

WORLD WAR I: POSTMARKED NEW JERSEY

By Robert G. Rose

The Centennial of what was once called the “Great War” is marked by the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United States entry on April 6, 1917, in what we now remember as World War I. Because New Jersey’s location on the east coast provided easy access for the movement of troops and war supplies to the Western Front, the State became the home to a number of military installations in support of the war effort.<sup>1</sup> Post offices were established at several of these locations. This article provides a survey of the postmarks that were applied to the mails at these United States Army camps and hospitals in New Jersey during WW I.

Camp Dix

Camp Dix, near Wrightstown in Burlington County, is named for Major General John Adams Dix, a veteran of the War of 1812 and the Civil War.<sup>2</sup> He served as a United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury, Minister to France and Governor of New York.<sup>3</sup> Originally named Camp 13, Camp Dix was one of 13 camps established to train soldiers for the war. Construction began in June 1917,<sup>4</sup> and on July 18th, the War Department formally named the cantonment as Camp Dix. The camp originally consisted of 6,000 acres under lease and an adjacent rifle range.<sup>5</sup> A railroad spur connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad line adjacent to the camp, providing access to both Philadelphia and New York.<sup>6</sup>

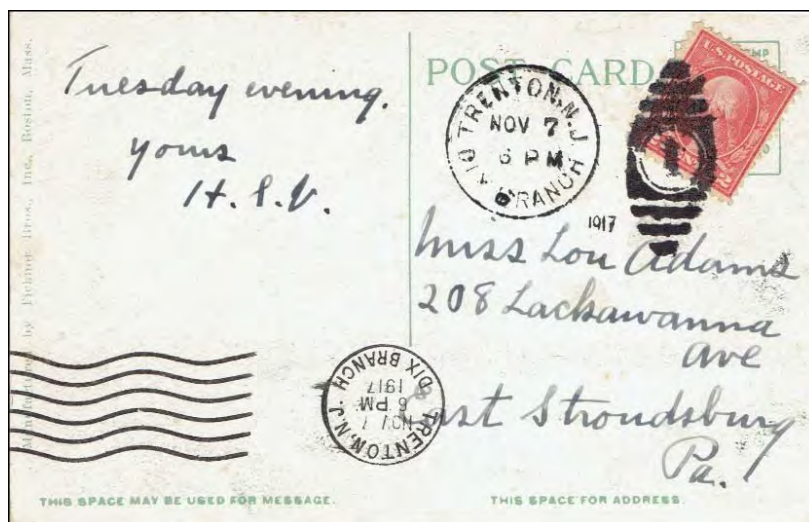
On August 20, 1917, in less than three months, Camp Dix had been turned from a sparsely settled tract into what eventually became a city of 1,600 buildings, housing some 70,000 soldiers. On September 5, 1917, the first troops arrived at the camp for training.<sup>7</sup> During the war, Camp Dix was a training and staging ground for a number of units, most notably, the 78<sup>th</sup> Division, known as the “Lightning Division.”<sup>8</sup> Camp Dix became the largest military reservation in the Northeast for mobilization, training and as an embarkation center.<sup>9</sup> Following the armistice on November 11, 1918, the camp became a demobilization center for the returning troops on December 3, 1918.<sup>10</sup> Camp Dix itself was demobilized on July 9, 1919 and closed on June 30, 1920.



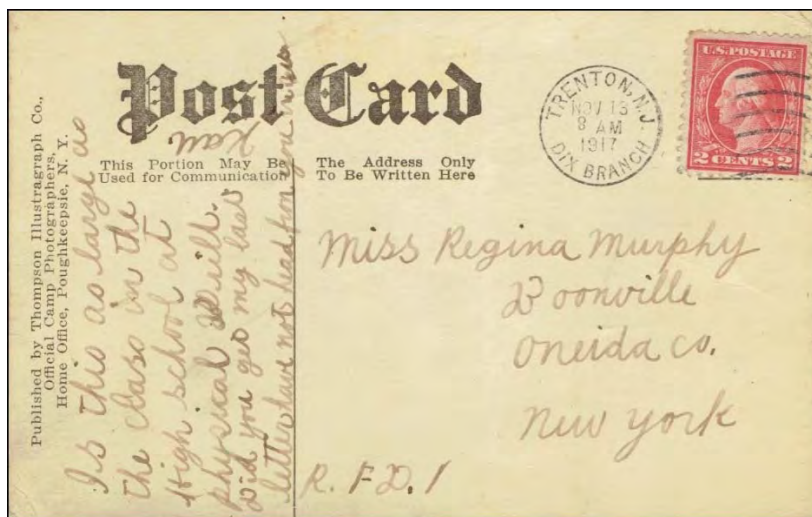
*Fig. 1: Earliest style of postmark at what became Camp Dix, a handstamped duplex postmark “MILITARY BR.” paying the two cent first class rate for a one ounce letter.*

