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Historic Preservation Design Guidelines for the

Fort Monmouth Historic Resources

in the Boroughs of Eatontown and Oceanport, NJ



Prepared for **The Fort Monmouth Economic Revitalization Authority** by

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Chapter I

Introduction and Statutory Authority

1. Purpose of the Historic Preservation Design Guidelines

A. What Are the Historic Resources at Fort Monmouth?

Fort Monmouth is a former installation of the Department of the United States Army (the “Army”) located in the Boroughs of Tinton Falls, Eatontown and Oceanport in Monmouth County, New Jersey. In 2005, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission selected Fort Monmouth for closure which occurred on September 15, 2011.

In October 2009, the Army and the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) arrived at a Programmatic Agreement which identified certain Fort properties as historic resources eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior (see Appendix A). Many of these resources were included in the subsequent listing of the Fort Monmouth Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places which is located on the Main Post in the Borough of Oceanport. The Programmatic Agreement also identified historic resources required for preservation in the Charles Wood Area in the Borough of Eatontown, NJ.

The Land Use Rules for Fort Monmouth (N.J.A.C. 19:31C-3 et seq.) specify that the historic buildings and resources identified in the Programmatic Agreement are required for preservation.

In December 2013, architectural historians, Patti Kuhn and Sarah Groesbeck of The Louis Berger Group, Inc. submitted a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Fort Monmouth Historic District in Oceanport. Although the nomination form listed contributing and non-contributing buildings that are largely consistent with those historic resources in Oceanport listed in the Programmatic Agreement, the buildings and resources listed in each are not identical.

B. What Are the Historic Preservation Design Guidelines?

These Historic Preservation Design Guidelines convey recommendations on renovations, restorations, and new additions to Fort Monmouth’s contributing historic resources listed in the Programmatic Agreement and the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. These guidelines also encompass the construction of new buildings within the boundaries of the Fort Monmouth Historic District.

Design guidelines enable a general understanding of historic preservation principles and standards to allow for the retention of the historic character of Fort Monmouth’s historic resources which are vulnerable to inappropriate alterations and demolition.

C. Who Uses the Historic Preservation Design Guidelines?

The Historic Preservation Design Guidelines are intended for use by the Fort Monmouth Economic Revitalization Authority (FMERA) staff and the Fort Monmouth Historical Preservation Advisory Committee (HPAC) and will provide uniformity and predictability. The HPAC is the exclusive historic preservation commission for Fort Monmouth and, as such, reviews projects involving “Buildings Required for Preservation” and “Select Historic Properties” listed in the Programmatic Agreement. The guidelines are the criteria by which HPAC will review applications and provide recommendations and reports regarding the appropriateness of proposed work on such buildings and historic properties. The guidelines further provide a basis for FMERA staff to make informed, consistent recommendations and reports in the Mandatory Conceptual Review about proposed new construction and alterations to buildings and sites listed in the Programmatic Agreement and projects within the boundaries of the Fort’s historic district. The results of HPAC’s and staff’s reviews and reports under these guidelines comprise recommendations and are advisory.

There is also the expectation that the guidelines will be used by property owners, architects, designers, builders, developers in making decisions about renovations, restoration, and new construction projects that will affect individual buildings and sites listed in the Programmatic Agreement and the overall historic character of the Fort Monmouth Historic District.

D. What Property and Buildings does the Historic Preservation Design Guidelines Encompass?

The Historic Preservation Design Guidelines addresses the buildings required for preservation and select historic properties listed in the Programmatic Agreement as well as the Fort Monmouth Historic District.



2. Authority for Historic Preservation Design Review

A. The Historical Preservation Advisory Committee

The Fort Monmouth Economic Revitalization Authority (FMERA) established pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:271-18 et seq. is the entity charged with implementing the Fort Monmouth Reuse and Redevelopment Plan, the plan for the redevelopment and revitalization of the Fort Monmouth. The Historical Preservation Advisory Committee (HPAC) is the exclusive historic preservation commission, as established pursuant to section 21 of P.L.1985, c. 516 (N.J.S.A. 40:55D-107), for all land use matters and approvals within the Fort Monmouth Project Area.

B. Mandatory Conceptual Review Process

Development projects on the Fort must undergo Mandatory Conceptual Review (MCR) pursuant to N.J.A.C. 19:31C-3.20. As required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 19:31C-3.20(d)2, FMERA shall provide to the HPAC for its review a copy of each application for MCR that involves buildings required for preservation or select historic properties as identified in the Programmatic Agreement. The HPAC shall review the proposed project for consistency with the requirements of the Programmatic Agreement and any applicable preservation covenants required thereunder. The results of the HPAC's review may be incorporated in a resolution of the committee or in the committee's minutes, or in a written report of the committee, at the committee's discretion. The HPAC's review shall constitute part of and be coordinated with the timing of FMERA's MCR process so that the results and report thereof, if any, may be included or incorporated into the written report of the results of the Authority's mandatory conceptual review.

C. Building Permits, Certificates of Occupancy

As required by N.J.A.C. 19:31C-3.19(e)2, the code official of the host municipality shall refer to FMERA for review by the HPAC all applications for building permits involving properties identified in the Programmatic Agreement as buildings required for preservation or select historic properties, where the Authority mandatory conceptual review and site plan approval by the planning board are not required.



FMERA shall report the results of the HPAC review of such permit application in writing to the host municipality code official who submitted the request for review, within 45 days of FMERA's receipt of the request. Failure of HPAC to render a report within the 45-day period shall be deemed to constitute a report in favor of issuance of the permit and without the recommendation of conditions to the permit.



3. Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Rehabilitation

The Historic Preservation Design Guidelines includes recommendations consistent with those utilized and promoted by the National Park Service known as The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation ("The Secretary's Standards"). The Secretary's Standards form the basis for design guidelines in hundreds of historic districts in towns and cities across the country. America's historic preservation commissions rely on these standards to ensure uniformity in the process of rehabilitation. As the Secretary of the Interior notes, the standards "are only regulatory for projects receiving federal grant-in-aid funds; otherwise the Secretary's Standards are intended only as general guidance for work on any historic building." The Secretary's Standards do not offer specific answers for each site or building, but they do provide a philosophical framework for treatment of historic properties, and for the Historic Preservation Design Guidelines herein. Use of the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation benefits property owners who seek to utilize federal funds or tax credits. The Standards for Rehabilitation are cited below.

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.



Chapter II

History of Fort Monmouth and its Historic Resources

1. Location of Fort Monmouth

Fort Monmouth is located near the eastern shore of New Jersey within the Coastal Region of Monmouth County. Fort Monmouth is located approximately 55 miles south of Manhattan, New York, 80 miles northeast of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and 40 miles east of Trenton, New Jersey. Fort Monmouth occupies approximately 1,126 acres of land and is contained within three host municipalities, the Boroughs of Tinton Falls, Eatontown and Oceanport.

2. Brief History of Fort Monmouth

The Fort has been a significant presence in Monmouth County since its establishment in 1917. Prior to this time, the site was home to Monmouth Park Race Track (1870-1893), one of the foremost American racetracks of the late 19th century. After being abandoned due to New Jersey's ban on horse betting, the United States Army began leasing the land from a private owner in 1917 and purchased the land in 1919. Fort Monmouth's original name was Camp Little Silver and was later renamed Camp Alfred Vail. The Fort was established as a direct response to the United States' entry into World War I and the need for troops trained in communications support provided by the Signal Corps. Those trained at Camp Alfred Vail provided crucial support to troops overseas during World War I. At that time, the Fort also became the location of the Radio Laboratory, devoted to the problems of wireless communication. After World War I, Fort Monmouth continued as the primary headquarters of the Signal Corps and was the site of the Signal Corps School and the Signal Corps Laboratories. In 1925, the installation was granted permanent status and was renamed Fort Monmouth in honor of the soldiers of the American Revolution who died in the battle of Monmouth Court House.

The first permanent structure at Fort Monmouth, the barracks building on Barker Circle, was built in 1928. The construction of additional facilities to house various communications technologies and laboratories occurred shortly thereafter. Many communication technological breakthroughs occurred at Fort Monmouth throughout its history. The Army disbanded the technical services and established the Electronics Command (ECOM) at Fort Monmouth in 1962; this Communications and Electronics Command (CECOM) predecessor was charged with managing signal research, development and logistics support.

Additional functions followed, including the 754th Ordnance Company that trains police, fire, and public officials in explosive ordnance disposal and bomb threat search techniques; the United States Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS); the US Army Chaplain Center and School; and the 513th Military Intelligence Group.

Before its closing was announced by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission in 2005, Fort Monmouth was home to the Communications-Electronics Lifecycle Management Command (CECOM LCMC). Major organizations that were located at the Fort include the CECOM LCMC, 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). These organizations, together with the Program Executive Office for Enterprise Information Systems (PEO EIS) and the Communications, Engineering, Research and Development Center (CERDEC) are known as Team Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (Team C4ISR).

Despite aggressive state and local lobbying, the BRAC commission approved the Department of Defense recommendation to close Fort Monmouth and realign CECOM LCMC elements at Fort Monmouth to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. In 2006, Governor Jon Corzine signed into law the Fort Monmouth Economic Revitalization Planning Authority Act, which established the Fort Monmouth Revitalization Planning Authority (FMERPA) to plan for the redevelopment of Fort Monmouth. In 2008, FMERPA submitted a comprehensive conversion and revitalization plan for Fort Monmouth, known as the Fort Monmouth Reuse and Redevelopment Plan ("Reuse Plan"), and a homeless assistance submission to the United States Department of Defense and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, which were approved on June 16, 2011. The Reuse Plan constitutes the plan for the redevelopment of Fort Monmouth, to be implemented by the Fort Monmouth Economic Revitalization Authority (FMERA).

A final closure ceremony was held on September 15, 2011.

A. Fort Monmouth Historic District

Location

The Fort Monmouth Historic District is located on the Main Post of Fort Monmouth and contains buildings required for preservation and select historic properties that are listed in the Programmatic Agreement. The district is roughly bounded by Allen Avenue in the north; Oceanport Avenue in the east; and Malterer Avenue in the West. The southern boundary is the south of the buildings that line Gosselin Avenue.

Period of Significance (1927-1940)

The historic district consists of the core buildings erected after World War I for the Signal Corps, which first established the military post in 1917 as Camp Alfred Vail. The buildings were built between 1927 and 1940 to the specifications established by the Army Quartermaster Corps for Army posts. The district consists of buildings and structures, including institutional buildings constructed for Signal Corps activities as well as residential buildings for commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

The district is arranged on a symmetrical east/west axis that accentuates its military use. Following the planning guidelines of the Quartermaster Corps, Fort Monmouth features areas defined by hierarchy and use that are interspersed with open space. Its plan is centered on a large rectangular parade ground that is the nucleus of the historic district. On the east end of the parade ground is Russel Hall, the command garrison headquarters built in 1936, which marked the end of the 10-year permanent construction program at Fort Monmouth. The officers' residences are situated in rows north and south of the parade ground, and a circle of larger barracks sits in the east corner of the district. Additional institutional buildings are located adjacent to the parade ground, emphasizing its purpose as the nucleus of the district. A small number of buildings have been added to the district since 1940. There are both contributing and non-contributing buildings in the district. The symmetrical, orderly design of the campus, interspersed with open space, and mature landscaping and predominantly Colonial Revival-style architecture is illustrative of the design aesthetic of the Quartermaster Corps for the improvement of Army posts between World War I and World War II.

Only a small number of buildings have been added to the Fort Monmouth Historic District outside of the period of significance (1927-1940). In addition, the overall plan and individual buildings and structures have undergone few changes, giving the district a high level of integrity.

B. Historic Resources in the Charles Wood Area

Location

The Programmatic Agreement identified historic resources in the Charles Wood Area in the Borough of Eatontown. The resources are located in an area roughly bounded by Tinton Avenue, Maxwell Road, and Lowther Drive.

Period of Significance (1926-1940)

The historic resources in the Charles Wood Area relate to the Suneagles Country Club designed by A.W. Tillinghast. Gibbs Hall (Building 2000), a 1926, Tudor Revival style golf clubhouse and the accompanying swimming pool (Building 2020) are located on the golf course. Per the Programmatic Agreement, select areas of the golf course shall receive archeological preservation covenants. Both Gibbs Hall and the swimming pool retain a high level of integrity from the period of significance (1926-1940).

Chapter III

List of Contributing Buildings

The following is an inventory of resources located within the Fort Monmouth Historic District boundaries in Oceanport, NJ and the historic resources identified in the Charles Wood Area of Eatontown, NJ. The inventory indicates which of the historic resources are required for preservation in the Programmatic Agreement and the Land Use Rules (N.J.A.C. 19:31C-3 et seq.). Additionally, the inventory indicates which resources have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the nomination form for the historic district on the National Register of Historic Places.

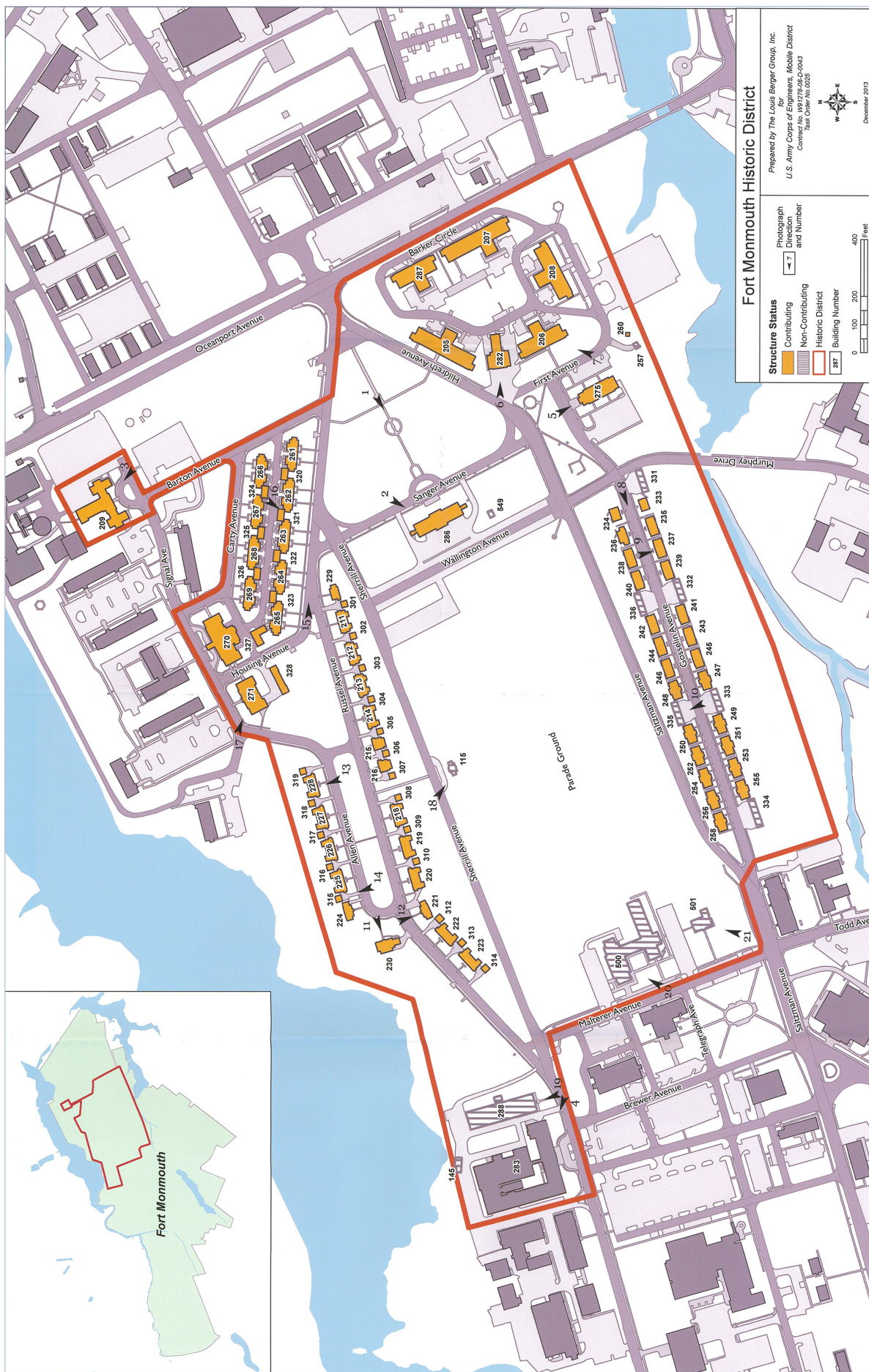
Fort Monmouth Historic District

Building No.	Historic Use	Resource Type	Contributing/Non-Contributing in the National Register Nomination Form	Required for Preservation in the Programmatic Agreement and Land Use Rules
115	World War II Memorial	Structure	Contributing	X
145	Instruction Building	Building	Non-Contributing	
205	Barracks	Building	Contributing	
206	Barracks	Building	Contributing	X
207	Barracks	Building	Contributing	X
208	Barracks	Building	Contributing	X
209	Allison Hall	Building	Contributing	X
211	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
212	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
213	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
214	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
215	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
216	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
218	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
219	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
220	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
221	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
222	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
223	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
224	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
225	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
226	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
227	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
228	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
229	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
230	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
233	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X

