster Support Area

National Historic Reports show that “in the original design of the permanent facility, the quartermaster support area was separated from the main cantonment area... The buildings encompassed in this area were constructed to house the provisioning and maintenance functions for the installation.”

The area includes a quartermaster warehouse/commissary (Building 277, today the Supply Services Division of the Directorate of Logistics), a bakery (Building 276, also currently housing the Supply Services Division of the Directorate of Logistics), a quartermaster garage (Building 279, today, a repair shop), a utility shop [Building 280, now Tecom-Vinnell Services (TVS)], and a blacksmith shop (Building 281, now TVS administrative space). “The buildings were utilitarian in design, and reflected simple versions of the Georgian Colonial Revival Style. With the exception of the quartermaster warehouse and commissary, the buildings are one-story in scale. The quartermaster warehouse/commissary represents a standard warehouse design that can be traced directly to the late nineteenth century. In this plan, the first floor was devoted to the post commissary and the second floor was devoted to clothing stores. The quartermaster garage and utility shop are very similar in appearance. Both buildings have steel structural systems that support single-span steel roof trusses. Both have industrial steel sash windows. These buildings are in good condition, and only minor modifications have been undertaken to adapt these buildings to their current functions.”

“When the main cantonment of Fort Monmouth was completed during the 1930s, the quartermaster support area was distinctly separate from the main cantonment. The land between the two areas remained an open space. During World War II, the area between the main cantonment and the quartermaster support area became the location for World War II mobilization buildings.”

Fire Station (Building 282)



Fire Station (Building 282)

National Historic Reports show that the fire station was constructed in 1935 “according to a Quartermaster- standardized plan using Georgian Colonial Revival motifs. It is a two-story, T-shaped building with flanking one-story wings. The building facade features a pedimented gable roof with a lunette window. Bays for four fire trucks and an office are located on the first floor; a firemen's dormitory is housed on the second floor; and a guardhouse occupies the rear wing. Four large arched openings in the main facade allow egress for firefighting vehicles.”^{lviii}

Squier Hall (Building 283)

Squier Hall also comprises part of the Historic District and was completed in March 1935. Located on Sherrill Drive behind the McAfee Center, the building now houses the Program Executive Office for Enterprise Information Systems (PEO EIS) and the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). The building previously housed the headquarters of the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratory (from 1945-1955) and the Academic Building, Officers' Department, the Signal School.^{lix}



Squier Hall (Building 283)

New York architects Rodgers and Poor designed Squier Hall. National Historic Reports show that the L-shaped building “consists of two functional parts: an administration and laboratory section and a rear shop section. The administration section of the building is two stories and has a steel structural frame faced in brick veneer. The front facade is characterized by the entrance portico that is composed of two-story concrete piers faced in brick. The windows are bands of hopper windows. The shop section is located in the rear of the building and is constructed with a steel frame, brick veneer, and industrial sawtooth roof. The laboratory was enlarged in 1947 and, again, in 1958.”^{lix}



MG George Owen Squier

Initially known simply as the “Fort Monmouth Signal Laboratory,” War Department General Orders Number 49 designated Building 283 as the “Squier Signal Laboratory” on June 28, 1945. Fort Monmouth General Orders Number 79, dated July 19, 1955, later redesignated the building “Squier Hall.” Both designations honor Major General George Owen Squier, Chief Signal Officer, 1917-1923. MG Squier is credited with inventing the “wired wireless” basis for the modern carrier system.^{lix}

Russel Hall (Building 286)

Russel Hall was built in the 1930s as a Headquarters building for the post.

Philadelphia architect Harry Sternfield designed the building, which was completed in 1936 in collaboration with the Office of the Constructing Quartermaster. National Historic Reports show that “It is an Art Deco building composed of a four-story central pavilion and three-and-a-half story flanking wings. The central portion is faced



Russel Hall (Building 286)

with Indiana limestone. Sculptured reliefs that depict the Signal Corps in the Civil War and World War I are located on either side of the central entrance doors. Above the entrance is a limestone relief of the Seal of the United States. The flanking wings, like the central portion of the building, are constructed with a concrete

frame, but are faced with brick and have a limestone veneer on the first half story. The wings feature recessed, vertically articulated windows separated by decorative brick spandrels. Decorative bands of brick define the cornice. Alterations consist of exterior staircases that have been recently added to each end of the building.”^{lxii}



MG Edgar Russel

The building originally provided space for the post library, chaplain’s office, telephone switchboard rooms, a court martial room, classrooms, and a large map and war game room. Today, the building acts as the Garrison Headquarters. It is located at the east end of Greely Field in the Historic District. Russel Hall memorializes MG Edgar Russel, Chief Signal Officer, American Expeditionary Force (AEF), World War I, May 1917- July 1919.^{lxiii}

Building 287: See Barker Circle

Building 288:

Building 288, located to the east of Squier Laboratory, lies within the historic district. National Historic Reports show that it does not contribute to the district, however, “due to its later construction date.” Fortunately, professionals have concluded that “the building does not constitute a serious intrusion because it relates in function to the Squier Laboratory and is not a strong element in the landscape.”^{lxiv} Project Manager Signals Warfare currently occupies the building.

Smarr Hall (Building 291)



Smarr Hall (Building 291)

Smarr Hall currently houses the Readiness Directorate of the Logistics and Readiness Center (LRC). Dedicated on December 15, 1972, the building memorializes COL Albert W. Smarr, a Signal School instructor who died in a helicopter crash near Danang, Vietnam, in 1972.^{lxv}

Fort Monmouth re dedicated the building on June 19, 1998, at which point COL Smarr's family received the POW Medal, posthumously.^{lxvi}

- Building 292: 902nd Military Intelligence Group; 956th Transportation Company; Storage
- Building 293: LRC Power Sources Branch Battery Test Facility
- Building 295: Logistics and Readiness Center
- Building 296: Project Manager Signals Warfare
- Building 359: PM DCATS



COL Albert W. Smarr

Black Hall (Building 360)



Black Hall (Building 360)

These distinguished Visitors Quarters were completed in 1956 and dedicated by General Order 45 on June 28, 1957. They memorialize BG Garland C. Black, who landed at Normandy as General Bradley's 12th Army Group Signal Officer and



BG Garland C. Black

received numerous commendations. The building has also served as Bachelors Quarters and a guesthouse. It is located inside the East Gate on the south side of Allen Avenue near the Officer Family Housing.^{lxvii}

Bijur Hall (Building 361)



Bijur Hall (Building 361)

Bijur Hall functions as senior enlisted quarters. It was built and dedicated to CPT Arthur H. Bijur (1919-1945) per General Orders Number 19, dated July 12, 1965. CPT Bijur died in action on January 14, 1945 on Luzon Island, Philippine Islands, after he climbed from a foxhole to warn his men of impending enemy fire. Assigned to the 43rd Signal Company at the time of his

death, he had previously trained at Fort Monmouth. Bijur Hall is located inside the East Gate on the north side of Allen Avenue near the Officer Family Housing.^{lxviii}

Moorman Hall (Building 362)

Building 362 serves as Bachelor Officers' Quarters. It was built in 1965 and named for WWI era Signal Corps officer Frank Moorman in 1967. In addition to his distinguished military career,



Moorman Hall (Building 362)

Frank Moorman fathered MG Frank W. Moorman, who later commanded Fort Monmouth from 1963- 1965.^{lxx} Moorman Hall is located inside the East Gate on the north side of Allen Avenue near the Officer Family Housing tennis courts.