The first post office at the camp was established on July 19, 1917 as a branch of the Trenton post office. It was changed to Dix Branch on August 15, 1917.<sup>11</sup> However, as seen in *Figure 1*, the handstamped duplex postmark still reads “TRENTON N.J. MILITARY BR” on a cover postmarked on September 4, 1917.

The “Military Br.” was replaced with a handstamp duplex postmark that reads “TRENTON, N.J. DIX BRANCH” as seen in *Figure 2*. This post card was originally postmarked with a machine postmark with wavy lines cancel. It was applied erroneously when the post card was apparently placed upside down in the canceling machine. The two cents stamp paid the two cents post card rate, which together with first class mail rates, had been increased by one cent on November 1, 1917 in support of the war effort. This war rate was discontinued on July 1, 1919.



**Fig. 2:** Handstamp duplex postmark, “TRENTON, N.J. DIX BRANCH,” November 7, 1917 on two cents war rate post card, six days after the rate became effective.



**Fig. 3:** Universal Machine postmark with six wavy lines cancel, type BSB-300, November 13, 1917 on two cents war rate post card. This cancel is first reported on September 27, 1917 with usages through the end of December 1918 and again reappearing in use from March 1, 1919 to March 2, 1920.



Fig. 4: Universal Machine postmark with seven wavy lines cancel, type BSB-200, April 21, 1918, on six cents double rate first class mail war rate letter. This cancel is reported to have been in use from October 22, 1917 to October 24, 1918.

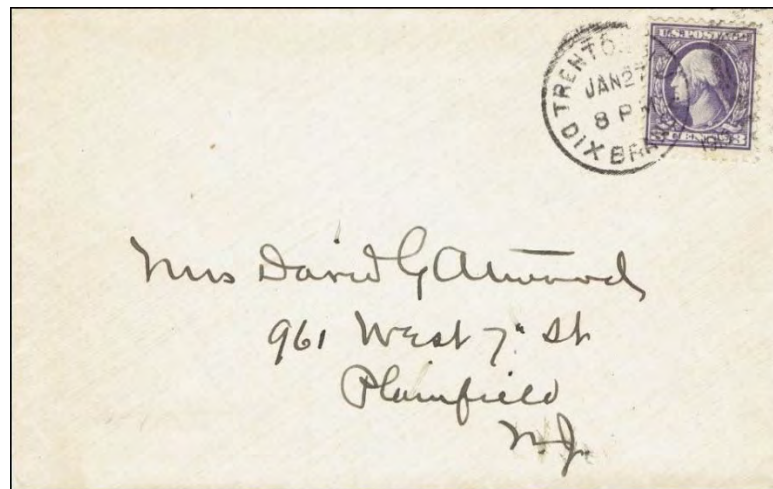


Fig. 5: Handstamp duplex postmark, January 27, 1919, on three cents single rate first class mail war rate letter.

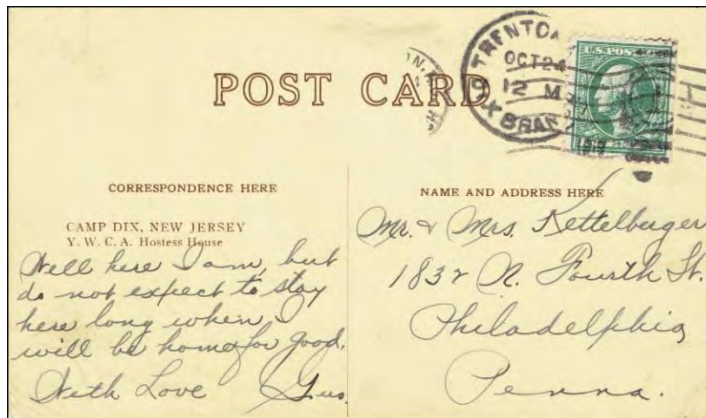


Fig. 6: Handstamp duplex postmark, October 24, 1919, with partial machine cancel on return to one cent postcard rate effective July 1, 1919. Note Camp Dix YWCA Hostess House heading.