Continued on page 8

Building No.	Historic Use	Resource Type	Contributing/Non-Contributing in the National Register Nomination Form	Required for Preservation in the Programatic Agreement and Land Use Rules
234	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
235	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
236	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
237	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
238	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
239	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
240	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
241	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
242	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
243	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
244	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
245	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
246	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
247	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
248	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
249	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
250	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
251	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
252	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
253	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
254	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
255	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
256	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
257	Utility Building	Building	Non-Contributing	
258	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
260	Sewage Lift Station	Building	Contributing	X
261	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
262	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
263	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
264	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
265	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
266	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
267	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
268	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
269	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
270	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
271	Quarters	Building	Contributing	X
275	Museum	Building	Contributing	X
282	Fire House	Building	Contributing	X
283	Squier Hall	Building	Contributing	
286	Russel Hall	Building	Contributing	X
287	Barracks	Building	Contributing	X
288	Administration Building	Building	Non-Contributing	
301	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
302	Garage	Building	Contributing	X

Continued on page 10



Building No.	Historic Use	Resource Type	Contributing/Non-Contributing in the National Register Nomination Form	Required for Preservation in the Programatic Agreement and Land Use Rules
303	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
304	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
305	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
306	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
307	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
308	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
309	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
310	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
312	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
313	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
314	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
315	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
316	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
317	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
318	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
319	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
320	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
321	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
322	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
323	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
324	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
325	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
326	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
327	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
328	Garage	Building	Contributing	X
331	Garage	Building	Non-Contributing	
332	Garage	Building	Non-Contributing	
333	Garage	Building	Non-Contributing	
334	Garage	Building	Non-Contributing	
335	Garage	Building	Non-Contributing	
336	Garage	Building	Non-Contributing	
500	Post Chapel	Building	Non-Contributing	
501	Health Care Building	Building	Non-Contributing	
549	Power Plant	Building	Non-Contributing	
	Parade Ground	Site	Contributing	X
	Russel Avenue	Structure	Contributing	
	Hildreth Avenue	Structure	Contributing	
	Gosselin Avenue	Structure	Contributing	
	Allen/Signal Avenues	Structure	Contributing	
	Sangar Avenue	Structure	Contributing	
	Carty Avenue	Structure	Contributing	
	Barton Avenue	Structure	Contributing	
	Housing Avenue	Structure	Contributing	
	First Avenue/Barker Circle	Structure	Non-Contributing	
	Wallington Avenue	Structure	Non-Contributing	
	Saltzman Avenue	Structure	Non-Contributing	
	Sherrill Avenue	Structure	Non-Contributing	



Chapter IV

Design Guidelines



Chapter II provided a brief history of Fort Monmouth and identified the period of significance for the Fort Monmouth Historic District in Oceanport and the historic resources located in the Charles Wood Area of Eatontown, i.e., 1926-1940. Chapter III listed the historic resources which are considered contributing to the historic character of Fort Monmouth.

This chapter highlights the architectural features of the contributing resources present during the period of significance and provides design guidelines intended to preserve them. The chapter is divided by land use (i.e., the plan and road system, institutional, community support buildings, etc.) and residential neighborhoods (i.e., the Field and Company Officers' Quarters, Student Officers' Four-Family Apartment Buildings, Bachelor Officers' Quarters, Enlisted Men's Barracks, and Non-Commissioned Officer's Housing Area). There are also guidelines for new construction in the historic district, as well as additions and alterations to contributing historic resources. Additionally, there are guidelines for demolition, relocation and mothballing of contributing buildings. Finally, there are photo representations of appropriate and inappropriate treatments of historic resources.

The guidelines are the criteria by which HPAC will review applications and provide advisory recommendations and reports regarding the appropriateness of proposed work on "Buildings Required for Preservation" and "Select Historic Properties" designated in the Programmatic Agreement. The guidelines further provide a basis for FMERA staff to make informed, consistent recommendations and reports in the Mandatory Conceptual Review about proposed new construction and alterations to buildings and sites listed in the Programmatic Agreement and projects within the historic district.

It should be noted that within the guidelines, the words "shall" or "must" means that FMERA staff and the HPAC will consider such guidelines mandatory, whereas FMERA staff and the HPAC will consider the words "may" or "should" as permissive and as a framework on which property owners should base the design of proposed work that will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.



Plan and Road System

1927-1941



History

The Fort Monmouth Historic District is arranged on a symmetrical east/west axis that accentuates its military use. Fort Monmouth followed the planning guidelines of the Quartermaster Corps. The arrangement of buildings around a central parade ground, the grouping of buildings by their purpose, and the use of curvilinear streets and green space are all characteristic of planning methods advocated by the Quartermaster Corps. The Parade Ground functioned not only as a parade ground but also provided a central organizing feature for the post with sweeping views of the main buildings and residential areas.

The Quartermaster Corps designs for permanent military installations post World War I called for main thoroughfares to be broad and direct with easy gradients and secondary streets following the natural topography. Allowing secondary streets to follow the natural contours of the land reduced grading costs and gave the streets a quality that was a more attractive, domestic quality. Generally, the buildings on the post were to be situated to take advantage of the views provided by the large open green of the Parade Ground.

Although the plan and road system of Fort Monmouth essentially remain intact, alterations have occurred since 1940 as the installation expanded. Between 1940 and 1941, wide avenues were erected to border the Parade Ground: Sherrill on the north, Saltzman on the south, Malterer on the west, and Wallington on the east. In 1952, a World War II memorial was erected on the north side of the Parade Ground along Sherrill Avenue. A Post Chapel and a Healthcare Building (both non-contributing historic resources) were constructed in 1962 and 1969, respectively, on the west end of the Parade Ground along Malterer Avenue. Several parking areas located in the historic district were built after 1940, including parking areas flanking Wallington Avenue west of Russel Hall, a parking area located along the west side of Kaplan Hall, and parking areas on the north side of the Post Chapel and Healthcare Building.

Historic Features

The below features provide locational details for parks and streets which contribute to the Fort Monmouth Historic District's historical significance. The features listed are based on the submission application for the historic district to the National Register of Historic Places, as well as on an examination of historic photographs dating from the period of significance indicated in the National Register application, i.e., 1927-1940.

The Parade Ground

The Parade Ground, also known as Greely Field, is the centerpiece of historic plan of Fort Monmouth. It is an open, grassy, rectangular area bordered by Wallington Avenue on the east, Saltzman Avenue on the south, Malterer Avenue on the west, and Sherrill Avenue on the north. It marks the location of the nineteenth-century Monmouth Park Race Track. It served as a functional area for military activity. It also divides the district by use. Commissioned Officers' Quarters stand on the north side of the Parade Ground, and Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters are located on the south side.

The World War II Memorial (Building 115) is located on the north side of the Parade Ground. The memorial is a one-story memorial dedicated to the Signal Corps members who gave their lives during World War II.

Cowan Park

To the west of the Parade Ground fronting the main entrance to the historic district off Oceanport Avenue is a triangular shaped green known as Cowan Park. Cowan Park is sometimes considered part of the Parade Ground. Cowan Park is formed by Russel Avenue on the northeast, Hildreth Avenue on the southeast, and Sanger Avenue on the west. A flagpole stands in the center of the park and is encircled by a concrete sidewalk. A memorial plaque dedicated to Colonel Arthus S. Cown is located in front of this flagpole. Russel Hall stands prominently on the west end of the park.

Gosselin Avenue

Gosselin Avenue stands on the south side of the Parade Ground and was designed as the primary southern thoroughfare and part of the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters area. On its eastern end it connects with First Avenue, west of the Enlisted Men's Barracks.

Allen Avenue/Signal Avenue

Allen Avenue lines the north side of Voris Park and is part of the original design for the Field and Company Officers' Quarters area. The road continues northeast along the north side of the Bachelor Officers' Quarters (Buildings 270 and 271) and Allison Hall, where it becomes Signal Avenue.

Sanger Avenue

Sanger Avenue forms the southwest side of Cowan Park. The road was designed primarily to provide access to Russel Hall, which stands prominently on its southwest side.

Carty Avenue

Carty Avenue travels northwest-southeast from Barton Avenue. Along its southwest side stands a row of four-family apartments that are part of the Commissioned Officers' Area.

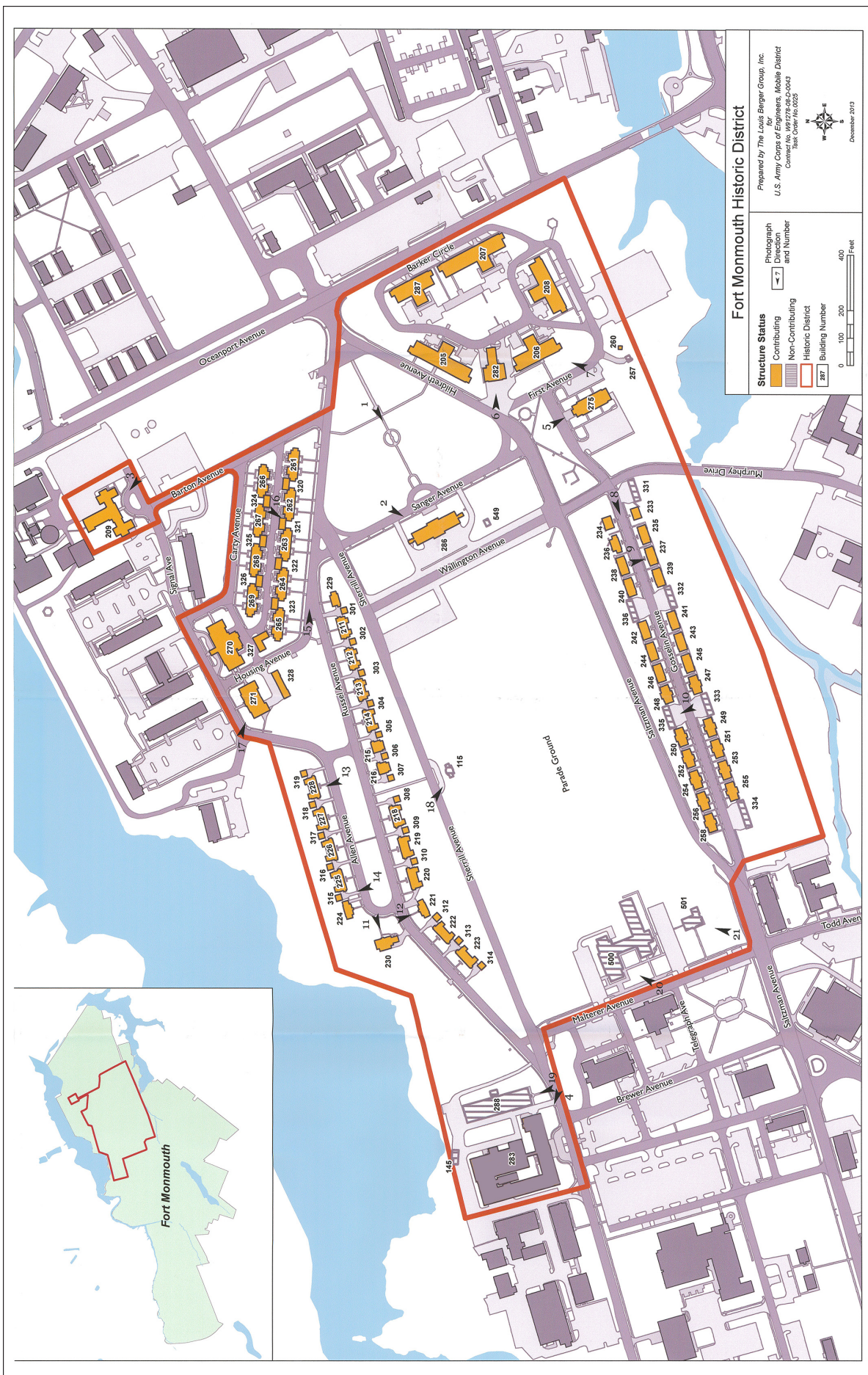
Barton Avenue

Barton Avenue branches off of Russel Avenue on the north side of Cowan Park and leads northwest to Allison Hall.

Housing Avenue

Housing Avenue connects Russel Avenue with Allen Avenue in the Commissioned Officers' area and runs between the Bachelor Officers' Quarters.





Design Guidelines

Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- The existing locations, dimensions, alignment, and configuration of contributing streets should be maintained to the extent practicable
- Existing mature trees should be maintained and new ones provided where appropriate
- No new permanent structures shall be placed on the Parade Ground or Cowan Park

Streetlights

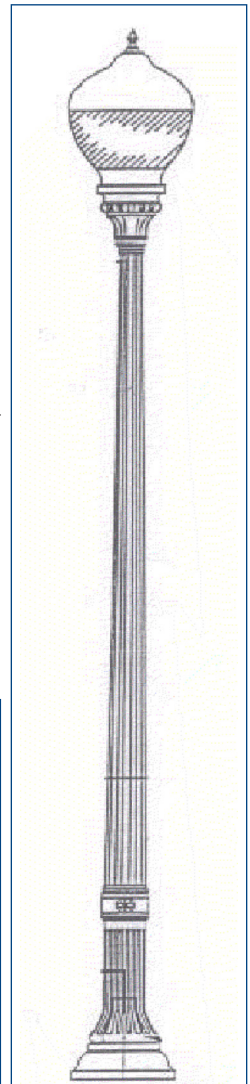
- Existing streetlighting should be preserved and upgraded where possible. Where not possible, Ornate Acorn Style Post Top Luminaire as detailed in the Jersey Central Power and Light Municipal Lighting Handbook (January 2012) is a suitable substitute.

Street/Park Benches

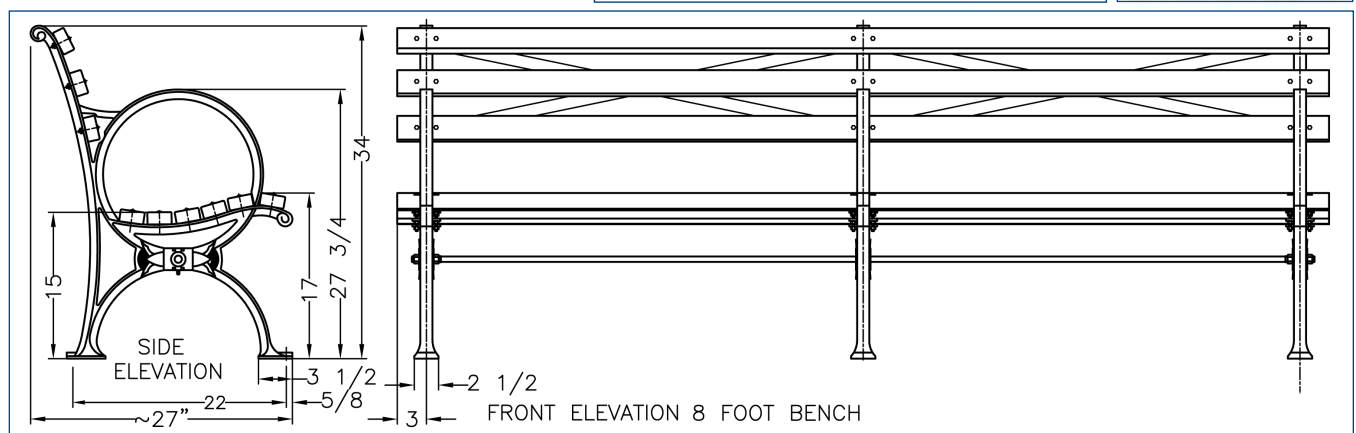
- If original historic park/street benches are present, they should be preserved and repaired. Where not possible a suitable substitute is the World's Fair Bench (models 6737, 6737C, 6737D, 6737E) available from Kenneth Lynch and Sons.