- Building 363: guest housing
- Building 364: guest housing
- Building 365: guest housing



Chapel (Building 500)

- Building 500: Chapel (Malterer Ave), built 1962
- Building 501: Administrative space, formerly the site of Social Work and Mental Health Services (moved to Building 1075)

Van Deusen Library (Building 502)



BG George L. Van Deusen

The Van Deusen Library commemorates the 37-year Army career of MG George Lane Van Deusen. MG Van Deusen graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1909 as president of his class. He served in various capacities at Fort Monmouth, his last being that of Commanding General of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center (1942-1945). The building was dedicated on June 21, 1977, the 117th anniversary of the United States Signal Corps.^{lxx}



Van Deusen Library (Building 502)

- Building 550: Project Manager Distributed Common Ground System, Army (PM DCGS; once the post library)

Armstrong Hall (Building 551)



*Major Edwin Howard
Armstrong*

Armstrong Hall, once home to the Signal Corps museum, now serves as the Education Center of Fort Monmouth.^{lxxi} The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER), Human Resources, Army Continuing Education, and the Learning Resource Center reside there. Per General Orders Number 51, dated May 31, 1955, the building memorializes Major Edwin Howard Armstrong, a scientist and Soldier of the U.S. Army



Armstrong Hall (Building 551)

Signal Corps. Much of his work concentrated on the development of FM radio technology.^{lxxii} Major Armstrong, who held 42 patents, allowed the free use of them by the Army during World War II.

- Building 552: Community Center (the original recreation hall)
- Building 555: Readiness Directorate, LRC (once the post theater)
- Building 563: PM Combat ID
- Building 566: Recruitment Command

McAfee Center (Building 600)



McAfee Center (Building 600)

The McAfee Center, Building 600, houses the Intelligence and Information Warfare Directorate (I2WD) of the Communications-Electronics Research, Development, and Engineering Center (CERDEC). It is located on Sherrill Avenue. Dedicated on



Dr. Walter McAfee

July 28, 1997, the Center honors renowned physicist Dr. Walter McAfee. Dr. McAfee held numerous supervisory positions during his 42 years at Fort Monmouth, and participated in the now-famous Diana Project that resulted in our first contact with the moon.^{lxxiii}

- Building 601-4: 2WD Laboratory, Warehouse, and Storage
- Building 616: Garrison Administrative Space
- Building 671: Fort Dix Criminal Investigation Division
- Building 675-8: I2WD Administrative Space
- Building 682: U.S. Army Military Affiliate Radio System Station
- Building 686: Thrift Shop
- Building 689: Bowling Center
- Building 699: Auto Repairs, gas station



Bowling Center (Building 689)

Lane Hall (Building 702)



Lane Hall (Building 702)

Lane Hall functions as the Community Activity Center. Fort Monmouth dedicated the building in 1983, after the old Enlisted Mess Hall that had originally memorialized Lane (dedicated in 1950) was razed. Lane Hall memorializes Private Second Class Morgan D. Lane, the first member of the Signal Corps to receive the Medal of Honor.

PVT Lane fought with the Union Army during the Civil War and was rewarded for capturing the Confederate Flag from the Gunboat Nansemond near Jetersville, Va.^{lxxiv}

Building 750: Transportation Motor Pool
Building 755: Guard Shack
Building 761: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO)
Administrative Space
Building 788: DCSPER Classroom
Building 789: Garrison Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Office
Building 790: Guard Shack

Building 800: PM Aerial Common Sensor (ACS) Administrative Space
Building 801: Gear to Go (outdoor recreation center)/
PM ACS Administrative Space

Building 810: Veterinarian Treatment Facility
Building 812: Army Community Services, dedicated Nov. 18, 1986^{lxxv}
Building 814-21: USMAPS Athletic Facilities
Building 822: Burger King
Building 826: Internal Review Office Administrative Space

Building 901: Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel
Building 906: S&TCD, PM Warfighter Info. Network Tactical (WIN-T)
Building 909-18: PM WIN-T
Building 975: Warehouse; once the Quartermaster's Warehouse^{lxxvi}
Building 976: Storage; once occupied by the Cold Storage Plant^{lxxvii}
Building 977: Department of Public Safety; once the Guard House^{lxxvii}
Building 983: Dog Kennel

Building 1000: Post Exchange
Building 1001: Shopping Center, Four Seasons
Building 1002: Postman Plus/Specialty Shop/Concession Shop
Building 1003: Optical Shop/Flower Shop
Building 1005: Post Office
Building 1006: First Atlantic Federal Credit Union
Building 1007: Commissary
Building 1010: Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Tickets and Tours

Patterson Army Health Clinic (Building 1075)

Medical care at Patterson Army Health Clinic (PAHC) has been available in one form or another since 1958, and continues today as an integral part of the operation of Fort Monmouth. PAHC provides ambulatory and preventive health care services to approximately 10,000 eligible beneficiaries. Located in Building 1075, PAHC sees approximately 120 patients per working day. The primary focus of



Patterson Army Health Clinic (Building 1075)

PAHC is to increase the health and wellness of the population through preventive health services. PAHC also supports two outlying health clinics: Ainsworth U.S. Army Health Clinic, Fort Hamilton, NY and the Mills Troop Medical Clinic, Fort Dix, NJ.

The present facility was opened and dedicated in 1958. General Order 40, dated April 24, 1958, named it in honor of Major General Robert Urie Patterson, United States Army Medical Corps (1877-1950). After completing medical studies at McGill University, MG Patterson graduated with honors from the Army Medical School in 1902. He received two Silver Stars for conspicuous gallantry in action in the Philippines. During World War I, the British, Italian, Czechoslovakian and Serbian governments all decorated MG Patterson. He also received the Distinguished Service Medal. During the postwar years, his assignments included Instructor, U.S. Army War College; General Staff, War Department; Medical Director, U.S. Veteran's Bureau; Executive Officer, Office of the Surgeon General and Commander of the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas. He served a four-year term as Surgeon General of the Army and retired in 1935. Major General Patterson died on December 6, 1950.^{lxxix}



MG Robert Urie Patterson

The new Fort Monmouth Community-Based Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) opened on July 21, 2004. The CBOC encompasses 6,200 square feet on the third-floor wing of the Fort Monmouth Patterson Army Health Clinic. It is expected to accommodate about 10,000 visits per year.^{lxxx} There is a plaque by the Primary Care Clinic entrance to the building for Medical Department Activity Soldiers who served in Desert Storm.

Building 1077-8:Housing

Building 1102: Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors Laboratory/Storage

Building 1103: Union Hall/ Administrative Space

Building 1104: Project Manager Signals Warfare Administrative Space

Building 1105: Legal Services/Inspector General Administrative Space

Building 1107: Union Meeting Space

Building 1108: Fort Dix Criminal Investigation Division

Building 1123: Military Pay and Identification

Building 1124: Car Wash

Vail Hall (Building 1150)



Vail Hall (Building 1150)

Vail Hall houses the Directorate of Information Management (DOIM) and the Information Technology Services Directorate (ITSD). The building was constructed in 1952 and per General Orders Number 19, dated June 21, 1956, memorializes Alfred Vail (1807-1859), the distinguished New Jersey inventor whose great mechanical and financial contributions to wire communications substantially accelerated the first experiments in telegraphy. Vail was a close associate of Samuel Morse.^{lxxxix}

1200 Area

The 1200 Area features the barracks and classroom buildings originally constructed for the Signal School in 1953. "Backfill" following the departure of the Signal School included the Military Academy Preparatory School (1975), the Chaplain Center and



1200 Area



Military Academy Prep School

School (1979-1996), the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade, (1982-1993), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's regional computer support center. The location was rehabilitated in 1996 to house elements of the U.S. Army Electronics Command (CECOM).