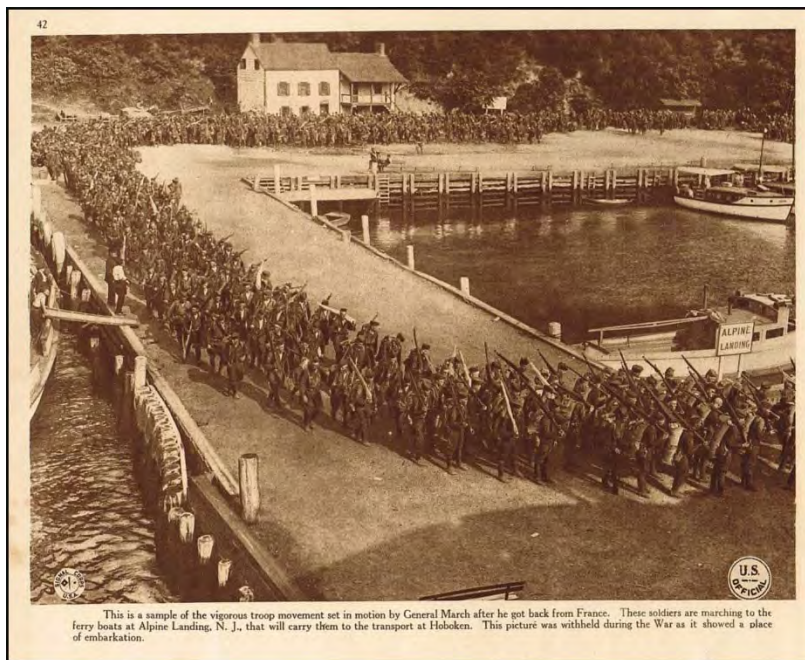


## Camp Merritt

Camp Merritt was named in honor of Major General Wesley Merritt.<sup>12</sup> Merritt had served as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, Governor General of the Philippines, and other prestigious military positions. The army needed a location to assemble troops for embarkation with the American Expeditionary Force to the Western Front in Europe.<sup>13</sup> On August 2, 1917, Brigadier-General William Wright, Commanding General of the New York Port of Embarkation, chose a location in Bergen County.<sup>14</sup> The camp was located between Cresskill and Dumont, and touching the towns of Demarest, Haworth, Bergenfield, and Tenafly.<sup>15</sup> Camp Merritt was strategically situated approximately ten miles north of New York City and Hoboken. Construction of Camp Merritt began on August 20, 1917.<sup>16</sup> Camp Merritt was 770 acres in size, built on leased property, and had a capacity of 42,000 men. The first troops arrived on August 30, 1917 and the first transient troops on October 1, 1917.<sup>17</sup>

Camp Merritt was used strictly for the embarkation of troops from the port of Hoboken — the soldiers having been trained at camps throughout the country. On average, the troops spent one day to two weeks before being sent to Hoboken to board ships for the European battlefields. The location of Camp Merritt was ideal because of easy access to Hoboken from where the soldiers

would be embarking. Troops were transported to Hoboken by ferryboat from Alpine Landing on the Palisades, over an hour's march from the camp, where troops would assemble to board the ferry to the embarkation piers in Hoboken, from which they would board transports to Europe.



*Embarking from Alpine Landing for Hoboken.*

troops went on the West Shore railroad from Dumont, or on the Erie trains through Tenafly and Englewood.

Not all troops leaving camp for Europe went to Hoboken by ferry. The camp was located between the Erie Railroad in Cresskill and the West Shore Railroad in Dumont to which a 1.28 mile spur was constructed.<sup>18</sup> Many

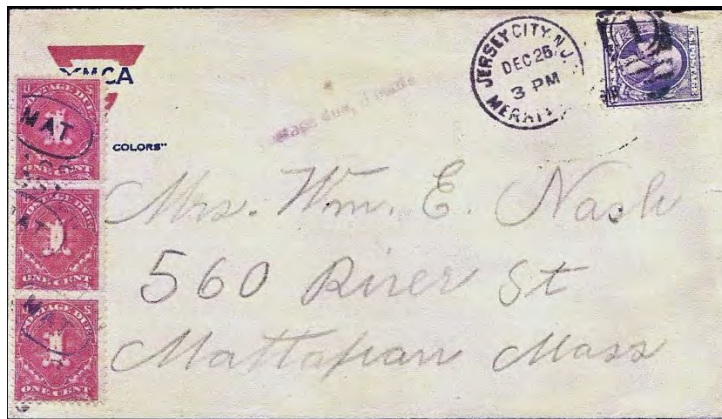
Camp Merritt was de-commissioned in November 1919 and officially closed on June 30, 1920. The last troops to pass through Camp Merritt from overseas while it was still active arrived on January 26, 1920. During the course of its operation, 578,566 troops passed through Camp Merritt on their way to war and 509,515 passed through the camp on their return home.