Street Signs

- The Fort Monmouth Historic District should have street signage that is distinctive from the street signage outside of the historic district. Such signage may take the form of a sign topper and/or different signage colors subject to municipal and County approval. If possible, black lettering on a white background are the preferred colors for the signs.



Far right: Ornate Acorn Style Post Top Luminaire
Right and bottom: 6737 Worlds Fair Bench



Fort Monmouth Historic District

Field, Company and Commanding Officers' Quarters ("Russel/Allen Housing")

Residential Buildings 211-216, 218-230; Garage Buildings 301-310, 312-319 | Style: Colonial Revival

Residential Buildings: 1927-1936; Garage Buildings: 1927-1935

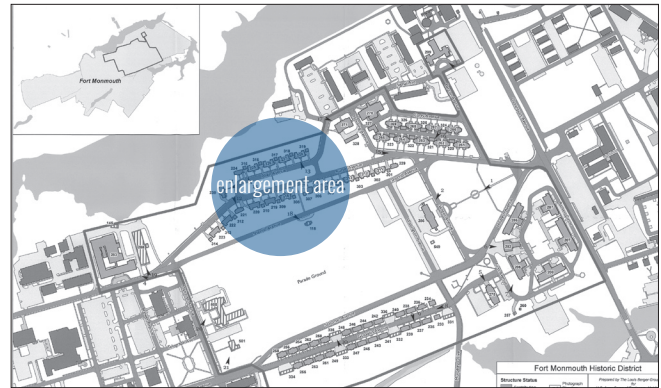
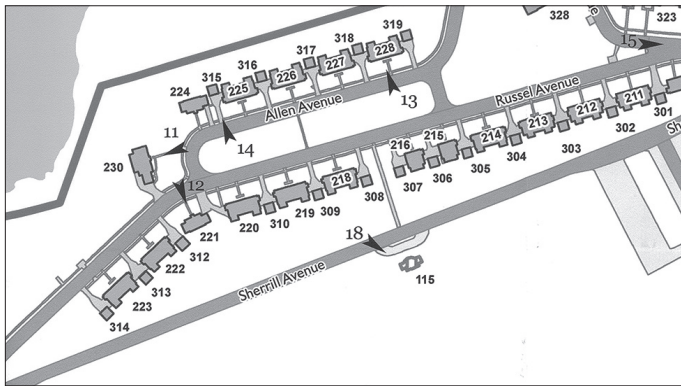


History

These one- and two-family dwellings are located along Russel and Allen Avenues. The officers' dwellings were built with the houses facing a central open space, Voris Park. Construction began in 1927 and ended in 1936. The houses consist of single-family dwellings for field officers, and two-family dwellings for company officers. The commanding officer's residence stands on the west end of the park at the intersection of Allen and Russel Avenues, giving it an imposing presence in the housing area.

The thirteen two-family dwellings were built in three phases: Buildings 211-213 were completed in 1927; Buildings 214, 218, 219, and 225-228 in 1932; and Buildings 220, 222, and 223 in 1935. The five single-family houses for field officers were built between 1931 and 1934. Buildings 215, 216 and 229 were completed in 1931. Buildings 221 and 224 were built in 1934. The Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building 230) was completed in 1936. The garages are also located on Russel and Allen Avenue between the Field and Company Officers' Quarters. The garages are identical in size, material and style and were constructed between 1927 and 1935.

The Army Quartermaster Corps planned the streets to take advantage of the existing topography. The buildings were oriented toward the curvilinear streets facing a central park. The existing vegetation was intended to provide privacy to the officers' quarters. Few alterations have been made to the buildings constructed by the Army Quartermaster Corps, and changes, for the most part, have been minor such as replacement windows. White privacy fencing has been installed on each property extending from the garage to the side façade of the residences.



Historic Features

The below features are based on the submission application for the historic district to the National Register of Historic Places, as well as on an examination of historic photographs dating from the period of significance indicated in the National Register application, i.e., 1927-1940.

General

- Built to standardized plans of the Quartermaster Corps with ample setbacks from the roads
- Colonial Revival-style forms and architectural detailing
- Building heights:
 - o The Company Officers' dwellings are two and one half stories
 - o The Field Officers' dwellings are two stories
 - o The Commanding Officer's Quarters is two and one-half stories
 - o The garages are one-story buildings
- The Company Officers' dwellings and two Field Officers' dwellings (Buildings 215 and 216) are rectangular in shape
- Three Field Officers' dwellings (Buildings 221, 224 and 229) have a main rectangular wing, as well smaller east and west wings
 - o Building 221: east one-story brick wing is an attached garage; west one-story brick wing is an enclosed porch
 - o Building 224: east one-story brick wing is an enclosed porch; west one-story brick wing is an attached garage
 - o Building 229: east two-story enclosed porch constructed of brick on the first story and wood frame on the second story with wood pilasters and panels; west one-story brick wing
- The Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building 230) has a rectangular footprint with a one-and-one half story attached garage on the south side

Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- Curvilinear streets respect the existing topography
- Residences oriented toward the streets facing a central open space, Voris Park
- Vegetation in terms of mature trees were intended to provide privacy to the officers' quarters
- Concrete sidewalks along the street separated from the roadway by a strip of grass landscaping
- Concrete communal driveways
- Street trees planted on grass strip between sidewalk and curb





- Various evergreen species of foundation planted along the front and side facades of each building
- Buildings uniformly setback from street frontage
- Concrete walkway from the curb of the street frontage to the main entrances.
- Grass lawns on front and side yards

Roof

- Form:
 - o Two Field Officers' dwellings have hipped roofs (Building 215-216)
 - o Company Officers' dwellings have hipped roofs
 - o The main wing and the east and west wings of three Field Officers' dwellings have side gabled roofs (Buildings 221, 224 and 229)
 - o The Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building 230) and attached garage have a side-gabled roof. The center three bays has a closed pediment
 - o Garages have pyramidal roofs
- Asphalt shingles on both residences and garages
- Rooflines are ornamented with either ogee cornices or overhanging eaves with carved wood brackets. Commanding Officer's Quarters has a dentil cornice
- Copper flashing, half-round gutters and downspouts onto concrete splashblock on both residences and garages

Chimneys

- Company Officers' dwellings have interior center chimneys
- Two of the Field Officers' dwellings (Buildings 215-216) have exterior side chimneys
- The main wing on three Company Officers' dwellings (Buildings 221, 224 and 229) are flanked by interior-end brick chimneys
- The Commanding Officer's Quarters have four exterior-end brick chimneys with corbelled caps

Cladding

- Five course American bond brick veneer
- Residences and garages have solid concrete foundations
- Wood board siding on upper story of porch on Building 229
- Wood trim windows



Entrances

- The main entrances have concrete stairs with metal railings and balusters
- Doors are 6-panel wood some have two top glass panels
- Storm doors are metal
- Main entrances:
 - o The Company Officers' residences have side hall main entrances consisting of single-leaf wood-paneled doors with wood pedimented door surrounds
 - o Two of the Field Officers' residences (Buildings 215 and 216) have centered main entrances consisting of single-leaf wood-paneled doors with wood pedimented door surrounds
 - o Two of the Field Officers' residences (Buildings 221 and 224) have centered main entrance sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by Tuscan columns
 - o One Field Officers' residence (Building 229) has a centered main entrance ornamented by a segmental arched pediment with Tuscan pilasters
 - o The Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building 230) has a center double-leaf wood-paneled main entrance door sheltered by a wood portico featuring paired Tuscan columns, a dentil cornice, and a wood balustrade. The door has sidelights and a transom window
- Each Field and Company Officers' residence has a side entrance covered by a wood-frame latticed porch with wood posts and a half-hipped roof

- Standalone garages have two metal roll-up vehicular doors.
- Additional entrances on the main facades of Field Officers' and Commanding Officer's dwellings:
 - o Building 221: east one-story brick attached garage has a roll-up garage door and single-leaf door on its main elevation with a fabric awning
 - o Building 224: west one-story brick attached garage has a roll-up garage door and single-leaf door on its main elevation
 - o Building 229: west one-story brick wing has a single-leaf door on its west elevation
 - o The Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building 230) has a wood portico over a second entrance on the garage façade
- The standalone garage doors are 20-pane with two lite panels.



Windows

- Symmetrical fenestration
 - o Company Officers' dwellings are eight bays wide
 - o Two Field Officers' dwellings are three bays wide (Buildings 215-216)
 - o Three Field Officers' dwellings are five bays wide (Buildings 221, 224 and 229)
 - o Commanding Officer's Quarters is seven bays wide; the center three bays project slightly from the façade and are capped with a closed denticulated pediment
- Windows are six-over-six double-hung windows with concrete sills and jack-arched lintels; the lintels of the ground floor windows on the main facade of the Commanding Officer's Quarters has concrete keystones
- Dormer shape:
 - o Hipped roof overhangs with dentil cornice holding either 12 pane casement windows or louvered wood vents
 - o Pedimented dormers holding 12 pane casement windows
- Number of dormers:
 - o Company Officers' dwellings have four dormers
 - o Two of the Field Officers' dwellings (Building 215-216) have no dormers
 - o Two of the Field Officers' dwellings (Buildings 221 and 224) have three dormers on the main wing
 - o One of the Field Officers' dwellings (Building 229) has two dormers
 - o Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building 230) has two gabled dormers on the main elevation and the pediment is lit by an oval casement window with a brick header surround and concrete keystones
- Additional fenestration on the wings of Field Officers' and





Commanding Officer's dwellings:

- o Building 221: east one-story brick attached garage has a pedimented wall dormer with a 12 pane casement window; west one-story brick enclosed porch has a 10 pane casement window in the upper sash and one-pane awning window in the lower sash
- o Building 224: east one-story brick enclosed porch has a 10 pane casement window in the upper sash and one-pane awning window in the lower sash; west brick garage has a pedimented wall dormer with a 12-pane casement window
- o Building 229: east two-story enclosed porch has a paired 10-pane casement window in the upper sash and one-light awning window in the lower sash on the ground floor, and the second story has a six-over-six double hung window; west one-story brick wing has 8-pane casement window
- o Commanding Officers' Quarters (Building 230): the garage is fenestrated by six-over-six pane windows and gabled wall dormers holding six-over-six pane windows.

Ornaments

- One flag holder on door surround of main entrance
- Black metal street number digits attached to door surround of main entrance
- Black metal mailboxes affixed to brick adjacent to main entrance
- Main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures consist of one carriage light. The fixture is typically located centered above the door frame on single family homes; and on the outer door surrounds on two family homes.



Design Guidelines

Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- Views of Voris Park from the residences should not be obstructed
- No fences shall be permitted in the front yards. Existing vinyl fencing extending from the garage buildings to the side facades of residences are permitted to remain so long as they are white and comply with the walls and fence regulations of the Fort Monmouth Land Use Rules
- Sheds and other accessory storage structures should be located in rear yards
- Walkways to main entrances should be maintained and repaired as necessary with four foot wide concrete pavers
- Shrubs and other year-round landscaping should be encouraged to be planted to shield foundation walls and front stoops. Such landscaping shall be drought tolerant and installed in a bed of mulch in accordance with Rutgers Cooperative Home Extension Guidelines and Professional Nurseryman's Association for location
- Front and side yards should be maintained as grass lawns
- HVAC systems, ground mounted renewable energy systems, satellite dishes, antennae or other telecommunications equipment shall be located in rear yards only and shall be screened in accordance with the Land Use Rules.

Roof

- The original roof form on the street fronting façades (i.e., Russel and Allen Avenues) including shape, line, pitch and overhang shall be retained, protected and repaired
- Replacement roofs on contributing buildings or on additions to contributing buildings should replicate the original pitch, design and materials
- Reroofing of the non-porch areas shall be done with asphalt shingles so long as they match the remainder of the roof in material, dimension, spacing, composition, texture, pattern, design and details
- Ventilation or mechanical equipment including exhaust fans and/or attic fans, satellite dishes, renewable energy systems or other telecommunications equipment should be placed on those portions of the roof not visible from either Russel or Allen Avenues
- Copper flashing, gutters and downspouts shall be retained and repaired as required. Replacements shall be of copper and match the existing material in size, shape, texture and color

Chimneys

- Historic chimneys shall be preserved
- Brick on chimneys should be repointed as required. Replacement brick shall be installed with the same bonding and



coursing pattern of existing brick chimney

- When brick repointing, the mortar shall match the size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar as closely as possible

Cladding

- Bricks that are damaged, spalled, or deteriorated shall be replaced
- Replacement brick shall be installed with the same bonding and coursing pattern of existing facade. Modern extruded bricks, which lack the texture and variation of sand molded bricks, are generally not appropriate
- When brick repointing, the mortar shall match the size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar as closely as possible
- Wood cornices and trim should be retained and repaired as necessary. Any repairs or replacement wood should use salvaged, sound, original wood or new wood matching existing wood materials similar in composition, size, shape, texture and color to the original wood. Cement board siding (such as hardiplank) is an acceptable alternative. Cement board siding is preferred over vinyl or aluminum. The substitute material should match the historic material in size, color and finish



- Where wood cornice or trim has been replaced with vinyl trim, the replacement of the vinyl trim with wood is encouraged. Replacement of vinyl cornices or trim with vinyl or cement board siding (such as hardiplank) is also acceptable so long as it matches the remainder of the cornice or trim in material, dimension, spacing, composition, texture, pattern, design and details

Entrances

- Wood entrance doors shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Damaged doors shall be replaced with six paneled solid wood doors with top two glass panels. Entrance doors shall be white
- The size, shape and location of existing main entrances visible from the public street shall be retained and not moved
- Wood-frame latticed porch shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Any repairs or replacement wood should use salvaged, sound, original wood or new wood matching existing wood materials similar in composition, size, shape, texture and color to the original wood. Cement board is an acceptable alternative so long as the replacement material matches the existing materials in texture, pattern, design and color
- Concrete stoops shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Concrete patching materials shall match existing profiles and color. Where concrete spalled at railing post connections, the concrete shall be repaired to match existing
- Storm doors shall be white

Windows

- The original pattern of fenestration and muntin configuration on the front and side facades shall be retained. New window openings shall not be permitted on the front or side facades
- Replacement of vinyl sash windows with wood sash windows is encouraged. However, replacement with vinyl windows is also acceptable so long as it matches the other windows on the front and side facades in material, composition, and details. Where wood window units remain,

replacement or repair shall be wood

- Window frames and muntins shall be painted white
- Window screens shall be full panel, black mesh
- Stone sills that are damaged or deteriorated shall be replaced. Replacement sills shall be installed matching the original sill in material, composition, size, shape, texture and color

Ornaments

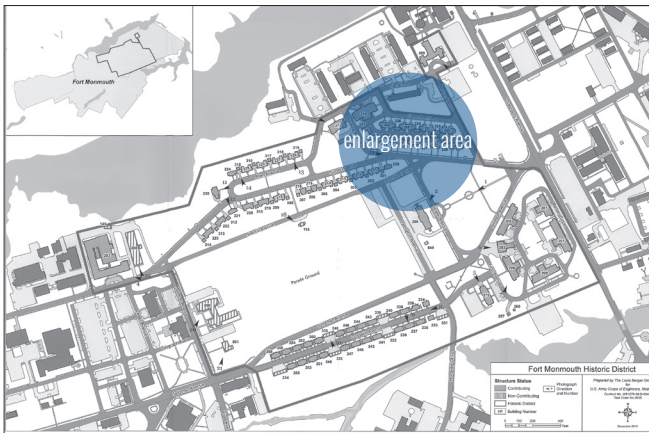
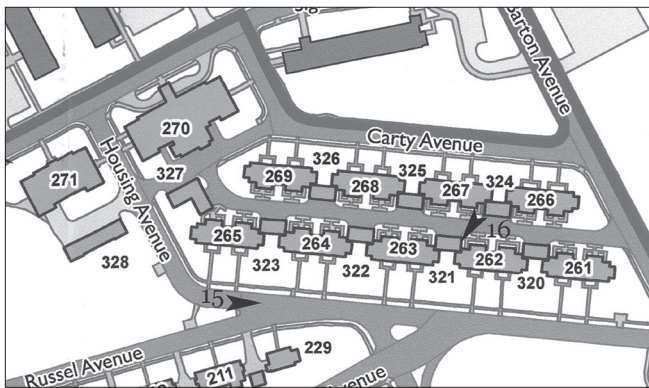
- Wrought iron railings shall be retained, repainted and repaired as necessary. Replacement railings shall be wrought iron painted black
- Street numbering shall be cast metal, four inch black stroke, mounted on the entablature of portico above outside brick column
- Black metal mailboxes shall be retained. Replacement mailboxes should be mounted so as to not damage historic masonry. Anchor bolts should be set in the mortar joints, not bricks
- There shall be no up-lighting, either on plantings or structures
- If original main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures are present, the fixtures should be preserved and repaired. If original fixtures are not present, new fixtures should be appropriate to the style and scale of the building and element to which it is attached.
- Historic locations of main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures shall be retained.