Building 1200: Command and Control Systems- Avionics, LRC

Building 1201: Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors, LRC

Building 1202: Communications Directorate, LRC

Building 1203: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

Building 1204-05: United States Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS)

Pruden Auditorium (Building 1206)

Pruden Auditorium was dedicated in 1987 to LTC Aldred A. Pruden, an Army Chaplain who fought for the right to wear his rank insignia (which was against Army policy). Pruden also planned and organized the Army's first training school for chaplains.^{lxxxix}



LTC Aldred A. Pruden

Mallette Hall (Building 1207)

Mallette Hall (Building 1207) is currently the Headquarters building of the CECOM Life Cycle Management Command. It is located in the 1200 Area along the north side of the Avenue of Memories and houses the Command Group, G3, the Public Affairs Office, Legal, Protocol and the G6. Dedicated



LTG Alfred J. Mallette



Pruden Auditorium and Mallette Hall

as Mallette Hall on October 17, 1996, the building honors Lieutenant General Alfred J. Mallette, Commander of the Communications-Electronics Command from July 10, 1990-July 22, 1992.^{lxxxiii}

Building 1207 previously bore the designation Myer Hall, being dedicated as such on September 11, 1953 when it was the administration building for the Signal School.^{lxxxiv} It then became

Watters Hall on July 30, 1984 in honor of Chaplain Charles J. Watters, at which point it housed the Chaplains School and Board. Chaplain Watters, a Catholic priest from New Jersey, died in action in Vietnam and posthumously received the Medal of Honor.^{lxxxv}

Allensworth Hall (Building 1208)



Allensworth Hall (Building 1208)

Building 1208 currently houses the Acquisition Center and Logistics and Readiness Center HQ. Fort Monmouth dedicated the building to LTC Allen Allensworth in 1989.



LTC Allen Allensworth

LTC Allensworth was a former slave who went on to reach the highest military rank bestowed upon an African American to that date.

- Building 1209: Logistics and Engineering Operations, LRC; Software Engineering Center; Directorate for Corporate Information
- Building 1210: Software Engineering Center and Kathy's Catering
- Building 1212: United States Military Academy Preparatory School
- Building 1213-14: Software Engineering Center (SEC)
- Building 1215: Expo theater

Building 1218: Directorate of Information Management
Building 1228: Guard Shack

Street Names, Main Post

Technician Fifth Grade Claude W. **Abbey**, 90th Signal Company, died in France on November 10, 1944 from wounds received the previous day in combat. He posthumously received the Silver Star for gallantry in action. General Order 10, dated May 7, 1956, designated the Avenue.^{lxxxvi}

In 1859, LT E. P. **Alexander** helped General Myer demonstrate his system of visual signaling between Fort Hamilton, Sandy Hook, and Twin Lights. At the outbreak of war, Alexander joined the Confederate Army and became its first Chief Signal Officer (as a Brigadier General).^{lxxxvii}



BG James Allen

As Chief Signal Officer, 1906-1913, BG **James Allen** established the Army Air Service. He purchased the first military plane, built by the Wright Brothers.^{lxxxviii} During the Spanish-American War, Allen established the first telegraph link between the U.S. and its forces in Cuba.

General Order 22, April 9, 1949, and General Order 31, December 7, 1949, designated the **Avenue of Memories** in honor of the officers and men of the Signal Corps who gave their lives during World War II in the service of their country. The Avenue of Memories turns into **Tinton Avenue** immediately outside the main gate.^{lxxxix}

Cadet Ernest S. **Barker**, United States Military Academy, died in 1942 during a training flight accident at West Point. General Order 56, December 2, 1942, designated Barker Circle.

LTC David B. **Barton** (1901-1944) was the Assistant Director of Training Literature at Fort Monmouth in 1943. He died in action in Italy in early 1944.^{xc}

Bennet [No information currently available]

COL John H. **Brewer**, a 1924 graduate of the United States Military Academy and a 1933 graduate of the Signal School Officers Course, died on or about May 12, 1943 during an airplane flight over New Guinea. General Orders Number 24, dated June 21, 1943, designated Brewer Avenue.^{xci}



BG John J. Carty

BG John J. **Carty**, Signal Reserve, served during World War I as Director of Wire Communications for the Allied Expeditionary Forces. He received the Distinguished Service Medal.^{xcii}

SGT Albert H. **Cockayne** died in 1900 during the Philippine Insurrection when he and an assistant attempted, without escort, to repair a telegraph line cut by insurgents.^{xciii}

Crystal Avenue commemorates the 1948 production, here at Fort Monmouth, of the first synthetically produced large quartz crystals. The crystals were used in the manufacturing of electronic components, and made the U.S. largely independent of foreign imports for this critical mineral.

CPL Howard P. **De Rum**, 102nd Field Signal Battalion, died in action near Ronsoy, France on September 29, 1918. He posthumously received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action. General Orders Number 7, dated May 7, 1956, designated De Rum Avenue.^{xciv}

Echo Avenue is located between Tindall and Cockayne Avenues and runs parallel to Todd Avenue.

MAJ Hamilton H. T. **Glessner** fought in World War I and served as Signal Officer in the Panama Canal Department. He died in the Canal Zone on January 15, 1937.

First Sergeant Alexander **Gosselin**, 2nd Field Signal Battalion, received the Distinguished Service Cross^{xcv} on December 4, 1918 for heroism during the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

As a lieutenant, MG Adolphus W. **Greely** led the 1881-1884 Signal Corps Meteorological Expedition to the Arctic. As Chief Signal Officer from 1887-1906, Greely oversaw, during the Spanish-American War, the installation and operation of telegraph communications throughout Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippine Archipelago. He received the Congressional Medal of Honor on his 91st birthday, March 27, 1935.^{xcvi}

Heliograph Street is named for the heliograph, an apparatus for telegraphing by means of the sun's rays flashed from a mirror.

The **heliport** is located off Wallington Avenue in the northeast corner of Greely Field.

CPL **Hildreth**, 4th Field Signal Battalion, was wounded during World War I in the Battle of the Marne. Having received first aid, he returned to the field only to die in hand-to-hand combat.^{xcvii}

COL Jack **Irwin** enlisted in the Ohio National Guard on June 19, 1916. Having served in the Signal Corps from July 1931 to April 1936, Irwin died in action during World War II. General Order 42, November 30, 1945, designated Irwin Avenue.

PVT Morgan D. **Lane** was the Signal Corps' first Medal of Honor winner, having merited the award for capturing a Confederate Flag from the Gunboat Nansemond, near Jetersville, Virginia.

LT James B. **Lockwood**, until his death, was second in command of Greely's 1881-1884 expedition to the Arctic. Lockwood Island, which he discovered in 1882, was then the Nation's northernmost outpost.^{xcviii}

CPT John A. **Malterer** was noted for his contributions to the development of Signal Corps radio procedure and practice. He was serving as chief of the Signal School's Radio Division when he died in 1927.^{xcix} General Orders Number 11, dated April 13, 1943, designated Malterer Avenue.