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A post office was established at Camp Merritt on October 1, 1917, and was discontinued on January 31, 1920. Postal operations at Camp Merritt were the subject of a recent article in these pages by Society member John Trosky:

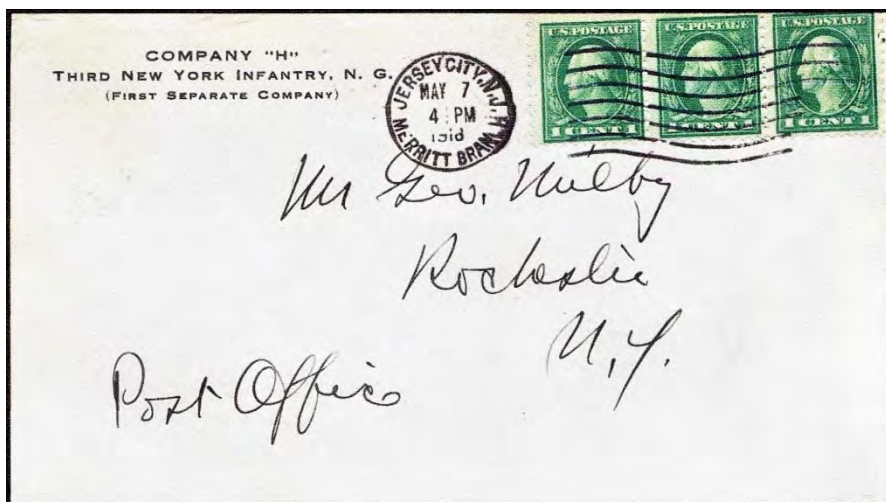
*The Post Office Department, recognizing the importance of mail to the troops, proposed providing service through the nearest largest city with direct rail access to the camp in lieu of using the much smaller Cresskill and Dumont offices. The choices were the New York, Western and Erie Line with a direct link to their terminal near the southern Hoboken border or to send it on the West Shore Railroad at Dumont and down to Weehawken. The decision was made that Jersey City would cancel and sort all mail dispatched from Camp Merritt. Special cancelling devices were ordered to indicate Camp Merritt Branch and Jersey City NJ in the circular cancel.<sup>19</sup>*

During its operation, four different postmarks from Camp Merritt have been reported. The Trosky article illustrates the cover in *Figure 7* below.<sup>20</sup>



**Fig. 7: Handstamp duplex postmark, December 26, 1918, on three cents first class mail war rate letter. This cancel is reported from January 26, 1918 to July 8, 1919. Unless it was a double rate cover, there is no indication why any postage was due.** (Courtesy of John Trosky)

Three varieties of machine postmarks with wavy lines cancel were used on Camp Merritt’s mail. The two earliest of the three postmarks, illustrated in *Figure 8 and 9*, spell out “MERRITT BRANCH.” The third variety, illustrated in *Figure 10* abbreviates the name: “MERRITT BR.”



**Fig. 8: Universal Machine postmark with seven wavy lines cancel, type BSB-200, May 7, 1918, on first class mail war rate letter. This cancel is reported to have been in use from October 22, 1917 to June 24, 1918.**

(Illustration courtesy of John Trosky)