Fort Monmouth Historic District

Four-Family Apartment Buildings (“Russel/Carty Housing”)

Residential Buildings 261-269 | Garage Buildings 320-327 | Style: Colonial Revival

Residential Buildings: 1929-1932 | Garage Buildings: 1934

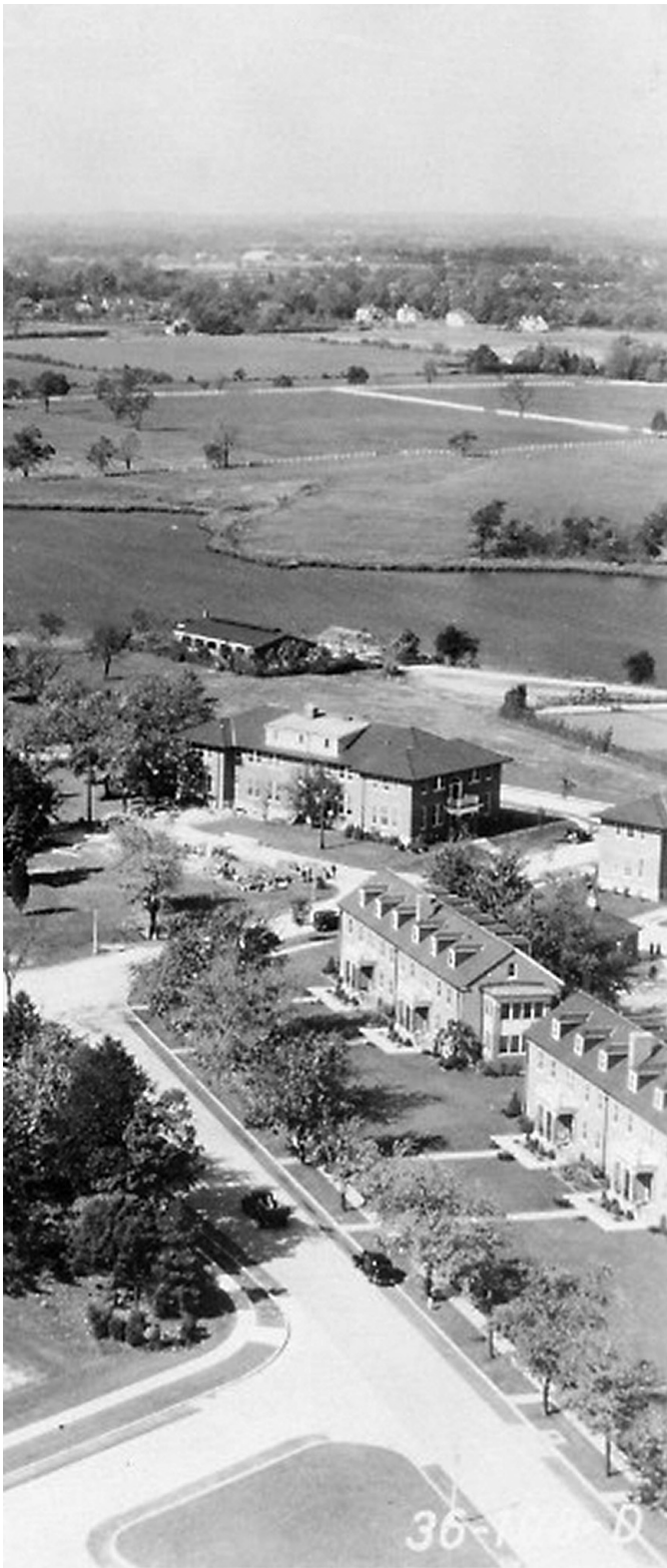


History

Nine four-family apartment buildings for Commissioned Officers were built adjacent to Russel Hall between 1929 and 1932 for student officers and their families. The location was ideal for the student officers who attended classes at Russel Hall. The houses were situated on two streets: Russel and Carty Avenues with a center service alley for access to the adjacent garages. Buildings 266-269 face northeast on Carty Avenue; and Buildings 261-265 face southwest on Russel Avenue. Four-car garages are located behind the apartments and are accessible from an alley. The garages were constructed in 1934 and emphasize the growing importance of the automobile.

Few alterations have been made to the buildings constructed by the Army Quartermaster Corps, and changes, for the most part, have been minor, such as replacement windows and balustrades. The roofs facing the service alley have been altered from their original six dormer side gabled roofs. Four of the dormer windows have been removed and replaced with a brick, two story, two bay wide front gabled addition including entry door.

1. Buildings 261-263 and 269 were completed in 1930; Buildings 264, 267-268 were completed in 1931; Buildings 265-266 were completed in 1932. Buildings 320-327 were completed in 1934.



Circa 1936

Historic Features

The below features are based on the submission application for the historic district to the National Register of Historic Places, as well as on an examination of historic photographs dating from the period of significance indicated in the National Register application, i.e., 1927-1940.

General

- Each residential building has a rectangular footprint
- Each residential building is two and one-half stories
- The four-family dwellings appear as mirrored twin houses but each side has two entrances with an apartment on each floor
- All of the residential buildings are identical
- The garage buildings are single story rectangular structures except for Building 327 which is L-shaped

Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- Concrete sidewalks along the street on which the building fronts (i.e., either Carty Avenue or Russel Avenue) separated from the roadway by a strip of grass landscaping.
- Street trees planted on grass strip between sidewalk and curb
- Various evergreen species of foundation planted along the front and side facades of each building
- Buildings uniformly setback from street frontage. Garages front on service alley. The rear elevations of the garage are setback further from the street frontage than the front façade of each building
- Concrete walkway from the curb of the street frontage to the main entrances.
- Grass lawns on front and side yards

Roof

- Residences have side gabled roofs
- Garages have hipped roofs
- Asphalt shingles on both residences and garages
- Wood fascia with trim on both residences and garages
- Copper flashing, half-round gutters and downspouts onto concrete splashblock on both residences and garages

Chimneys

- Interior brick chimneys with concrete chimney caps

Cladding

- Five course American bond brick veneer
- Wood board siding and trim on porches



Circa 1932

Main Entrances

- Paired central entrances located in the third and eighth bay consisting of paired single-leaf doors sheltered by a flat roofed portico with three brick Doric columns supporting a simple wood entablature on top of which is a wood balustrade
- Each portico has a brick foundation and a poured concrete floor and concrete stair on each side
- The stairs and porch are lined with metal railings and balusters
- Doors are 6-panel wood with top two glass panels
- A transom lite spans the length of each doorway
- Storm doors are metal
- The garage doors are 20-pane, metal pull-up doors with two lite panes. The doors face the service alley. All of the garages are four bays wide. However, Building 327 has 3 bays facing the service alley and five bays facing Carty Avenue

Circa 1934

Windows

- Symmetrical fenestration
- Ten-bays wide. Buildings appear as double five-bay central hall dwellings. Above the two entrance porticos and in the center of the second story are paired windows. The remainder are single windows
- Six-over-six, double hung windows
- Front façades have flat jack-arched brick lintels and concrete sills on both stories
- Each building has six hipped dormers on front façade which are six-over-six double-hung windows
- The side facades each have an arched window on the top story above the side porches. The window consists of an arched lite above a nine pane window. A brick relieving arch forms a lintel and there is a concrete sill
- The garages have four six-over-six, double hung windows on the rear facades which are visible from the main road frontages (i.e., Russel and Carty Avenues). The windows have flat jack-arched brick lintels and concrete sills

Porches

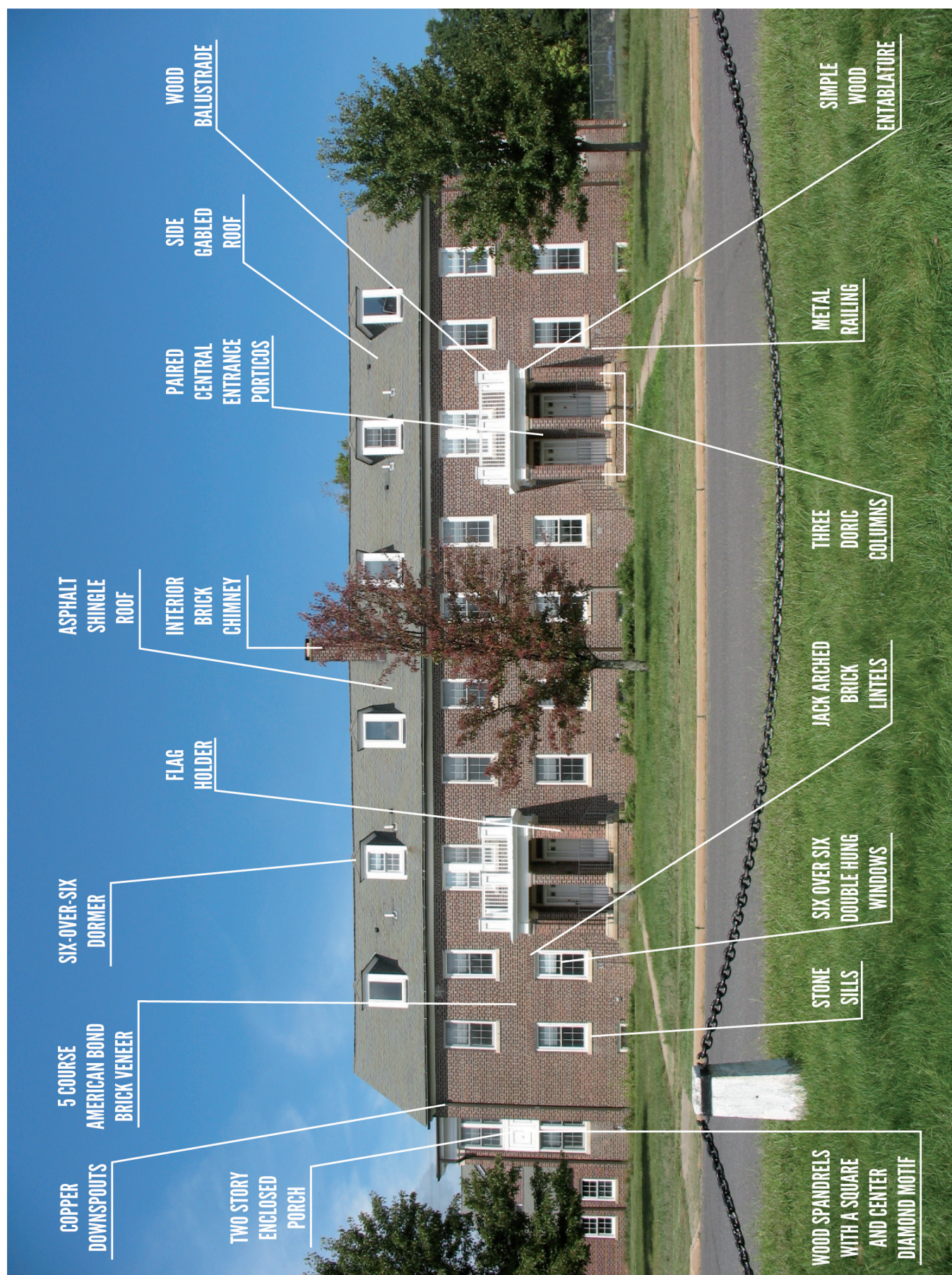
- A two-story enclosed porch is located on the side elevations
- Porches are constructed of brick and enclosed with six-over-six replacement windows with a concrete sill
- Wood spandrels with a square and center diamond motif separate the windows on the first and second stories of the porches
- Copper roofing on porches with a wood cornice

Chimneys

- Five course American bond brick interior chimney located in the center of the building

Ornaments

- One flag holder on portico column for each entrance
- Black metal street number digits attached to entablature of portico above outside brick column
- Black metal mailboxes affixed to brick separating wall of portico adjacent to each front entrance
- Portico lights are recessed behind entablature so as to not be visible from the street



Design Guidelines



Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- Walkways to main entrances should be maintained and repaired as necessary with four foot wide concrete pavers
- Shrubs and other year-round landscaping should be encouraged to be planted to shield foundation walls and front stoops. Such landscaping shall be drought tolerant and installed in a bed of mulch in accordance with Rutgers Cooperative Home Extension Guidelines and Professional Nurseryman's Association for location
- Existing maple trees, though not original, should be maintained and replaced in kind as required
- Front and side yards should be maintained as grass lawns
- No fences shall be permitted in the front or side yards
- HVAC systems, ground mounted renewable energy systems, satellite dishes, antennae or other telecommunications equipment shall be located in rear yards only and shall be screened in accordance with the Land Use Rules.