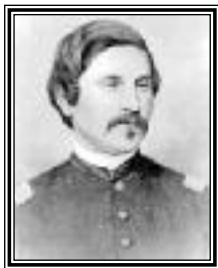
Messenger Avenue was dedicated to all the messengers of the Signal Corps who sacrificed life and limb to "get the message through."

Moonshot Drive runs from Malterer Avenue to Murphy Drive.

LTC William H. **Murphy**, a pioneer in aircraft radio, died in action during World War II in the Western Pacific area. Camp Murphy, Florida, site of the Signal Corps Aircraft Warning School, also memorialized him.^c General Order 28, July 3, 1942, designated Murphy Drive.

BG Albert J. **Myer** is noted for the invention of a military visual signaling system (the "wig-wag"). He was father of the Signal Corps and its first Chief Signal Officer, serving in that capacity from 1860-1863 and again from 1866-1880. He previously served, from 1854-1860, as assistant surgeon in the Regular Army.

SGT John J. **Nealis's** lengthy and distinguished military career included service in Europe in the 102nd Field Signal Battalion from May 1918 to March 1919. He received the British Military Medal, the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Purple Heart and Oak-leaf Cluster. General Orders Number 6, dated May 7, 1956, designated Nealis Avenue.^{ci}



LTC William J. L. Nicodemus

LTC William J. L. **Nicodemus** helped BG Myer inaugurate the “wig-wag” method of visual signaling in the Army during the 1860 expedition against the Navaho nation. He helped Myer organize the Signal Corps, served as Commandant of the Signal School in Georgetown, DC, and was Acting Chief Signal Officer from 1863-1864.

SGT Ludlow F. **North** died in the Philippines in 1900, ambushed while repairing telegraph lines cut by insurgent forces.

[Oceanport] Pre-existing street name

Pigeon Avenue celebrates Fort Monmouth’s role as the site of the Army Pigeon Service from the end of World War I through 1957, when the Army discontinued the service. In World War II, the U.S. Army had thirteen pigeon companies with 150 officers, 3,000 men, and 54,000 birds.^{cii}

Radio Avenue commemorates the Signal Corps’ adoption of the radio as a means of communication soon after Marconi demonstrated its practicability. The Signal Corps installed the first fixed-site radio station in America in 1899 and established its Radio Laboratory at Fort Monmouth (Camp Vail) in 1918.

COL Winchell I. **Rasor** commanded the 51st Telegraph Battalion in World War I. He died at MacDill Field, Florida, in 1942. General Order 56, December 2, 1942, designated Rasor Avenue.

PFC Theodore E. **Rittko** entered the service in April 1952. He distinguished himself in action against an armed enemy on June 29, 1953, near Kumhwa, North Korea, and posthumously received the Silver Star, the Purple Heart, and the Korean Service Medal with two Bronze Service Stars. General Order Number 8, dated May 7, 1956, designated Rittko Avenue.^{ciii}



MG Charles M. Saltzman

MG Charles M. **Saltzman**, Chief Signal Officer from 1924-1928, served under President Hoover as chair of the Federal Radio Commission and was instrumental in laying the groundwork for the Federal Communications Commission. General Order 8, March 22, 1943, designated Saltzman Avenue.^{civ}

COL Donald B. **Sanger** (1889-1947) became Chaplain of the Signal Corps on November 5, 1917.

Semaphore Street memorializes the semaphore, an apparatus for visual signaling or a system of visual signaling by two flags held, one in each hand.

BG Stephen H. **Sherrill** served as Commandant of the Eastern Signal School and Commanding General of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center and Fort Monmouth, October 1944 through December 1945.

In World War I, SFC Claud **Stephenson** of the 2nd Field Signal Battalion, “with unusual coolness and bravery, went forward with the first wave, constructing and maintaining his lines of communications under heavy ... fire and constantly encouraging his men until he was killed.”^{cv}

Telegraph Avenue commemorates the first field telegraph wagon given to front line troops of the Union Army Signal Department under BG Myer. From that date through World War I, the telegraph served the Army as its primary means of long-distance communication.^{cvi}

MAJ Richard G. **Tindall, Jr.**, Signal Officer of the 92nd Infantry Division during World War II, died in action during the Italian Campaign. General Order 33, September 6, 1945, designated Tindall Avenue.

Insurgents killed SFC Robert J. **Todd** during the Philippine Insurrection while he was in charge of a construction crew repairing lines at Amuling, Luzon.

In 1958, solar cells developed by scientists at Fort Monmouth powered the **Vanguard I** Satellite for more than five years.

COL Merton G. **Wallington** acted as Assistant Commandant of the Enlisted Men's Department, Eastern Signal Corps School, during World War II.^{cvi} General Orders Number 28, dated July 3, 1942 designated Wallington Avenue.

On February 25, 1944, Tech 4 Joseph L. **Whitesell** received the Asiatic-Pacific Medal and the Bronze Service Star for service in the Central Pacific Area. As a member of the 295th Joint Assault Signal Company, he died in Action on Saipan, July 10, 1944, and posthumously received the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. General Orders Number 9, dated May 7, 1956 dedicated the Avenue.^{cvi}

Native Bolomen attacked and killed CPL **Wilson** in 1900, while he was repairing cut lines on Bohol Island, Philippines.

400 Area

Construction of four hangars and two airfields began in the 400 Area in December 1917. Squadrons of the United States Army Air Service arrived here in 1918. Experiments with aircraft radios, radio direction finding, and aerial photography required ninety to ninety-five flights a week. Flying activities transferred to Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, by the end of the year, but enormous headway had been made at Camp Vail in adapting radio to aircraft.



400 Area with Alfred Vail Era Planes

Following the departure of the flying activity in 1918 and until the completion of the 1200 Area in 1953, the hangars served as classroom buildings for the Signal School.^{cx} Before and after its service as an airfield, the site functioned as a polo field.^{cx}

The last of the hangars was razed in 1983. A Hangar One Memorial sign along Oceanport Avenue marks the spot to this day.



*The Oceanport Marina was constructed in 1986.
The restaurant inside was added in 1988.*

The 400 Area also featured the U.S. Army Signal Corps Pigeon Breeding and Training Section lofts. The lofts were located across Riverside Ave. from the marina, where there is now a playground. Homing pigeons served the Army as couriers in WWI, WWII, and Korea.