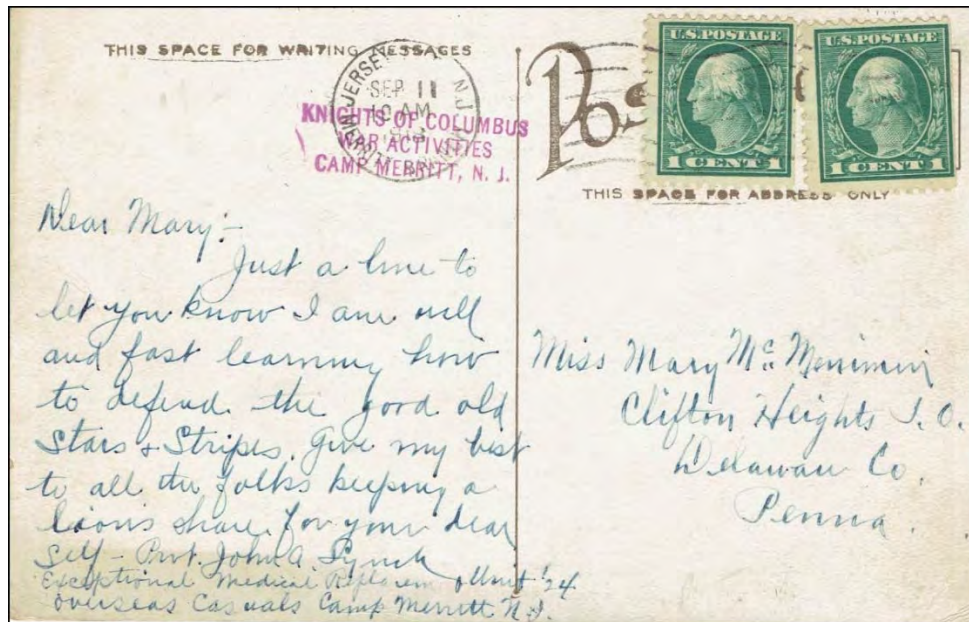


Fig. 9: Universal Machine postmark with six wavy lines cancel, first dial die, type DSB-300, September 11, 1918, on two cents war rate post card. This cancel is reported to have been in use from June 23, 1918 to May 31, 1919.

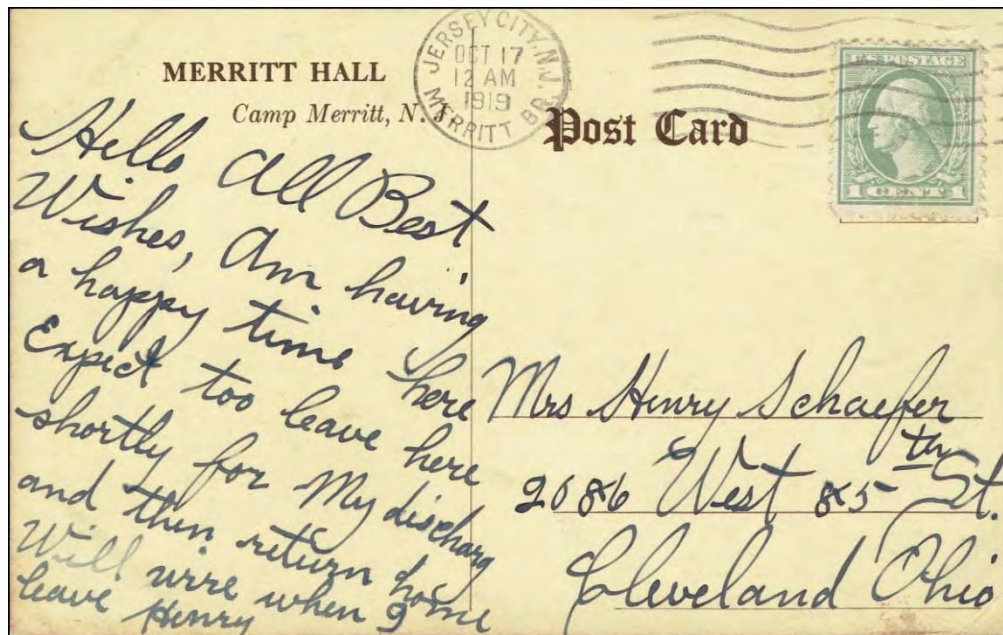


Fig. 10: Universal Machine postmark with six wavy lines cancel, second dial die, type DSB-300, October 17, 1919, on one cent reduced post card rate effective July 1, 1919. With abbreviation: "Merritt Br." This cancel is reported to have been in use from June 20, 1919 to December 20, 1919.