Roof

- The original roof form on the street fronting façades (i.e., Russel and Carty Avenues) including shape, line, pitch and overhang shall be retained, protected and repaired
- Replacement roofs on contributing buildings or on additions to contributing buildings should replicate the original pitch, design and materials
- Reroofing of the non-porch areas shall be done with asphalt shingles so long as it matches the remainder of the roof in material, dimension, spacing, composition, texture, pattern, design and details. Reroofing of the porch areas should use the same copper material as existing or a material similar in texture, color and composition as the existing roofing material
- Ventilation or mechanical equipment including exhaust fans and/or attic fans, satellite dishes, renewable energy systems or other telecommunications equipment should be placed on those portions of the roof not visible from either Russel or Carty Avenues
- Copper flashing, gutters and downspouts shall be retained and repaired as required. Replacements shall be of copper and match the existing material in size, shape, texture and color

Chimneys

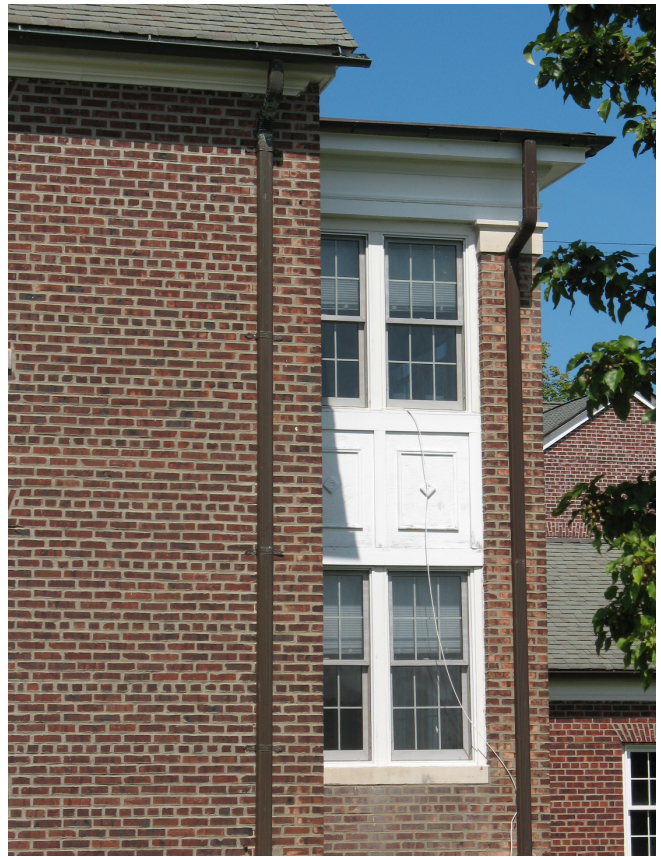
- Historic chimneys shall be preserved
- Brick on chimneys should be repointed as required. Replacement brick shall be installed with the same bonding and coursing pattern of existing brick chimney
- When brick repointing, the mortar shall match the size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar as closely as possible

Cladding

- Bricks that are damaged, spalled, or deteriorated shall be replaced
- Replacement brick shall be installed with the same bonding and coursing pattern of existing facade. Modern extruded bricks, which lack the texture and variation of sand molded bricks, are generally not appropriate
- When brick repointing, the mortar shall match the size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar as closely as possible
- Wood siding and trim should be retained and repaired as necessary. Any repairs or replacement of wood siding or trim should use salvaged, sound, original wood or new wood matching existing wood materials similar in composition, size, shape, texture and color to the original wood. Wood siding and trim shall be white. Fiber cement board siding (such as hardiplank) is an acceptable alternative. Fiber cement board siding is preferred over vinyl or aluminum. The substitute material should match the historic material in size, color and finish
- Where wood trim has been replaced with vinyl trim, the replacement of the vinyl trim with wood is encouraged. Replacement of vinyl trim with cellular PVC trim or fiber cement trim is also acceptable so long as it matches the remainder of the trim in material, dimension, spacing, composition, texture, pattern, design and details

Main Entrances

- Wood entrance doors shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Damaged doors shall be replaced with six paneled solid wood doors with top two glass panels. Entrance doors shall be white
- The size, shape and location of existing main entrances visible from the public street shall be retained and not moved
- Wood portico entablature and balustrade shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Any repairs or replacement of the entablature or balustrade should use salvaged, sound, original wood or new wood matching existing wood materials similar in composition, size, shape, texture and color to the original wood. Fiber cement or cellular PVC are acceptable alternatives so long as the replacement material matches the existing materials in texture, pattern, design and color
- Concrete stoops shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Concrete patching materials shall match existing profiles and color. Where concrete spalled at railing post connections, the concrete shall be repaired to match existing
- Transom windows shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Reglazing is preferred over replacement. However, if reglazing is not possible, replacement windows shall be clear glass. Fanlight windows shall not be covered up
- Storm doors shall be white





Windows

- The original pattern of fenestration and muntin configuration on the front and side facades shall be retained. New window openings shall not be permitted on the front or side façades
- Replacement of vinyl sash windows with wood six-sash windows is encouraged. However, replacement with vinyl windows is also acceptable so long as it matches the other windows on the front and side facades in material, composition, and details. Where wood window units remain, replacement or repair shall be wood
- Window frames and muntins shall be painted white
- Window screens shall be full panel, black mesh
- Stone sills that are damaged or deteriorated shall be replaced. Replacement sills shall be installed matching the original sill in material, composition, size, shape, texture and color

Porches

- The existing shape, dimensions, materials and details of the existing enclosed porches shall be retained

Ornaments

- Wrought iron railings shall be retained, repainted and repaired as necessary. Replacement railings shall be wrought iron painted black
- Street numbering shall be cast metal, four inch black stroke, mounted on the entablature of portico above outside brick column
- The location of existing portico lighting fixtures should be retained. Replacement portico lighting fixtures should be installed so as not to be visible from the street frontage
- Black metal mailboxes shall be retained. Replacement mailboxes should be mounted so as to not damage historic masonry. Anchor bolts should be set in the mortar joints, not bricks
- There shall be no up-lighting, either on plantings or structures



Fort Monmouth Historic District

Bachelor Officers' Quarters

Buildings 270 and 271 | Style: Colonial Revival | 1929-1931

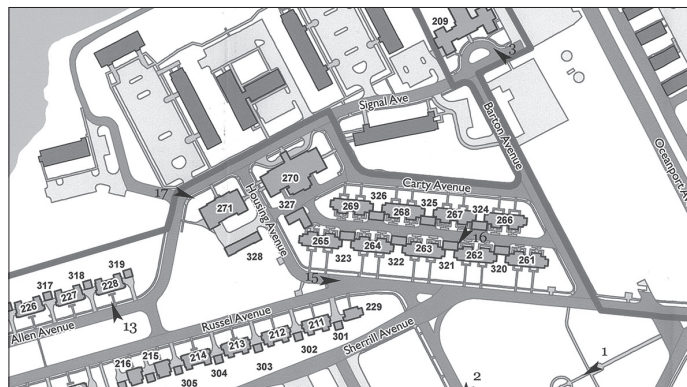


History

The Bachelor Officer's Quarters stand on the south side of Allen Avenue and face north. Building 270 is the larger of the two buildings and was built in 1929. Building 271 followed in 1931. Building 270 was known as Scriven Hall and Building 271 was known as Gardner Hall.

Among the alterations on the buildings include enclosing the porch on Building 270; replacement of the original porch balustrade on both buildings; replacement of windows; and the construction of a paved curvilinear driveway from Allen Avenue to Building 270 including a porte-cochere drop-off.

Circa 1932





Historic Features

The below features are based on the submission application for the historic district to the National Register of Historic Places, as well as on an examination of historic photographs dating from the period of significance indicated in the National Register application, i.e., 1927-1940.

General

- Colonial Revival-style forms and architectural detailing
- The buildings are two stories
- H-shaped footprints; Building 270 has a rectangular, rear one-story wing

Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- Buildings front on Allen Avenue; the west elevation of Building 271 also faces Allen Avenue, the east elevation faces Housing Avenue, the south elevation abuts open space; the west elevation of Building 270 faces Housing Avenue, the east elevation faces Bennet Avenue; and the south elevation faces Carty Avenue
- Buildings are setback from the roadways with grassy lawn areas between the buildings and the roadways
- Concrete sidewalks along the street separated from the roadway by a strip of grass landscaping
- Various evergreen species of foundation planted along the front and side facades of each building
- Mature deciduous trees located in the lawn areas surrounding the buildings

- Concrete walkway from the curb of the street frontage to the entrances on Allen, Housing and Bennet Avenues

Roof

- Hipped roofs
- Asphalt shingles
- Rooflines ornamented with overhanging eaves and wood brackets

Chimneys

- Each building has an interior brick chimney

Cladding

- Five course American bond brick veneer
- Wood trim windows
- Wood porch details

Entrances

- The main entrances have concrete stairs with metal railings and balusters
- Main entrances:
 - o One-story, one-bay portico projects from the center of the façade and has brick Tuscan columns supporting a flat roof with a wooden ogee cornice
 - o Portico shelters the main entrance of the building that holds a double wood paneled door with six lights. Paneled sidelights with six lights flank the door and multi-light transoms are located above the sidelights and door



- Side entrances:
 - o One-story one-bay portico with brick Tuscan columns and a wood balustrade shelters secondary entrances on the east and west elevations of the buildings. Brick screen walls enclose the porticos on their side elevations
 - o Porticos hold a single wooden door. Paneled sidelights with three lights flank the door and multi-light transoms are located above the sidelights and door
 - o Above the porticos is a single-leaf door with brick and limestone segmental arched fanlight and three-light paneled sidelights

Windows

- Building 270 is nine-bays wide; Building 271 is seven-bays wide
- Fenestration:
 - o Main elevation is predominantly six-over-six pane double hung windows
 - o Side elevations have nine-over-nine pane double hung windows on the ground floor and six-over-six pane double hung windows on the second story
 - o Windows have concrete sills and jack-arched lintels, some with concrete keystones
- Dormer windows:
 - o Three hipped dormers pierce the roof of the front façade of Building 270; one hipped dormer pierce the roof of the front façade of Building 271. Dormer roofs have overhanging eaves with wood brackets
 - o Dormer windows on Building 270 are six-over-six double hung windows; dormer windows on Building 271 are two-over-two casement windows



Porches

- One story porch lines the front facades of both buildings
- The porches have brick Tuscan posts with wood trim and a wooden balustrade

Ornaments

- Outdoor lighting fixtures are recessed so as not to be visible from the street.

Design Guidelines



Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- No fences should be permitted in the front or side yards
- Front and side yards should be maintained as grass lawns
- HVAC systems, ground mounted renewable energy systems, satellite dishes, antennae or other telecommunications equipment shall be located in rear yards only and shall be screened in accordance with the Land Use Rules.

Roof

- The original roof form on the street fronting façades including shape, line, pitch and overhang shall be retained, protected and repaired
 - Replacement roofs on contributing buildings or on additions to contributing buildings should replicate the original pitch, design and materials
 - Reroofing of the non-porch areas shall be done with asphalt shingles so long as it matches the remainder of the roof in material, dimension, spacing, composition, texture, pattern, design and details
 - Ventilation or mechanical equipment including exhaust fans and/or attic fans, satellite dishes, renewable energy systems or other telecommunications equipment should be placed on those portions of the roof not visible from either Russel or Allen Avenues
- Copper flashing, gutters and downspouts shall be retained and repaired as required. Replacements shall be of copper and match the existing material in size, shape, texture and color

Chimneys

- Historic chimneys shall be preserved
- Brick on chimneys should be repointed as required. Replacement brick shall be installed with the same bonding and coursing pattern of existing brick chimney
- When brick repointing, the mortar shall match the size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar as closely as possible

Cladding

- Bricks that are damaged, spalled, or deteriorated shall be replaced
- Replacement brick shall be installed with the same bonding and coursing pattern of existing facade. Modern extruded bricks, which lack the texture and variation of sand molded bricks, are generally not appropriate
- When brick repointing, the mortar shall match the size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar as closely as possible



- Wood cornices and trim should be retained and repaired as necessary. Any repairs or replacement wood should use salvaged, sound, original wood or new wood matching existing wood materials similar in composition, size, shape, texture and color to the original wood. Cement board siding (such as hardiplank) is an acceptable alternative. Cement board siding is preferred over vinyl or aluminum. The substitute material should match the historic material in size, color and finish
- Where wood cornice or trim has been replaced with vinyl trim, the replacement of the vinyl trim with wood is encouraged. Replacement of vinyl cornices or trim with vinyl or cement board siding (such as hardiplank) is also acceptable so long as it matches the remainder of the cornice or trim in material, dimension, spacing, composition, texture, pattern, design and details

Entrances

- Wood entrance doors shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Damaged doors shall be replaced with six paneled solid wood doors with top two glass panels. Entrance doors shall be white
- The size, shape and location of existing main entrances visible from the public street shall be retained and not moved
- Wood-frame latticed porch shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Any repairs or replacement wood should use salvaged, sound, original wood or new wood matching existing wood materials similar in composition, size, shape, texture and color to the original wood. Hardiplank is an acceptable alternatives so long as the replacement material matches the existing materials in texture, pattern, design and color
- Concrete stoops shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Concrete patching materials shall match existing profiles and color. Where concrete spalled at railing post connections, the concrete shall be repaired to match existing
- Storm doors shall be white





Windows

- The original pattern of fenestration and muntin configuration on the front and side facades shall be retained. New window openings shall not be permitted on the front or side façades
- Replacement of vinyl sash windows with wood sash windows is encouraged. However, replacement with vinyl windows is also acceptable so long as it matches the other windows on the front and side facades in material, composition, and details. Where wood window units remain, replacement or repair shall be wood
- Window frames and muntins shall be painted white
- Window screens shall be full panel, black mesh
- Stone sills that are damaged or deteriorated shall be replaced. Replacement sills shall be installed matching the original sill in material, composition, size, shape, texture and color

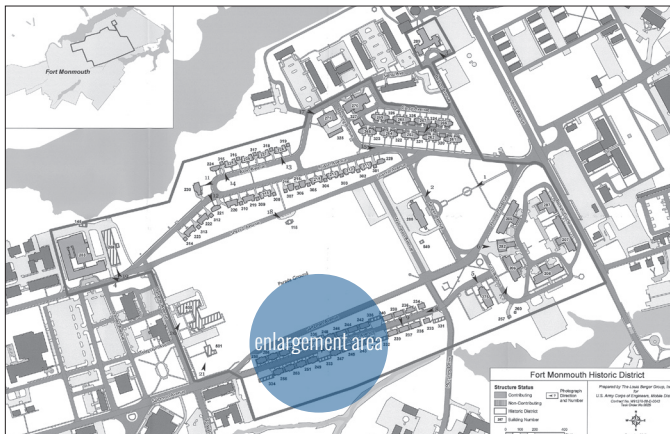
Ornaments

- Wrought iron railings shall be retained, repainted and repaired as necessary. Replacement railings shall be wrought iron painted black
- There shall be no up-lighting, either on plantings or structures
- If original main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures are present, the fixtures should be preserved and repaired. If original fixtures are not present, new fixtures should be appropriate to the style and scale of the building and element to which it is attached.
- Historic locations of main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures shall be retained.

Fort Monmouth Historic District

Non-Commissioned Officers' Two-Family Quarters ("Gosselin Housing")

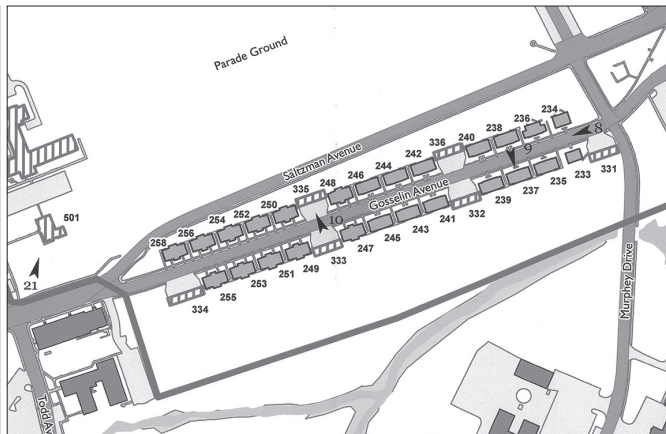
Residential Buildings 233-256, 258; Garage Buildings 331-336 | Style: Colonial Revival | 1927-1934



History

As stipulated by the Quartermaster Corps, Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters (NCO's) were two-story twin houses. The NCO area of Fort Monmouth consists of 25 twin dwellings that line Gosselin Avenue to the south side of the parade ground. Six garages are interspersed between the houses and are accessible from Gosselin Avenue. Construction began on the dwellings in 1927 and continued through 1934. The first dwellings were built on the east end of Gosselin Avenue and progressed westward. The Colonial Revival Style form and details of the dwellings are illustrative of the standard plans of the Quartermaster Corps.

Few alterations have been made to the buildings constructed by the Army Quartermaster Corps, and changes, for the most part, have been minor, such as replacement windows and infilled porches. In the last 20 years, the Army updated with sheetrock wall, trim work, vinyl replacement windows, dimensional asphalt roofs to mimic slate, and enclosed side porches.





Wood-frame garages (Buildings 331-336) were built for the Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters in 1934. Four garages are located on the south side of Gosselin Avenue, one between every four houses. Two garages are located on the north side of the street, between Buildings 240 and 242 and between 248 and 250. The garages are slightly back from the houses. The garages are one-story and are eight or 10 bays wide. They have been covered in vinyl siding and vinyl roll-up doors.

Historic Features

The below features are based on the submission application for the historic district to the National Register of Historic Places, as well as on an examination of historic photographs dating from the period of significance indicated in the National Register application, i.e., 1927-1940.

General

- Colonial Revival style
- Rectangular footprint
- Center entrances on main elevation with symmetrical fenestration
- Two stories in height with basement

Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- Buildings uniformly setback from Gosselin Avenue at a distance of 20 feet.
- Concrete sidewalk along both sides of the street separated from the roadway by a strip of grass landscaping.
- Concrete walkway from the curb of Gosselin Avenue to the main entrances.