Building 166: Tecom-Vinnell Facilities Engineering Office
Building 167: Department of Public Works Administrative Space
Building 173: Department of Public Works administrative Space
Building 196, 198: S&TCD

Buildings 276-7 Directorate of Logistics Administrative Space

Building 410: Barracks
Building 413: Barracks
Building 414: Residential Communities Initiative
Building 417: Homeless Services
Building 418: Barracks

- Building 420: Source Selection Evaluation Boards (SSEB)
- Building 421: Homeless Services

- Building 422: American Federation of Government Employees
Local 1904
- Building 426: NJ National Guard Recruiting Office
- Building 427: Project Manager Tactical Radio Communications
System (PM TRCS)
- Building 428: Source Selection Evaluation Boards (SSEB)
- Building 429: PM DCATS
- Building 434: Disabled American Veterans, Fort Monmouth
Memorial Chapter 29
- Building 439: Program Executive Office for Enterprise
Information Systems
- Building 450: Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Marina Building
- Building 451: Postal and Distribution Center
- Building 454: Directorate of Information Management
Administrative Space
- Building 455: PM TRCS
- Building 455: U.S. Army Audit Agency
- Building 456/7: PM Tactical Radio Communications
- Building 460: Visitor Control Center
- Building 461-4: Guard Shelter

Make It Happen Center (Building 481)



Make It Happen Center (Building 481)

The Make It Happen Center resides at the back of the 400 Area at the corner of Burns and Leonard Avenues. Dedicated on June 25, 1990, the Make It Happen Center emerged from a condemned 10,000 square foot World War II warehouse.^{cxii} The facility offers a variety of materials for approved self-help projects in government quarters. Materials for landscaping of government quarters and office areas are also available. Self-Help classes meet the last Thursday of the month.

- Building 482: Directorate of Public Works, Recycling Center
and Waste Facility
- Building 495: Credit Union
- Building 499: Courthouse

Street Names, 400 Area

In World War I, SGT Kenneth K. **Burns** of the 2nd Field Signal Battalion, “with unusual coolness and bravery, went forward with the first wave, constructing and maintaining his lines of communications under heavy fire and constantly encouraging his men until he was killed.”^{cxii}



LTC Paul W. Evans

LTC Paul W. **Evans** commanded the 101st Field Signal Battalion in World War I during the Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, and St. Mihiel operations. He died in the Canal Zone on April 10, 1936 while on duty as Department Signal Officer.

COL Benjamin F. **Fisher** helped BG Albert J. Myer organize the Signal Corps during the Civil War and served as Chief Signal Officer, 1864-1866, during the final months of war and the demobilization.^{cxiii} General Order 19, June 5, 1945, designated Fisher Avenue.



COL Benjamin F. Fisher

2LT N. W. **Fraser** died in action during World War II. General Order 28, July 3, 1942, designated Fraser Avenue.



MG William B. Hazen

MG William B. **Hazen** served as Chief Signal Office from 1880 until his death on January 16, 1887.^{cxiv}

Leonard (pre-existing street name)

Riverside (pre-existing street name)

LT Thomas E. **Selfridge** became the first Army officer to die in an air accident when, in 1908, he crashed while flying with Orville Wright.^{cxv} This street was, appropriately, the site of the airfield built in 1918 for the Radio Lab's 122nd Aero Squadron.

CPT George H. **Tilly** died at the hand of the enemy in 1899 during the Spanish American War while he was attempting to restore a vital cable to the Island of Cuba.

1LT LaVerne L. **Wade** died in action while fighting the Japanese in the Philippines on December 30, 1941.^{cxvi} General Order Number 28, dated July 3, 1942 designated Wade Avenue.

The Charles Wood Area

The Charles Wood area consists of 512 acres acquired by the Army in 1941 to accommodate the wartime expansion of the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center. Personnel constructed a cantonment area for 7,000 troops within ninety days of the purchase. That cantonment area included sixty barracks, eight mess halls, nineteen school buildings, ten office buildings, a recreation hall,



The Charles Wood area-1980

a Post Exchange, an infirmary, and a chapel. The Army dedicated the area to the memory of LTC Charles W. Wood, Assistant Executive Officer at Fort Monmouth. LTC Wood died suddenly on June 1, 1942 while on temporary duty in Washington. The property, portions of which formerly comprised the Monmouth County Country Club (originally, Suneagles Country Club), included, in addition to the Olmstead Gardens area, the areas now occupied by the Myer Center and the golf course.^{cxvii}

Buildings

Gibbs Hall (Building 2000)



MG George S. Gibbs

Gibbs Hall (the Fort Monmouth Officers' Club) began as a private country club known as "Suneagles," built by Max Phillips in the 1920s. The country club consisted of a clubhouse (which is still largely intact as part of Gibbs Hall), an eighteen-hole golf course, a polo field, and an airfield. The Army acquired the site, along with the rest of the Charles Wood Area, in 1941. Officer housing beyond the clubhouse on Megill Drive arose between 1949 and 1955. First designated in 1947 and dedicated in 1950, Gibbs Hall memorializes Major General George S. Gibbs, Chief Signal Officer from 1928 to 1931.^{cxviii}



Gibbs Hall

Building 2018: Mulligans Restaurant
Building 2067: Suneagles Golf Course Pro Shop
Building 2241: Family Child Care

Chapel (Building 2275)

The Chapel was built in 1942.^{cxix} It is of the standard 700 series Quartermaster Corps design. The building was decommissioned in 2008.

Building 2290: Child Development Center (CDC)

Building 2501: Fire Academy

Building 2502: Sheet Metal Shop

Building 2503: Machine Shop

Building 2504: Command and Control

Fabrication and Integration Facilities

Building 2506: Paint Shop

Building 2507: Motor Pool

Building 2508: Department of Public Works

Building 2525: Project Manager Net Ops;

Project Manager Force XXI Battle Command Battalion/Brigade and Below (FBCB2)

Building 2535: Test Facility

Building 2539-40: Safety Administrative Space

Building 2560: Fire Station

Building 2561/2: Outreach Center

Building 2566: Youth and School Age Services

Building 2567: Shoppette

Building 2568/9: Charles Wood Pool/Bath House

Building 2627: Pistol Range

Building 2628/9: Fire Training Center



Charles Wood Chapel (Building 2275)



Fire Station (Building 2560)

Myer Center (Building 2700)

The Myer Center, also known as “the Hexagon,” was constructed in 1954 to house the Signal Corps Labs. The building lacks two of its six sides, purportedly because some of the funds were misappropriated to construct facilities for the Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.



Myer Center (Building 2700)

The building has recently undergone extensive renovation.^{cxv} It houses the HQ of the Communications-Electronics Research, Development, and Engineering Center (CERDEC), the Program Executive Office for Command, Control and Communications – Tactical (PEO C3T), and the Program Executive Office for Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors (PEO IEWS); Chenega (photography laboratories and technology); Department of Public Works, S&TCD, Command and Control Directorate (C2D), and PM Joint Computer-Aided Acquisition & Logistics Support (JCALS) administrative space; a Federal Emergency Management Agency Office; Directorate for Corporate Information personnel; and a cafeteria. Dedicated in the August 1988, it memorializes the founder of the U.S. Army Signal Corps.



Dr. Albert J. Myer

While assigned as an assistant surgeon in the Regular Army of the United States, Dr. Albert J. Myer devised a military visual signaling system that the Army adopted in 1860. Dr. Myer became Signal Officer of the subsequently created Signal Division, and received the rank of Major. On March 3, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln signed legislation making the Signal Corps a separate military branch. Major Myer became first Chief Signal Officer with the rank of Colonel. He would continue to lead the Signal Corps for two and a half decades.^{cxvi}

The Myer Center roof features a Dymaxion Deployment Unit (DDU). Richard Buckminster Fuller received a patent for these corrugated metal structures in 1944. The Signal Corps bought 200 of them, and “seem to have been Fuller’s only significant customer.” Dozens of the units were used at Fort Monmouth and nearby Camp Evans for radar experimentation and storage. The DDU at the Myer Center is the only “igloo” remaining on Fort Monmouth property, and is by all accounts extremely rare.