- Grass lawns on front, side and rear yards
- Shrubs and other landscaping planted to provide year-round screening of foundation walls and entranceway steps
- Street trees on Gosselin Avenue
- Street lights on Gosselin Avenue

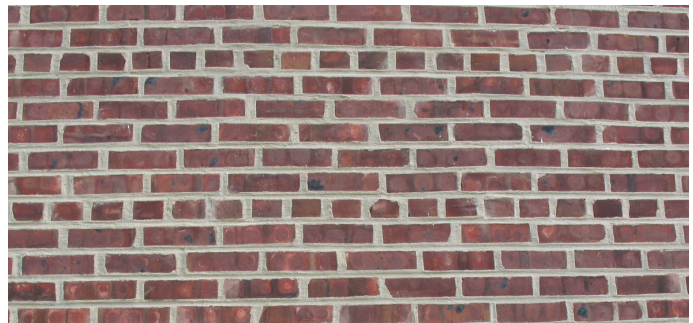


Roof

- Houses are hipped or gabled roof; garages are hipped roof
- Overhanging eaves ornamented by wood brackets or wood ogee cornice
- Slate shingle roofs
- Copper flashing, half-round gutters and downspouts terminating at concrete splashblock

Cladding

- Five course American bond brick veneer on houses
- Poured concrete foundations
- Wood board siding and trim on porches
- Wood board siding on garages





Main Entrances

- Varying Colonial Revival-style center entrances with door surrounds:
 - Buildings 233, 234, 239, 240, 245, 246: Colonial Revival-style wood door surrounds with Tuscan pilasters, a plain frieze, an ogee cornice, and a four light transom.
 - Building 235, 236, 237, 238, 241, 242, 243: a semicircular pediment with a sunburst motif in the tympanum.
 - Buildings 247-250, 255-256: a one-story two-bay wood-frame portico with a flat roof projects from the center of the dwelling and contains the main entrances to the dwellings. The portico features two six-over-six vinyl-sash windows on the main elevation and a single-leaf door on each of its side elevations. The bay is ornamented with Tuscan pilasters, a plain frieze, and an ogee cornice.
 - Buildings 251-254, 258: a flat-roofed, one-story two-bay brick portico projects from the center of each dwelling and contains the main entrances. The portico has two-double-leaf wood-paneled doors with eight lights on the main elevation and a single-leaf wood-paneled door on its side elevations. All four door openings are capped with semicircular-arched openings with fanlights
- Doors are 6-panel wood with top two glass panels
- Door trim is wood
- Storm doors are metal
- Poured concrete front stoops with wrought iron railing with molded cap.



Windows

- Symmetrical fenestration
- Six over six, double-hung wood sash
- Four-bay wide
- Paired windows on the first story and single windows on the second story
- Windows have wood frames and stone sills
- Above the entrance doors and in the center of the second story are two narrow casement windows
- Exterior screen windows

Porches

- Most buildings have one or two-story screened-in porch on the side elevations constructed of wood framing with corner pilasters, or brick first floors with wood frame second floors. The porch walls are clad with clapboard and have decorative pilasters trimming the corners. A small number of the dwellings were built with one-story brick sun porches.
- Rear concrete porch decks with wrought iron railings.

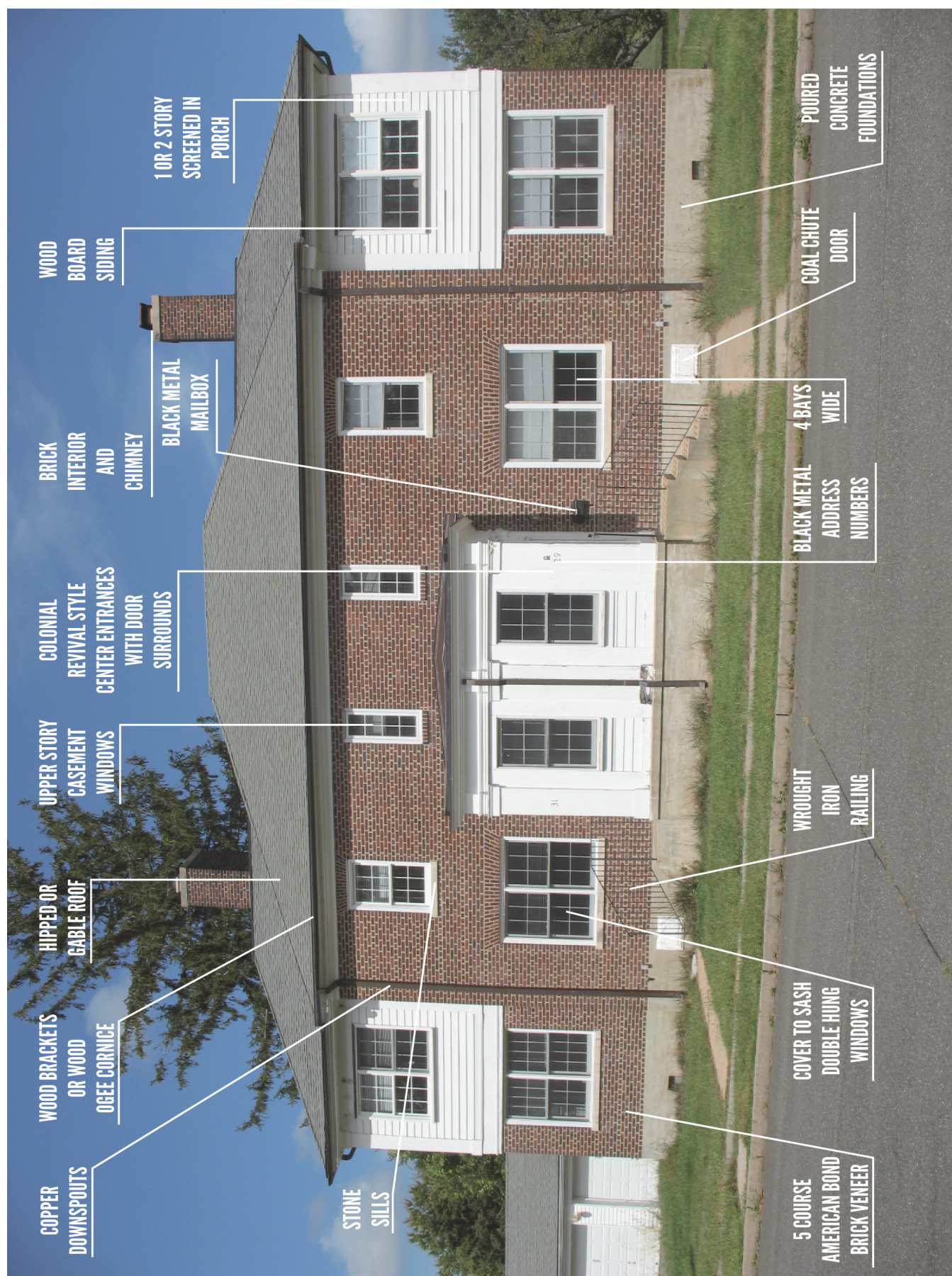
Chimneys

- Five course American bond brick internal end chimneys
- Concrete chimney crown



Ornaments

- Black metal street number digits
- Black metal mailboxes affixed to brick facades adjacent to front entrances
- Main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures consist of one carriage light located on the outer door surrounds. On buildings with closed portico entrances the outdoor light fixture is located on the main façade.



Design Guidelines



Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- Walkways to main entrances should be maintained and repaired as necessary with four foot wide concrete pavers that match existing materials, color and texture.
- Shrubs and other year-round landscaping should be encouraged to be planted to shield foundation walls and front stoops. Such landscaping shall be drought tolerant and installed in a bed of mulch in accordance with Rutgers Cooperative Home Extension Guidelines and Professional Nurseryman's Association for location.
- Street trees should be encouraged to be planted within the planted median between the sidewalk and the street.
- Front and side yards shall be maintained as grass lawns.
- No fences shall be permitted in the front or side yards.
- HVAC systems, ground mounted renewable energy systems, satellite dishes, antennae or other telecommunications equipment shall be located in rear yards only and shall be screened in accordance with the Land Use Rules.



Roof

- The original roof form including shape, line, pitch and overhang shall be retained, protected and repaired.
- Replacement roofs on contributing buildings or on additions to contributing buildings shall replicate the original pitch, design and materials.
- Asphalt shingles have replaced the original slate roof tiles. Replacement of asphalt shingles with slate roof tiles is encouraged. However, replacement with asphalt shingles is also acceptable so long as it matches the remainder of the roof in material, dimension, spacing, composition, texture, pattern, design and details. If patching a roof, match existing materials.





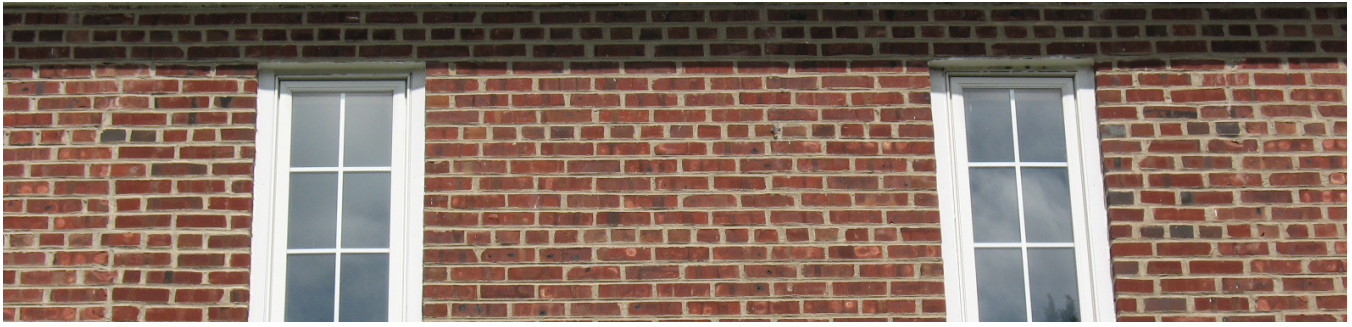
- Wood cornices and roof brackets shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Any repairs or replacement of cornices should use salvaged, sound, original wood or new wood matching existing wood materials similar in composition, size, shape, texture and color to the original wood.
- Ventilation or mechanical equipment including exhaust fans and/or attic fans, satellite dishes, renewable energy systems or other telecommunications equipment shall be placed on those portions of the roof not visible from Gosselin Avenue.
- Copper flashing, gutters and downspouts shall be retained and repaired as required. Replacements shall be of copper and match the existing material in size, shape, texture and color.

Chimneys

- Historic chimneys shall be preserved.
- Bricks on chimney shall be repointed as required. Bricks that are damaged, spalled, or deteriorated shall be replaced. Replacement brick shall be installed with the same bonding and coursing pattern of existing brick chimney. (Modern extruded bricks, which lack the texture and variation of sand molded bricks, are generally not appropriate.)
- When brick repointing, the mortar shall match the size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar as closely as possible.

Cladding

- Bricks that are damaged, spalled, or deteriorated shall be replaced.
- Replacement brick shall be installed with the same bonding and coursing pattern of existing facade. (Modern extruded bricks, which lack the texture and variation of sand molded bricks, are generally not appropriate.)
- When brick repointing, the mortar shall match the size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar as closely as possible.
- Wood siding and trim should be retained and repaired as necessary. Any repairs or replacement of wood siding or trim should use salvaged, sound, original wood or new wood matching existing wood materials similar in composition, size, shape, texture and color to the original wood. Wood siding and trim shall be white. Fiber cement board siding (such as hardiplank) is an acceptable alternative. Fiber cement board siding is preferred over vinyl or aluminum. The substitute material should match the historic material in size, color and finish
- Where wood trim has been replaced with vinyl trim, the replacement of the vinyl trim with wood is encouraged. Replacement of vinyl trim with cellular PVC trim or fiber cement trim is also acceptable so long as it matches the remainder of the trim in material, dimension, spacing, composition, texture, pattern, design and details
- Poured concrete foundations should be parged as necessary.



Main Entrances

- Wood entrance doors shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Damaged doors shall be replaced with six paneled solid wood doors with top two glass panels. Entrance doors shall be white.
- The size, shape and location of existing main entrances visible from the public street shall be retained and not moved.
- Molded wood door trim shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Any repairs or replacement of the wood trim should use salvaged, sound, original wood or new wood matching existing wood materials similar in composition, size, shape, texture and color to the original wood.
- Concrete stoops shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Concrete patching materials shall match existing profiles and color. Where concrete spalled at railing post connections, the concrete shall be repaired to match existing.
- Fanlight, French door and transom windows shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Reglazing is preferred over replacement. However, if reglazing is not possible, replacement windows shall be clear glass. Fanlight, French door and transom windows shall not be covered up.
- Storm doors shall be white, $\frac{3}{4}$ light panel style.
- Coal chute hatches shall be painted white.

Windows

- The original pattern of fenestration and muntin configuration on the front and side facades shall be retained. Where the pattern has been altered, restoration to the original fenestration pattern is encouraged. New window openings shall not be permitted on the front or side façades.
- Wood frame windows have been mostly replaced with one-over-one vinyl-sash windows with snap-in six over six vinyl muntins. Replacement of vinyl sash windows with wood six-sash windows is encouraged. However, replacement with vinyl windows is also acceptable so long as it matches the other windows on the front and side facades in material, configuration, and details. Where wood window units remain, replacement or repair should be wood.
- Window frames and muntins shall be painted white.
- Window screens shall be full panel, black mesh.
- Stone sills that are damaged or deteriorated shall be replaced. Replacement sills shall be installed matching the original sill in material, size, shape, texture and color.



Porches

- Most screened in porches have been enclosed with six over six double-hung sash windows. Replacement or repair of windows shall match the existing in color, composition and material.
- Replacement of porches where porches previously existed is encouraged.

Ornaments

- Wrought iron railings shall be retained, repainted and repaired as necessary. Replacement railings shall be wrought iron painted black.
- Street numbering shall be cast metal, four inch black stroke, mounted on the white wood trim surrounding the main entrances.
- Black metal mailboxes shall be retained. Replacement mailboxes should be mounted so as to not damage historic masonry. Anchor bolts should be set in the mortar joints, not bricks.
- There shall be no up-lighting, either on plantings or structures.
- If original main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures are present, the fixtures should be preserved and repaired. If original fixtures are not present, new fixtures should be appropriate to the style and scale of the building and element to which it is attached.
- Historic locations of main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures shall be retained.



Fort Monmouth Historic District

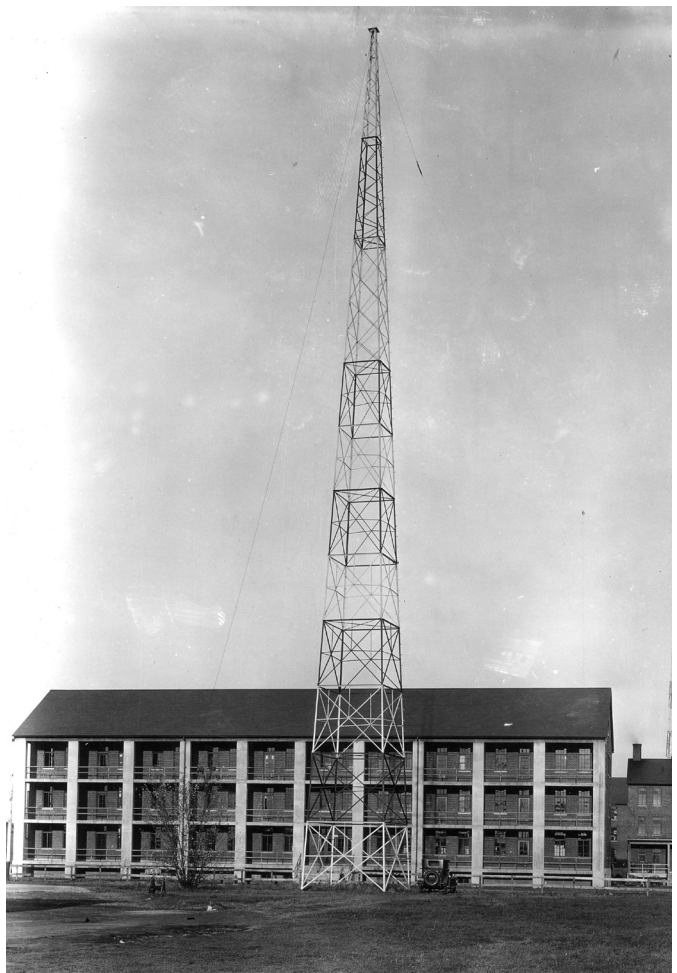
Enlisted Men's Barracks ("Barker Circle")

Buildings: 205-208 and 287 | Style: Colonial Revival

Buildings 205-208: 1927; Building 287: 1940

History

The first permanent construction efforts at Fort Monmouth began in 1927 with the construction of barracks. Construction on the barracks began in February 1927 and by October four barracks (Buildings 205-208) stood on the southeast side of the Parade Ground along a circular drive known as Barker Circle. The barracks varied slightly in size but were all three-story rectangular buildings following Quartermaster Corps plans. The Quartermaster Corps found that the three-story height was "not only economical in construction" but "convenient and easy of administration." The buildings were designed to house one company each, with a combined capacity of 805 men. In 1934 Building 207 was enlarged on its north end to accommodate the Army band. A fifth barrack was added to the group in 1940 (Building 287) but is similar in design and construction to the 1927 barracks. Among the alterations on the buildings include replacement windows, doors, roofing and the construction of concrete stairwells pierced by vertical one-light fixed windows which flank the main blocks of the buildings.





Historic Features

The below features are based on the submission application for the historic district to the National Register of Historic Places, as well as on an examination of historic photographs dating from the period of significance indicated in the National Register application, i.e., 1927-1940.

General

- Colonial Revival-style forms and architectural detailing
- Three stories
- T-shaped footprint formed from a rectangular main block and a rear projecting wing

Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- Arranged in a circular configuration along a circle drive (Barker Circle). The center of the circle drive creates an open area used as a recreation area for residents.

Roof

- Side gable
- Slate shingles (now covered in asphalt shingles)

Cladding

- Concrete block clad in stretcher-bond brick
- Solid concrete foundations with concrete watertables

Entrances

- Main entrances are on the primary façades
- Double-leaf metal doors with one-light sidelights and transoms
- A centered concrete stair with a metal balustrade and railing leads to the main entrances



Windows

- Symmetrically placed windows hold three-light metal windows. Upper sashes hold fixed panes and the lower sashes are awning.
- Concrete sills
- Solider brick lintels
- Semicircular openings are located in the gable ends of the main block
- Bays:
 - o Building 205 is 14 bays wide
 - o Building 206 is 10 bays wide
 - o Building 207 is 15 bays wide
 - o Building 208 is 12 bays wide
 - o Building 287 is 9 bays wide

Chimneys

- Interior-end brick chimney located on each of the rear wings

Porches

- Three story concrete porches front each of the buildings and are sheltered by the buildings' primary roof
- Each building has a one-story rear shed porch with concrete posts and balustrades attached to the side elevation of the wing

Design Guidelines



Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- The original configuration around the circular drive (Barker Circle) should be preserved

Roof

- The original roof form on the street fronting façades should be retained
- Reroofing shall be done with asphalt shingles so long as it matches the remainder of the roof in material, dimension, spacing, composition, texture, pattern, design and details



Cladding

- Bricks that are damaged, spalled, or deteriorated shall be replaced
- Replacement brick shall be installed with the same bonding and coursing pattern of existing facade. Modern extruded bricks, which lack the texture and variation of sand molded bricks, are generally not appropriate
- When brick repointing, the mortar shall match the size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar as closely as possible

Entrances

- The size, shape and location of existing main entrances visible from the public street should be retained
- Concrete entrance steps should be retained and repaired as necessary. Concrete patching materials shall match existing profiles and color. Where concrete spalled at railing post connections, the concrete shall be repaired to match existing

Windows

- The original pattern of fenestration on the front and side facades should be retained

Porches

- Posts and ballustrades should be retained and repaired as necessary with poured concrete of the same color, texture and composition as the existing porch

Ornaments

- If original main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures are present, the fixtures should be preserved and repaired. If original fixtures are not present, new fixtures should be appropriate to the style and scale of the building and element to which it is attached.
- Historic locations of main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures shall be retained.

Fort Monmouth Historic District

Institutional Buildings: Russel Hall

Building 286 | Style: Art Deco | 1936



History

Following the guidelines of the Quartermaster Corps, the institutional or public buildings of Fort Monmouth were located near open spaced and had adequate parking. Russel Hall (Building 286), built as the command headquarters in 1936, serves as the centerpiece of the district and stands prominently facing the main entrance to the installation. In addition to being the command headquarters, Russel Hall was also a classroom building for the Signal Corps School. Philadelphia architect, Harry Sternfeld worked with the Quartermaster Corps Office of Construction, in the design of the building. The Art Deco building displays a shift from the Colonial Revival style that dominates the majority of the buildings built by the Quartermaster Corps on Fort Monmouth between 1927 and 1940.

Few alterations have been made to the buildings constructed by the Army Quartermaster Corps, and changes, for the most part, have been minor such as enclosing brick stairwells that are located on the side elevation of the wings and the replacement of original windows.



Historic Features

The below features are based on the submission application for the historic district to the National Register of Historic Places, as well as on an examination of historic photographs dating from the period of significance indicated in the National Register application, i.e., 1927-1940.

General

- Rectangular footprint
- Four story main five bay main block flanked by three-story wings

Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- Building fronts on Sanger Avenue and Cowan Park
- Features prominently in the Fort Monmouth Historic District given its location at entrance to fort from Oceanport Avenue and also as the eastern terminus of the Parade Ground

Roof

- Flat parapet roof
- A frieze of soldier bricks and a cornice of brick bands decorate the wings on all frontages



Cladding

- Limestone clad raised basement
- Five course American bond brick veneer
- Main block façade projects slightly from the wings and features an Indiana limestone frontispiece.
- Decorative brick spandrels separate the first, second and third stories of the building's wings and entire rear facade

Entrances

- Main block façade projects slightly from the wings and features an Indiana limestone frontispiece. Flanking the centered main entrance are limestone reliefs depicting the Signal Corps in the Civil War and World War I. Below the parapet is a limestone relief of the Great Seal of the United States
- Granite steps lead up to the main entrance, which consists of two double-leaf polished metal doors. Above the doors is a large multi-light transom with two circular metal plaques bearing the insignia of the Signal Corp and the Signal Corps School

Windows

- Five-bay main block
- The main frontispiece has one-over-one metal sash windows on second and third stories
- The building's wings are fenestrated by paired one-over-one metal sash windows

Design Guidelines

Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- Views of the Parade Ground and Cowan Park from Russel Hall should be maintained and not be obstructed by permanent construction or landscaping. Additional landscaping should be restricted to the side yards fronting on Sherrill and Saltzman Avenues

Roof

- The original roof form shall be retained, protected and repaired
- Rooftop appurtenances shall be completely screened from street view on all sides using materials that are complementary to the materials and design of the building below.

Cladding

- Bricks that are damaged, spalled, or deteriorated shall be replaced
- Replacement brick shall be installed with the same bonding and coursing pattern of existing facade. Modern extruded bricks, which lack the texture and variation of sand molded bricks, are generally not appropriate
- When brick repointing, the mortar shall match the size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar as closely as possible
- Limestone details and cladding shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Any repairs or replacement shall be limestone of the same composition, size, shape, texture and color as the original limestone

Entrances

- Limestone details and cladding shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Any repairs or replacement shall be limestone of the same composition, size, shape, texture and color as the original limestone
- Metal entrance doors shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Any replacement doors shall match the existing doors in material, size, shape, texture and color
- The size, shape and location of existing main entrances visible from the public street shall be retained and not moved
- Concrete stoops shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Concrete patching materials shall match existing profiles and color. Where concrete spalled at railing post connections, the concrete shall be repaired to match existing

Windows

- The original pattern of fenestration shall be retained on all facades. New window openings shall not be permitted on any facades
- The windows have all be replaced with metal vinyl sash windows. Future replacement of windows with metal vinyl windows is acceptable

Ornaments

- If original main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures are present, the fixtures should be preserved and repaired. If original fixtures are not present, new fixtures should be appropriate to the style and scale of the building and element to which it is attached.
- Historic locations of main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures shall be retained.

Fort Monmouth Historic District

Community Support Buildings

Allison Hall (Building 209); Kaplan Hall (Building 275); Fire Station and Guard House (Building 282) | Style: Colonial Revival

Allison Hall: 1928; Kaplan Hall: 1933; Fire Station and Guard House: 1935



History

The Community Support Buildings: Allison Hall (Building 209), the former hospital; Kaplan Hall (Building 275), the former theater; and the Fire Station and Guard House (Building 282) are all located in prominent locations facing the Parade Ground or large expanses of open space. These characteristics, along with the building plans, were designed to the specifications of the Quartermaster Corps.

Allison Hall was one of the first buildings constructed on Fort Monmouth under the Army's permanent building campaign. Allison Hall faces south toward Signal Avenue. The building was constructed in two phases: the main block and the east wing were completed in April 1928, and the west wing and rear wing were completed in 1934.

Kaplan Hall stands on the south side of Gosselin Avenue, east of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters, and faces north. Typical of Army posts, the theater was located near the barracks, which stand directly to the east of the theater. The building was completed in 1933.

The Fire Station and Guard House faces northwest toward Hildreth Avenue and stands between Buildings 205 and 206 (Enlisted Men's Barracks). Like most fire stations built by the Quartermaster Corps, the building also served as a guard house and was built in a prominent location that was accessible to the major road on the installation. The building was completed in 1935.

Among the alterations on the buildings include enclosing the porches on Allison Hall and cladding them with stucco; and replacement of windows.

Historic Features

The below features are based on the submission application for the historic district to the National Register of Historic Places, as well as on an examination of historic photographs dating from the period of significance indicated in the National Register application, i.e., 1927-1940.

General

- Colonial Revival-style forms and architectural detailing
- Number of stories:
 - Allison Hall: two stories above a raised basement
 - Kaplan Hall: two-stories
 - Fire Station and Guard House: two-story main block with flanking one-story wings and a one-story rear ell.
- Footprints:
 - Allison Hall: H-shaped footprint with rear projecting wing. Central administration block with flanking ward wings
 - Kaplan Hall: rectangular footprint
 - Fire Station and Guard House: rectangular footprint with rear ell

Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- Buildings are prominently located with views of Cowan Park and the Parade Ground (Kaplan Hall and the Fire Station and Guard House), or other expanse of open space
- All have ample adjacent parking
- Concrete sidewalks along the street separated from the roadway by a strip of grass landscaping (except for the Fire House which has a paved apron separating it from the roadway for the maneuvering of fire trucks)

Roof

- Shape:
 - Allison Hall: cross-hipped
 - Kaplan Hall: front-gable
 - Fire Station and Guard House: Hipped roof on main block; flat roofs on one-story wings
- Brown asphalt shingle roofs
- Roofline ornamentation:
 - Allison Hall: overhanging eaves
 - Kaplan Hall: wood ogee cornice with a closed pediment
 - Fire Station and Guard House: wood frieze and ogee cornice on main façade; wings have a concrete belt course near the roofline. An intersecting pedimented bay projects slightly from the main elevation and is ornamented by brick quoins
- Copper flashing, gutters and downspouts

Cladding

- Five course American bond brick veneer



Entrances

- Main entrances:
 - Allison Hall: centered on the façade and is sheltered by a concrete portico ornamented by paired Tuscan columns, an unadorned frieze, an ogee cornice, and a balustrade
 - Kaplan Hall: Two centered double-leaf wood doors separated by a wood panel, likely the original location of the ticket booth. Lettering on the awning's frieze above the main doors reads "U.S. Army Communications Museum Kaplan Hall."
 - Fire Station and Guard House: Two segmental-arched openings outlined with double header course voussoirs and concrete impost blocks and keystones which are marked with the numbers two and three. The openings hold roll-up metal vehicular doors. A single-leaf wood door with a Colonial Revival-style wood surround is located south of the arched openings.
- Additional entrances on front facade:
 - Kaplan Hall: The center doors are flanked by single arched openings ornamented by keystones. The west opening holds a single-leaf six-light wood paneled door capped with a fanlight. The east arched opening has been enclosed with brick.
 - Fire Station and Guard House: The flanking one-story wings hold roll-up metal vehicular doors on the north-west elevation

Windows

- Fenestration:
 - Allison Hall: One over one metal sash windows each capped with a one-light awning window
 - Kaplan Hall: second story has five six-over-six wood sash windows with stone sills and jack-arched lintels decorated with keystones. A semicircular wood-sash multi-light window pierces the center of the pediment
 - Fire Station and Guard House: second story has one-over-one metal sash windows with jack-arched lintels and concrete sills

Design Guidelines

Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- HVAC systems, ground mounted renewable energy systems, satellite dishes, antennae or other telecommunications equipment shall be located in rear yards only and shall be screened in accordance with the Land Use Rules.

Roof

- The original roof form on the street fronting façades including shape, line, pitch and overhang shall be retained, protected and repaired
- Replacement roofs or additions to should replicate the original pitch, design and materials
- Reroofing shall be done with asphalt shingles so long as it matches the remainder of the roof in material, dimension, spacing, composition, texture, pattern, design and details
- Copper flashing, gutters and downspouts shall be retained and repaired as required. Replacements shall be of copper and match the existing material in size, shape, texture and color





Cladding

- Bricks that are damaged, spalled, or deteriorated shall be replaced
- Replacement brick shall be installed with the same bonding and coursing pattern of existing facade. Modern extruded bricks, which lack the texture and variation of sand molded bricks, are generally not appropriate
- When brick repointing, the mortar shall match the size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar as closely as possible
- Wood cornices and trim should be retained and repaired as necessary. Any repairs or replacement wood should use salvaged, sound, original wood or new wood matching existing wood materials similar in composition, size, shape, texture and color to the original wood. Cement board siding (such as hardiplank) is an acceptable alternative. Cement board siding is preferred over vinyl or aluminum. The substitute material should match the historic material in size, color and finish
- Where wood cornice or trim has been replaced with vinyl trim, the replacement of the vinyl trim with wood is encouraged. Replacement of vinyl cornices or trim with vinyl or cement board siding (such as hardiplank) is also acceptable so long as it matches the remainder of the cornice or trim in material, dimension, spacing, composition, texture, pattern, design and details

Entrances

- The size, shape and location of existing main entrances visible from the public street shall be retained and not moved
- Main entrance porticos on Allison Hall and Kaplan Hall shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Any repairs or replacement of materials should match existing materials in composition, size, shape, texture and color
- Concrete entrance steps shall be retained and repaired as necessary. Concrete patching materials shall match existing profiles and color. Where concrete spalled at railing post connections, the concrete shall be repaired to match existing

Windows

- The original pattern of fenestration on the front and side facades shall be retained. New window openings should not be permitted on the front or side façades
- Replacement of vinyl sash windows with wood sash windows is encouraged. However, replacement with vinyl windows is also acceptable so long as it matches the other windows on the front and side facades in material, composition, and details. Where wood window units remain, replacement or repair shall be wood
- Stone sills that are damaged or deteriorated shall be replaced. Replacement sills shall be installed matching the original sill in material, composition, size, shape, texture and color

Ornaments

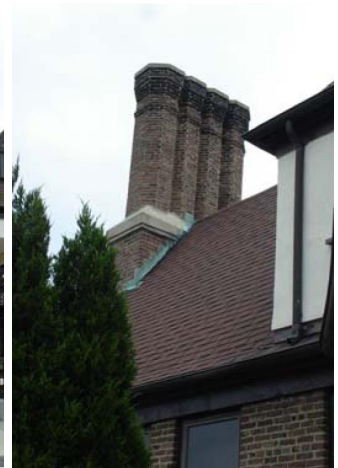
- If original main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures are present, the fixtures should be preserved and repaired. If original fixtures are not present, new fixtures should be appropriate to the style and scale of the building and element to which it is attached.
- Historic locations of main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures shall be retained.

Charles Wood Area

Gibbs Hall and Swimming Pool at Suneagles Golf Club

Building: 2000 | Style: Tudor Revival 7 | 1926

Swimming Pool: 2020



History

Originally constructed as part of the Suneagles Country Club, Gibbs Hall and the accompanying swimming pool are located on Lowther Drive in the Charles Wood Area of Eatontown. The structure is surrounded by the Suneagles Golf Course. The Suneagles Golf Course occupies nearly 235 acres of the Charles Wood Area. Gibbs Hall is a dining and reception facility.