Dymaxion Deployment Unit

- Building 2704: Command and Control Directorate (C2D), CERDEC
- Building 2705: PM Future Combat Systems (PM FCS)
- Building 2707-8: PEO C3T Administrative/Storage Space
- Building 2719-21: 754th Explosives Ordnance Detachment (EOD) training area
- Building 2900: Visitor Center
- Building 2901-2: Guard Shelter
- Building 3001: Outreach Center (Howard Commons Area)

Howard Commons



Howard Commons

The Howard Commons, initially known as Eatontown Gardens, consists of 600 family housing units in fifty-two buildings constructed from 1953-1954 by Wherry Housing. The complex was renamed for Congressman James J. Howard in recognition of his long-time support for Fort Monmouth and his contributions in Congress to the welfare of Soldiers and the Army. The 1995 Base Closure and Realignment Commission mandated the closure of Howard Commons.^{cxix} Today, the area stands vacant.

Olmstead Gardens

The Olmstead Gardens were constructed in the late 1950s/early 1960s to accommodate enlisted Soldiers and their families. They honor the memory of Major General Dawson Olmstead, who commanded the Signal Center and Fort Monmouth from 1938 to July 1941. This area was located on the south side of Tinton Ave and has been demolished.^{cxiii}



MG Dawson Olmstead

Street Names, Charles Wood Area

Bataan Peninsula on the Island of Luzon (West of Manila Bay) was America's last stronghold in the Philippines during the Japanese invasion in WWII.



MG Rex Van Den Corput

During his 35-year military career, MG Rex Van Den **Corput, Jr.**'s assignments included Director of the Signal Corps Laboratories (1941-1944), Chief Signal Officer of the European Command (1952-1953) and Chairman of the Joint Communications-Electronic Committee. He died March 12, 1960.^{cxv} A September 20, 1960 ceremony here dedicated in MG Corput's honor "the grounds bordered in the west by Pearl Harbor Road, on the North by Corregidor Road, forming a quadrant facing the front of Building 2700," the Myer Center. Corput Plaza was renamed Constitution Plaza due to Army emphasis on the 200th anniversary of the constitutional convention. Corput Drive retained its name.

Corregidor, site of Fort Mills, was the largest of four fortified islands in Manila Bay. On May 7, 1942, from this location, General Wainwright broadcast surrender instructions for the Philippine Islands over station KZRH.

The Island of **Guam**, attacked on December 8, 1941 by Japanese naval and air forces, was the first American possession to fall into enemy hands.

Air Corps General **Harmon** died in combat in World War II.



COL George W. Helms

COL George W. **Helms** commanded Camp Alfred Vail from June 28, 1918 to December 15, 1920. He died November 30, 1946. General Orders Number 42, dated March 25, 1954, dedicated this Drive.^{cxv}



COL John E. Hemphill

COL John E. **Hemphill**, Commanding Officer of Camp Alfred Vail (December 1920 - September 1925), was instrumental in getting the camp designated a permanent post. Hemphill died August 17, 1948.

Hope Road runs North and South and essentially divides the Sunegles Golf Course from the bulk of the Charles Wood Area.

CPT Colin P. **Kelly**, Jr., won the first Distinguished Service Cross of World War II on December 9, 1941 when, on his return from a bombing mission, two enemy fighters jumped his plane and shot it down. All the crew, except Kelly, bailed out. General Order 33, July 15, 1942, originally designated Kelly Field. The July 1959 post newspaper shows Joe DiMaggio visiting the site.

Laboratory Road reflects the research and development work done in laboratories at Fort Monmouth.



Megill Housing

LTC Ralph L. **Lowther** died in action in Belgium, January 14, 1945, while serving as Signal Officer of the 75th Infantry Division. He posthumously received the Bronze Star. General Order 27, May 27, 1947, designated Lowther Drive.

Mariveles, on the southern tip of Bataan, was site of a U.S. Navy Base, hastily built in 1941. The Japanese took the base in April 1942.

COL Sebring C. **Megill** (b. 1875) served during World War I as Signal Officer with the 78th, 79th, and 81st Divisions, for which he received the Victory Medal with battle clasps for St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and the Defensive Sector.

Midway Island, northwest of the Hawaiian Islands and 4,500 miles from Manila, was a stopover on the air route to the Philippines. Midway was the westernmost base of the U.S. in the Central Pacific after the fall of Wake and Guam.



COL George E. Mitchell

MAJ (retired, COL) George E. **Mitchell** commanded the Signal Corps Camp, Little Silver, from July 12 to September 15, 1917, when he departed for overseas service with the American Expeditionary Force. General Orders Number 44, dated March 25, 1954, designated Mitchell Drive.^{cxxvi}

The U.S. evacuated **Olongapo**, on the Subic Bay side of Bataan, on December 26, 1941.

Japanese zeros attacked the naval base at **Pearl Harbor** on the “day of infamy,” December 7, 1941.

Pinebrook Road runs along the southernmost edge of the Charles Wood Area.

COL Donald B. **Sanger** served in the Signal Corps in the ranks of Captain through Colonel from November 5, 1917 to April 30, 1946. He died on February 10, 1947.

At **Subic Bay** on the west coast of Luzon, Japanese naval forces virtually destroyed American Army and Navy air power in the Philippines, December 12, 1941.

MAJ James N. **Vaughn** (1906-1942) died on April 27, 1942 because of wounds received on the Death March at Bacolor, Luzon. The Army awarded him the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart. General Order 88, July 10, 1959, designated Vaughn Court.

The U.S. Marine detachment on **Wake** Island mounted a heroic resistance to the Japanese during the attack of December 8, 1941, but surrendered on December 23, when the Japanese landed on the Island in force.

Off Post

Camp Coles/Coles Area

World War II brought significant change to the Signal Corps Laboratories at Fort Monmouth. On June 30, 1940, the organization had a staff of just eight officers, fifteen enlisted men, and 234 civilians. By June 30, 1941, the civilian strength had grown to 1,227.

Fifteen months later, in December 1942, the Labs had 14,518 military and civilian employees on board.

Clearly, growth of the magnitude experience by the Labs between June 1940 and December 1942 could not be achieved without a corresponding expansion of facilities. To this end, in 1941, the government acquired several remote sites. For Field Laboratory #1, later designated “Camp Coles Signal Laboratory,” the government acquired rights to 46.22 acres of



Camp Coles Area

land west of Red Bank, at Newman Springs and Half Mile Roads. The Office of the Chief Signal Officer earmarked more than \$700,000 for construction on the site, which the government purchased in June 1942 for \$18,400. This laboratory was primarily responsible for ground communications technologies (radio and wire).

Camp Coles was dedicated on October 1, 1942, in honor of Colonel Roy Howard Coles, Executive Officer for the Chief Signal Officer of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I. War Department General Orders Number 24, dated April 6, 1945, redesignated the site as “Coles Signal Laboratory.” R&D activities at Coles Signal Laboratory ended about 1956, when the missions and personnel of the organization were moved to the newly constructed “Hexagon” in the Charles Wood Area. The site was occupied next by the U. S. Army Signal Equipment Support Agency, at which time (December 18, 1956) it was formally renamed “The Coles Area.” Subsequently, until completion of the “Command Office Building” in Tinton Falls, the Coles Area served as the home of the U. S. Army Electronics Command’s Procurement Directorate. The government disposed of the property in the mid-1970s.