Historic Features

The below features are based on data included in the Fort Monmouth Reuse and Redevelopment Plan Existing Conditions Technical Memoranda prepared by EDAW, Inc. and dated September 2007.

General

- Tudor Revival-style forms and architectural detailing
- One to three stories at different locations
- T-shaped footprint formed from a rectangular main block and a rear projecting wing

Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- Situated with expansive views of the Suneagles Golf Course
- Stone wall adjacent to outside pool

Roof

- Side gable
- Asphalt shingle (possible originally clay tile)
- Cooper roof on tower feature

Cladding

- Stucco
- Common bond brick

Entrances

- Double wooden door

Windows

- Casement

Chimneys

- One exterior brick chimney
- One interior brick chimney
- Two stucco interior chimneys

Design Guidelines



Landscaping, Siting and Streetscape

- The views of the Suneagles Golf Course should be preserved and not obstructed
- The stone wall adjacent to the swimming pool should be retained

Roof

- The original roof form on the main façades should be retained
- Reroofing of the main building shall be done with asphalt shingles so long as it matches the remainder of the roof in material, dimension, spacing, composition, texture, pattern, design and details
- The copper roofing on the tower feature shall be preserved and repaired as necessary. Any replacement of materials shall be of copper similar in texture and color to the existing roof

Cladding

- Bricks that are damaged, spalled, or deteriorated shall be replaced. Replacement brick shall be installed with the same bonding and coursing pattern of existing facade. Modern extruded bricks, which lack the texture and variation of sand molded bricks, are generally not appropriate
- Stucco should be repaired as necessary using the same texture, color and composition as the remainder of the stucco facade
- When brick repointing, the mortar shall match the size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar as closely as possible



Entrances

- The size, shape and location of existing main entrance should be retained

Windows

- The original pattern of fenestration on the front and side facades should be retained

Chimneys

- The chimney brick should be retained and repaired as necessary. Replacement brick shall be installed with the same bonding and coursing pattern of existing facade

Ornaments

- If original main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures are present, the fixtures should be preserved and repaired. If original fixtures are not present, new fixtures should be appropriate to the style and scale of the building and element to which it is attached.
- Historic locations of main entrance outdoor lighting fixtures shall be retained.

New Construction and Additions to Contributing Buildings

New construction in the Fort Monmouth Historic District including additions to contributing historic buildings should reflect the design trends and concepts of contemporary architecture, yet remain compatible with the surrounding historic structures.

The purpose of this guidelines are to ensure that new construction respects the historic character of the Fort Monmouth historic resources from site design (setback, orientation, etc.) to building envelope (size, scale, roof shapes, façade bays, etc.) and building materials, details, and colors.

New Construction

- A new building or addition should visually relate to contributing historic buildings in its immediate neighborhood. The prevailing setback line at the street should be preserved. Avoid siting a building significantly farther away or closer to the street than adjacent and other buildings on the block
- Roof shapes on new buildings or additions should visually relate to the roof forms and slopes on neighboring historic buildings
- New buildings should respect the bulk and height of neighboring buildings. The facade height and proportions of new buildings should be compatible with the predominant character of other buildings in the streetscape
- The proportion (relationship of height to width) of a new building's primary façade must be visually compatible to neighboring buildings
- The prevailing relationships of building widths and the spaces between buildings should be respected and preserved. Where the spacing of buildings and side yards creates a rhythm, new buildings and additions to existing buildings should not alter that rhythm
- New construction should incorporate traditional elements which give scale to the streetscape, such as porches or stoops, when they are present on adjacent historic buildings
- Materials used in new buildings should be compatible with materials used on buildings in the immediate neighborhood. Artificial cladding may be found appropriate if the design and details are such as to simulate traditional building practices
- Door and window designs and materials for new construction should be consistent with the historic materials of the district and reinforce its architectural character. Artificial materials may be found appropriate if the design, details and scale are consistent with the historic doors and windows of neighboring contributing historic resources. Only clear paned, non-tinted glass shall be used. Mirrored and tinted heat reflective glasses are not appropriate.
- Sidewalk, driveway and walkway materials should match the materials of sidewalks, driveways and walkways on neighboring contributing historic resources

Additions

- The historic building should retain its original massing (form and shape) and visual characteristics. Additions shall be designed to be subordinate to the main part of the building in terms of massing, height, scale and detail.
- Additions which compete with or obliterate an original structure should be avoided.
- Additions that compete in size with original buildings are strongly discouraged. If the addition is large relative to the existing building, it should be designed with setbacks, offsets, hyphens, change of materials, or mediating architectural details relating to the original structure. To preserve the historic character of a building's mass, additions should be extended to the side and rear; the integrity of the front façade should be maintained.
- Materials used in building additions should be compatible with materials used on the existing building, and should be appropriate to the style and consistent with the character of the original building.
- Roof additions on existing buildings must not damage or obscure the historic character of the roof. The roof pitch, plane, eave overhang and detailing of an addition must be compatible with the main roof. Where an area shows a predominant roof type, new roofs should be guided by the existing character consideration.
- Roofing materials used on additions to historic buildings should be compatible with the materials used on the existing structure.

Additional Guidelines

A. Building Access for the Mobility Impaired

The American Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 called for all buildings open to the public to become more accessible for individuals with physical or mental impairment after January 1993. This act affects commercial, service, three and above multi-family residences, government, religious and museum functioning buildings in the historic district. It calls for the removal of architectural and structural communication barriers in existing facilities where

readily achievable. When their removal is not readily achievable, alternative measures must be sought. Congress recognized, however, that for historic properties either eligible for or listed in the National Register to fully comply with this act, a loss of significance and integrity would occur. Therefore, the implementing regulations, in 28 CFR 36.405 “Alterations: Historic Preservation,” allow historic properties to comply to the “maximum extent feasible” The regulations also provide that “[i]f it is determined that it is not feasible to provide physical access to an historic property that is a place of public accommodation in a manner . . . that will not threaten or destroy the historic significance of the building or facility, alternative methods of access shall be provided” as provided in the regulations. This clause does not exclude historic buildings from meeting the act but means to do so without destroying character-defining features.

While this section does not summarize the requirements of the ADA for historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register, the following should be considered.

- Building accessibility for individuals with disabilities should be achieved without threatening or destroying historic materials or to character-defining elements of historic buildings and sites.
- Design handrails and balusters or other accessibility elements with architectural detailing to compliment the building and district so they become design amenities, instead of intrusions.

B. Noncontributing Resources in Historic Districts

- Non-contributing properties should follow the same guidelines as new construction as stated herein. However, considerable flexibility is warranted when making changes to non-contributing buildings. Decisions that make practical and aesthetic sense that may be contrary to specific guidelines may be made if they uphold the overall intent of the guidelines.

Demolition and Relocation

- Demolition or relocation of buildings that contribute to the Historic District’s significance is generally inappropriate and should be avoided.
- A demolition or relocation may be supported by FMERA or the HPAC if one of the following three conditions exists:
 - o The presence of an existing dangerous condition that constitutes an emergency hazard to public safety.
 - o The requested demolition or relocation will have no adverse impact on the streetscape and/or overall integrity of the district.
 - o All other approaches to protect a historic building on its site have been exhausted.
- In considering the demolition or relocation, the following should be considered:
 - o The significance of the resource affected;
 - o Whether the resource is the only or one of the last remaining examples of its kind within the district;
 - o Whether, in the case of relocation, the relocation of a historic resource results in the loss or diminishment of its historic integrity;

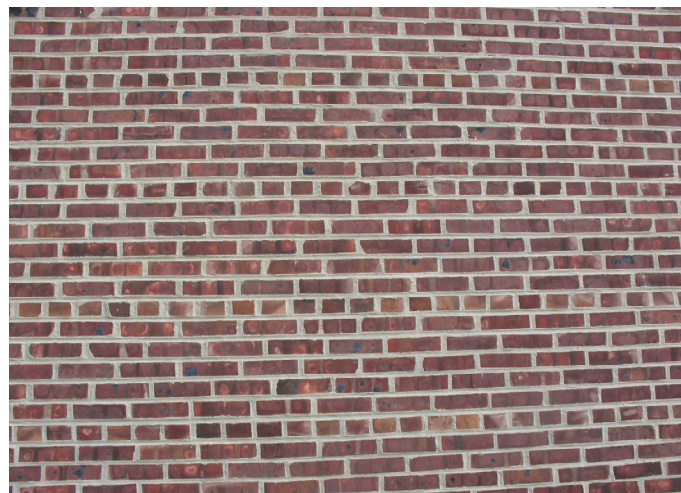
- o Whether the resource is a good example of design, materials or workmanship;
- o Evidence that rehabilitation/restoration is neither technically nor economically feasible due to the design, materials, location or other factors;
- o Imminent collapse of structure and inability to stabilize; and
- o Feasibility of alternatives to demolition.

Mothballing

In order to protect historic buildings for the future, a process known as mothballing can be an effective means for protecting a building when there is currently no viable use or no moneys available for rehabilitation. Mothballing is essentially the action of temporarily closing up a building to protect it from the elements as well as any potential interior vandalism or theft. Long-term mothballing is a multi-step process aimed at preserving a structure for a period of up to ten years. Although interim uses and monitoring is preferable, mothballing remains an important means to prevent long-term neglect and deterioration of a building beyond repair.

- Unused or vacant buildings should be mothballed, secured stabilized and documented according to the guidelines in NPS Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings available at <http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/31-mothballing.htm>

Appropriate and Inappropriate Treatments and Landscaping



Top left: Inappropriate mortar, size, texture and color

Bottom left: Inappropriate combination of brick colors

Top right: Appropriate brick cladding



Left: Inappropriate foundation landscaping which obstructs views of the historic structure from the roadway

Top: Appropriate year-round landscaping of foundation that preserves the views of the historic structure



Top: Appropriate asphalt shingle roofing
Left: Inappropriate mismatched shingle colors



Top: Inappropriate removal of mutins
Right: Appropriate replacement of mutins





Top: Appropriate replacement of portico balustrade

Bottom: Inappropriate removal of portico balustrade



Top: Inappropriate bricking in of doorway



Bottom: Inappropriate boarding up of window

Chapter V

Glossary of Architectural Terms



Clockwise: American Bond, Baluster, Dentil

American bond (Common bond).

A pattern of brick coursing in which every third, fifth, sixth or seventh row consists of headers.

Asphalt shingle.

A shingle composed of rag felt or fiberglass, saturated with asphalt.

Baluster.

One of a series of short pillars or other uprights that support a handrail or coping.

Balustrade.

A series of balusters connected on top by a coping or a handrail and sometimes on the bottom by a bottom rail; used on staircases, balconies, porches, etc.

Bay.

The regular external division of a building marked by windows or other vertical elements (as in a three bay wide façade).

Belt course.

A projecting or flush horizontal band of wood or masonry extending across the face of a building. Through much of the eighteenth century it was used to distinguish the approximate location of an upper story on two or three-story buildings; string course.

Bracket.

A projecting support used under cornices, eaves, balconies, or windows to provide structural or visual support.

Chimney, External.

A chimney located outside, and usually attached to, an exterior wall of a structure at the gable end or mansard end.

Chimney, Internal.

A chimney located inside the wall of a structure.

Column.

A round, vertical support. In classical architecture the column has three parts, base, shaft, and capital.

Contributing Properties.

Properties so designated identified in the Programmatic Agreement (see “Programmatic Agreement”) as a “contributing element” to its respective historic district being those which by reason of age, form, materials, architectural details and relation to surrounding properties contribute favorably to the general character of the part of the historic district in which they are located.

Cornice.

A projecting molding at the top of a roof, wall or other element.

Dentil.

Molding composed of equally spaced rectangular blocks used in a series to form a molding below a cornice.

Door, Paneled.

A door constructed with recessed rectangular panels surrounded by raised mouldings.

Dormer window.

A vertical window housed in a frame that rests on a sloping roof.

Elevation.

The perpendicular view of a side of a building; an accurate drawing of one side of a building that represents its true dimensions in the plan perpendicular to the line of sight.



Left to right: Pedimented Dormer, Hipped Dormer, Internal Chimney, Jack Lintel

EII.

An extension that is at right angles to the length of the building.

Entablature.

The horizontal beam-like member supported by columns containing three parts: the lower architrave, the middle frieze, and the upper cornice.

Facade.

The principal front or face of a building, more generally, the wall facing the street or public space.

Fanlight; fan sash.

An arched window with muntins that radiate like a fan.

Flashing

Pieces of metal used around wall and roof junctions and angles as a means of preventing water infiltration.

Gutter

A channel running along the eaves of the structure, used for catching and carrying water.

Header.

The approximate four-inch-wide end of a brick.

Header course.

A row of bricks laid with all headers facing outward.

Jack arch

Flat arch usually used for short spans such as lintels.

Keystone.

A central, wedge-shaped masonry block of an arch; often embellished. Until this block is in place, the arch cannot support any superimposed weight. Also called a voussoir.

Keystone arch.

Any arch having a keystone at its center, but commonly a flat arch or round-topped arch.

Lattice.

Open work produced by interlacing of laths or other thin strips, often used as screening.

Lintel.

A horizontal structural member that spans an opening; support member over a door or window opening.

Lites.

Window panes.

Moulding.

Decorative strip of wood used for ornamentation or finishing.

Mullion.

The fixed vertical bar separating a window that opens in two directions, especially on a casement window.

Muntin.

A sash bar; small molded bars of wood for holding the edge of glass panes in a window sash.

NJSHPO

The New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office within the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

Non-contributing resource.

A building, site, structure or object that does not add to the historic significance of a property or a historic district.

Parapet.

A low wall or protective railing, usually used around the edge of a roof or around a balcony.

Pediment.

In classical architecture, the triangular gable end of a roof above a horizontal cornice.

Pilaster.

Decorative feature that imitates engaged piers but are not supporting structures, as a rectangular or semicircular member used as a simulated pillar in entrances and other openings; often contains a base, shaft and capital.

Pointing.

In masonry, the final treatment of joints by troweling mortar into the joints. When replacing or repairing a mortared joint, it is called repointing.



Top: Quoin, Sills, Transom Window

Porte Cochere.

A roofed structure attached to a building and extending over a driveway, allowing vehicles to pass through.

Portico.

A covered entrance or porch with a roof supported by a regular series of columns.

Programmatic Agreement

The "Programmatic Agreement among the United States Army and the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer for the Closure and Disposal of Fort Monmouth, New Jersey" dated as of October, 2009, as the same may be modified or amended.

Quoin.

In masonry, a hard stone or brick defining the corners of a masonry building for reinforcement and/or decoration.

Roof, Gable.

The vertical triangular shape of a building wall above the cornice height formed by two sloping roof planes. A gable is the triangular section of wall under the roof edge.

Roof, Hipped.

The external angle at the intersection of two roof planes, a hip roof has roof planes that slope toward the center from all sides.

Roof, Pyramidal.

A pyramid-shaped roof with four sides of equal slope and shape.

Sash.

The wooden or metal frame for holding window panes which slides vertically or horizontally within a window casing. Sash windows differ from casement windows which are side hinged and swing inward or outward.

Setback.

The minimum distance by which any building or structure must be separated from the front, side or rear lot line.

Sidelight.

One of a series of window lights flanking a door or other opening.

Sill.

The lower horizontal member of a window or door frame.

Soffit.

The underside of an overhanging element, such as the eaves of a roof.

Stoop.

A small, raised, open platform at the entrance to a house or other building.

Story.

The height of a wall measured from the sill to the plate.

Stretcher bond.

A pattern of brick laid with its long side parallel to the face of a wall; stretched out.

Transom.

A window or series of windows located above a door or window; may be rectangular, fan-shaped or elliptical.

Voussoir

One of the wedge-shaped masonry units which form the arch ring. An example is a brick in a jack arch.

Window, Casement.

A window which swings open along its entire length on hinges fixed to the sides of the opening into which it is fitted and may have any combination of fixed lights.

Window, Double-hung sash.

A window with two vertical sliding sash, each closing half of the window opening.

Window, Single-Hung Sash.

A window with one vertical sliding sash and one fixed sash.

Wrought iron.

Heating iron until it can be hand beaten and twisted into a design.

SOURCES:

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Matrix Design Group, Inc., "Fort Monmouth Building Assessments," October 2010.



Voussoir

Appendix A

Appendix B