Command Office Building (CECOM Building)



CECOM Building

The Command Office Building was a privately owned, government-leased facility located at the end of Tinton Avenue. Before this building officially opened in the mid-1970s, offices of the Electronics Command (ECOM) were scattered throughout the post, mostly in World-War II vintage “temporaries,” with the Procurement Directorate (about 1,000 employees) in the Coles area, four miles North, and the National Inventory Control Point (about 2,000 employees) in Philadelphia. With the opening of the Command Office Building, ECOM closed the Coles Area and moved the Philadelphia operations to Fort Monmouth. Activities vacated the building by December 1998 as directed by the 1993 Base Realignment and Closure Commission.^{cxxvii}

Deal Test Site

The property known as the Deal Test Site is a 208 acre parcel of land in Ocean Township, Monmouth County, NJ. It is two miles inland from Deal and bound by Deal Road on the south, Whalepond Road on the east, Dow Avenue on the north, and private property to the west.

U.S. Government activity at the Deal Test Site began in the mid-1950s with a continual series of leases ranging from one to three years. The U.S. Army Engineers, District of New York was the original lessee; however the using agency was the U.S. Army Electronics Command, headquartered at Fort Monmouth. Approximately eight miles separated the Main Post of Fort Monmouth from this test site.



Deal Test Area

The Deal Test Area was often in the news in the late 1950s and 1960s because of its excellent facilities and performance in monitoring satellites. It was, for a period, one of the prime tracking stations of the North Atlantic Missile Range. When Sputnik I was launched in October 1957, the Deal area was the first government installation in the United States to pick up and record the Russian signals. An elaborate monitoring facility was set up in time to monitor Sputnik II. Once again, Deal was the first American station to receive the signals.

Space achievements followed rapidly. All satellites, both American and Russian, were monitored and logged continuously by Deal personnel, as were all missiles launched from Cape Kennedy. The Deal Area was the communications center for COURIER, the first large capacity active communication satellite, which had been developed at Fort Monmouth.

It was also instrumental in the TIROS I and II weather satellites. Its space availabilities dropped off gradually as NASA and the Air Force set up their own monitoring and tracking facilities.

In compliance with Army and DoD directives to abandon excess leased real estate, ECOM terminated their lease with the site owners effective 30 June 1973. The Deal facilities and personnel were moved to the government-owned Evans Area.^{cxxviii}

Diana Site

A large, dish-type antenna just south of the Marconi Hotel in the Evans Area marks the site of the Diana Project. Here, in January 1946, Signal Corps scientists successfully bounced a signal off the surface of the moon and proved the feasibility of satellite communications. The Diana antenna resembled a pair of bedsprings on a tall mast, reminiscent of early RADAR antenna design.



Diana Radar Site

The dish type antenna now on the site is not the Diana antenna. However, it has a history of its own. The Signal Corps erected it in the 1950s as America was preparing to launch its first communications satellites, which were also being developed at Fort Monmouth. When the Soviet Union launched SPUTNIK I in 1957, Signal Corps engineers used this antenna to track the Soviet satellite and monitor its signals.

Evans Area

The Evans Area, in what is today Wall Township, N.J., consisted of some 253 acres about 15 minutes from Fort Monmouth. Prior to WWI, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America established a transatlantic radio receiving station there. In addition to a number of tall antenna masts, which have long since disappeared, the Marconi Company, in 1914, constructed a 45-room brick hotel for unmarried employees and two brick houses for company officials. Their red tile roofs make these buildings easily identifiable by air. The Army purchased the site in 1941 for Field Laboratory #3, the radio position finding section of the Signal Corps Labs, which at the time was stationed at Fort Hancock (on Sandy Hook). This laboratory handled the Army's top-secret radar projects. Apart from the Marconi Hotel, houses, an operations building, and a small redbrick laboratory building, most of the buildings in the Evans Area, including a collection of radar antenna shelters, date from the World War II era.

The 1993 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) mandate that closed the Evans Area for the Department of the Army had a scheduled completion date of 1998. The transfer process, however, continued into 2007.



Evans Area

Today, the Evans Area is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The National Park Service

approved 37 acres of land and historic buildings for use by Infoage, a group of cooperating non-profit organizations “dedicated to the preservation and education of information age technologies.” This group seeks “to develop an interactive learning center focused on the information age technologies at historic Camp Evans.” They aim to inspire people of all ages to learn from the past and improve the future.

Brookdale Community College also claims land in the Evans Area, utilizing several renovated buildings as classrooms for the New Jersey Coastal “Communiversities.”

The Evans Area memorializes LTC Paul W. Evans, who commanded the 101st Field Signal Battalion in World War I during the Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, and St. Mihiel operations. LTC Evans died in the Canal Zone on April 10, 1936 while on duty as Department Signal Officer.^{cxix}

End Notes

- ⁱ “Fort Monmouth and BRAC FAQ,” Fort Monmouth Public Webpage, <http://www.monmouth.army.mil/C4ISR/faqs.htm>.
- ⁱⁱ For more information on the Monmouth Park Racetrack, see Melissa Ziobro, “Fort Monmouth and the Jersey Derby,” Fort Monmouth Historical Office.com, Spring 2005, [http://www.monmouth.army.mil/historian/pubupdates/Fort Monmouth and the Jersey Derby.pdf](http://www.monmouth.army.mil/historian/pubupdates/Fort_Monmouth_and_the_Jersey_Derby.pdf).
- ⁱⁱⁱ Richard Bingham, “Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: A Concise History.” Fort Monmouth, NJ: Communications-Electronics Command, 2002; Pike and Vogel, Eatontown, 80; PASSING OF MONMOUTH PARK.; Once Famous Race Course of Jersey Cut Up Into Building Lots. Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Apr 10, 1910. p. 6 (1 page); An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for Fort Monmouth (Main Post), Camp Charles Wood and the Evans Area, 1984.
- ^{iv} Stenographic record of interview with COL Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps Retired, 26 October 1955 in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer; An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for Fort Monmouth (Main Post), Camp Charles Wood and the Evans Area, 1984; Historical Properties Report, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey and Sub installations Charles Wood Area and Evans Area, July 1983.
- ^v Office Memorandum Number 64, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, dated 6 August 1925.
- ^{vi} Arthur S. Cowan biography file; program from dedication ceremony; Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”
- ^{vii} William H. Dean biography file. See also Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”
- ^{viii} Henry Dunwoody biography file; see also Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”
- ^{ix} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”
- ^x A.W. Greely biography file; Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 4: 1954-1960, folder “Spanish American War reunion.”
- ^{xi} Sources conflict: he assumed command either December 15th or 16th. John E. Hemphill biography file. See also Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”
- ^{xii} ECOM Information Office, “Release #31170643 (Clean up of Husky Brook Pond),” 3 November 1970.

^{xiii} H.R. Jagger biography file. The Historical Office has very little information on this monument. It is mentioned in the oldest available “Fort Monmouth Landmarks and Place Names” book, dated 1954, as well as 1935 and 1936 maps of the post.

^{xiv} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962;” and Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 5: 1957-1962, folder “Misc. correspondence 1960.”

^{xv} Albert James Myer biography file.

^{xvi} The dedication occurred in either early May 1950 or November 1951. Note that the 1961 Landmarks and Place Names booklet dates the dedication to November 26, 1951, in disagreement with the Memorialization and Tradition Committee records. See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962;” and Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1 (sic): 1949-1951, folder “Signal Corps Tradition Fund 1950.”

^{xvii} Alvin C. Voris biography file. See also Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”

^{xviii} Edwin Daniel Augenstine biography file.

^{xix} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”

^{xx} Timothy Rider, “Dedication of Battle of the Bulge Memorial set Sunday,” CECOM Media Release 01-14, May 1, 2001.

^{xxi} Verified by the program.

^{xxii} Verified by the program.

^{xxiii} Verified by the program.

^{xxiv} Phone conversation between Wendy Rejan and Kathy Dorry of the Holocaust Committee on Thursday 26 April 2007.

^{xxv} Debbie Sheehan, “Survivors remember Holocaust in different ways,” Monmouth Message, 13 May 2005.

^{xxvi} These are the property of U.S. Military Academy and any inquiries should be addressed to the West Point Museum.

^{xxvii} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1988-1998, folder “1994.”

^{xxviii} Debbie Sheehan, “Tree dedicated in former leader’s honor,” Monmouth Message, 14 September 2005.

^{xxix} Date verified by the program.

^{xxx} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1998-2007, folder “2003.”

^{xxxi} Email from Mindy Rosewitz to George Fitzmaier, 15 March 2007.

^{xxxii} Email Correspondence from Tom Hoffman to Mindy Rosewitz, 21 March 2007.

^{xxxiii} Henry Dunwoody biography file.

^{xxxiv} This monument is the property of U.S. Military Academy and any inquiries

should be addressed to the West Point Museum.

^{xxxv} Renita Foster, "Project a 'natural' for fort engineer," *Monmouth Message*, 15 June 2001.

^{xxxvi} Date verified by the program.

^{xxxvii} Verified by the program. General orders number 60, dated June 18, 1962, mandated the designation (three days after the dedication ceremony). See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder "Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962."

^{xxxviii} No program or General Orders can be found from the original dedication, however, the 1961 Landmarks and Place Names book includes the Johnston Gate, while the 1958 version does not. A 22 August 1961 Memorialization and Tradition Committee document states that the West Gate will be named for COL Gordon Johnston. 1986 re-dedication verified by the program.

^{xxxix} Ibid.

^{xl} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 6: 1954-1958, folder "Ten Year Program of Memorialization at Fort Monmouth 1958."

^{xli} "National Register Nomination Case Studies," see

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_04.doc

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_03.doc.

^{xlii} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 6: 1954-1958, folder "Ten Year Program of Memorialization at Fort Monmouth 1958."

^{xliii} Ibid.

^{xliv} Ibid.

^{xlv} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder "Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962."

^{xlvi} Verified by the program. See also Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder "Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962;" and See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 6: 1954-1958, folder "Ten Year Program of Memorialization at Fort Monmouth 1958;" "National Register Nomination Case Studies," see

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_04.doc

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_03.doc.

^{xlvii} "National Register Nomination Case Studies," see

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_04.doc

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_03.doc.

^{xlviii} "National Register Nomination Case Studies," see

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_04.doc

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_03.doc.

^{xlvi} "National Register Nomination Case Studies," see

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_04.doc

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_03.doc.

^l Verified by the program.

^{li} William Blair biography file.

^{lii} "National Register Nomination Case Studies," see

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_04.doc

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_03.doc.

^{liii} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder "Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962;" See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 6: 1954-1958, folder "Ten Year Program of Memorialization at Fort Monmouth 1958."

^{liv} "National Register Nomination Case Studies," see

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_04.doc

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_03.doc.

^{lv} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder "Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962."

^{lvi} "National Register Nomination Case Studies," see

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_04.doc

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_03.doc.

^{lvii} His dates, date of designation and GO number verified by the GO itself. See also Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder "Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962;" "National Register Nomination Case Studies," see http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_04.doc

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_03.doc.

^{lviii} "National Register Nomination Case Studies," see

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_04.doc

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_03.doc.

^{lix} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 6: 1954-1958, folder "Ten Year Program of Memorialization at Fort Monmouth 1958."

^{lx} "National Register Nomination Case Studies," see

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_04.doc

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_03.doc.

^{lxi} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder "Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962."

^{lxii} "National Register Nomination Case Studies," see

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_04.doc

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_03.doc.

^{lxiii} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder "Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962."

^{lxiv} "National Register Nomination Case Studies," see

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_04.doc

http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/nhc_03.doc.

^{lxv} Verified by the program.

^{lxvi} Albert Smarr biography file; also verified by program.

^{lxvii} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder "Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962."

^{lxviii} See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 5: 1957-1962, folder "Men to be memorialized, officers, 1959, A-G."

^{lxix} Frank Moorman biography file; F.W. Moorman biography file.

^{lxx} Verified by the program.

lxxi See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 6: 1954-1958, folder “Ten Year Program of Memorialization at Fort Monmouth 1958.”

lxxii See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”

lxxiii Verified by the program.

lxxiv See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”

lxxv Verified by the program.

lxxvi See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 6: 1954-1958, folder “Ten Year Program of Memorialization at Fort Monmouth 1958.”

lxxvii Ibid.

lxxviii Ibid.

lxxix See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”

lxxx “VA Clinic,” Fort Monmouth Public Webpage, <http://www.monmouth.army.mil/C4ISR/vaclinic.shtml>.

lxxxi See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”

lxxxii Aldred Pruden biography file.

lxxxiii Verified by the program.

lxxxiv Verified by the program; see also Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”

lxxxv Verified by the program.

lxxxvi See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”

lxxxvii Ibid.

lxxxviii Ibid.

lxxxix Ibid.

xc Ibid.

xcI Ibid.

xcII Ibid.

xcIII Ibid.

xcIV Ibid.

xcV Ibid.

xcVI Ibid.

xcVII Ibid.

xcVIII Ibid.

xcIX Ibid.

c Ibid.

ci Ibid.

cii Ibid.

ciii Ibid.

civ *Ibid.*

cv *Ibid.*

cvi *Ibid.*

cvii *Ibid.*

cviii *Ibid.*

cix Richard Bingham, *Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: A Concise History*. Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, 2002).

cx Helen Phillips, *United States Army Signal School 1919 – 1967*. Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: U.S. Army Signal Center and School, 1967.

cxii See Buildings III, folder “Make It Happen Center.”

cxiii See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”

cxiiii *Ibid.*

cxv *Ibid.*

cxvi *Ibid.*

cxvii *Ibid.*

cxviii Richard Bingham, *Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: A Concise History*. Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, 2002).

cxix See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962;” William Strong, “Gibbs Hall,” Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Materiel Readiness Command, 1981; George Sabin Gibbs biography file.

cxix Richard Bingham, *Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: A Concise History*. Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, 2002).

cxix Richard Bingham, “Fort Monmouth: Sketches for a Windshield Tour,” Fort Monmouth, NJ: Communications – Electronics Command, 1997 and 2002.

cxxi Albert Myer biography file.

cxixii *Ibid.*

cxixiii *Ibid.*

cxixxiv Verified by the program.

cxixv See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”

cxixvi See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”

cxixvii Richard Bingham, “Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: A Concise History.” Fort Monmouth, NJ: Communications-Electronics Command, 2002.

cxixviii “Deal Test Area Facilities to Move to Evans Area” Monmouth Message 5 October 1972.

cxixix See Memorialization and Tradition Committee, Fort Monmouth Box 1: 1945-1949, folder “Landmarks and Place Names 1945-1962.”