**Hoboken**

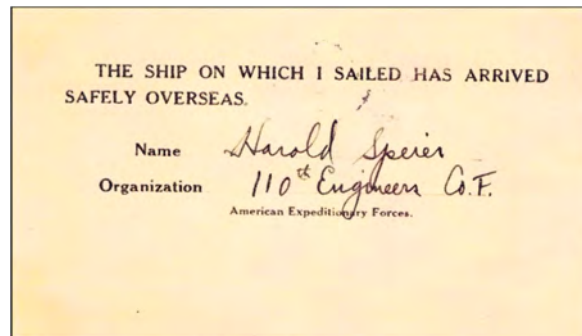
On April 19, 1917, less than two weeks after the United States entered the war, German shipping company properties along the Hudson River in Hoboken were seized by the federal government. These included the docks belonging to the North American Lloyd Line and the Hamburg-America Line. The *Vaterland*, at that time the largest passenger ship in the world, was seized, renamed the *U.S.S. Leviathan*, and converted into a troop transport.<sup>21</sup>

Hoboken was officially designated as a Port of Embarkation for the troops heading to war, including the hundreds of thousands passing through Camp Merritt. Initially, soldiers mailed “Have Arrived Safely Overseas” postcards upon arriving in France or elsewhere in Europe. Given the significant delay in these cards arriving home to be delivered to loved ones, safe arrival cards were printed in advance and distributed to the troops in Hoboken who filled them in before they boarded their transport ships. Upon arrival in France, a cable notified authorities in Hoboken who then placed the cards in the mail.<sup>22</sup>

Initially, these cards, distributed by the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and other social service and religious organizations, were postmarked with a mute Hoboken, N.J. postmark with only a year date as seen in *Figure 11*. The month and day were not included in the postmark to avoid providing specific information on troop movements. Because these “safe arrival” cards were deemed to have been mailed by soldiers while on duty overseas, they were sent free of postage, effective October 3, 1917.



*Fig. 11: Red Cross Soldier's Mail with Hoboken, N.J. postmark and 1918 year date.*<sup>23</sup>



*Fig. 12: Reverse side of post card confirming safe arrival overseas.*

At some point in 1918, Hoboken began the use of what postal historians call the “Hoboken Eagle and Wavy Box cancel.”<sup>24</sup> This International Machine Die 1 cancel in black ink, as shown in *Figure 13*, depicts a war eagle with its wings spread and its talons clutching arrows, eight stars above, and a flag-like set of boxed wavy lines interspersed with three lines of text: “MILITARY, POST OFFICE, SOLDIERS MAIL.” For further security, “Hoboken” and the year date is additionally omitted from this cancel.



*Fig. 13: Tracing of Hoboken Eagle and Wavy Box, Die 1 cancel.*



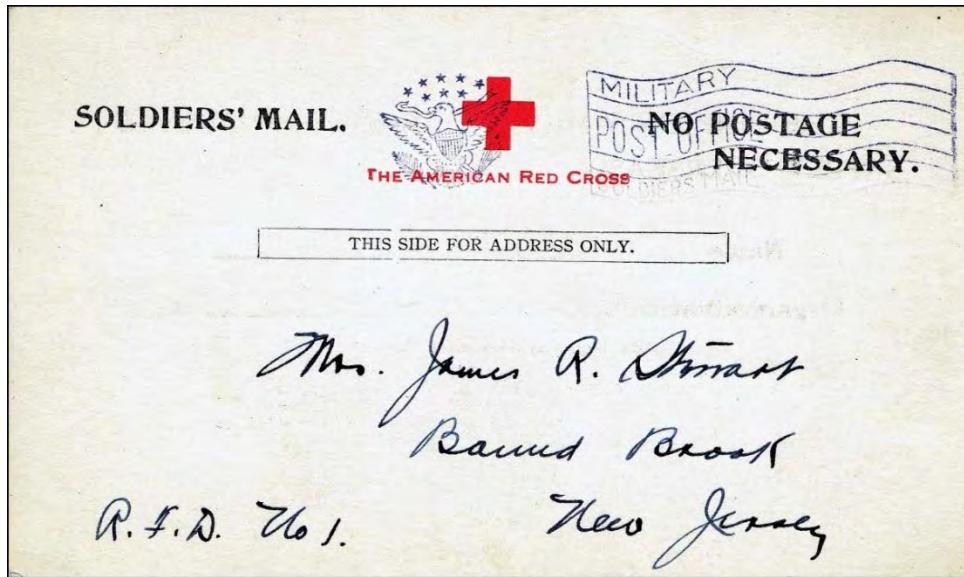


Fig. 14: Hoboken Eagle and Wavy Box, Die 1 cancel on Red Cross Safe Arrival post card.

Following the armistice in November 1918, large numbers of troops began returning to the United States through Hoboken. Once again, the service organizations working with the post office established a procedure to insure the prompt notification of the “doughboys” safe return to American soil. Using a slightly different International Machine cancel, designated as Die 2, this postmark was applied in red ink to post cards captioned “Department For Reception Of Returning Troops” as seen in *Figure 15*.<sup>25</sup>

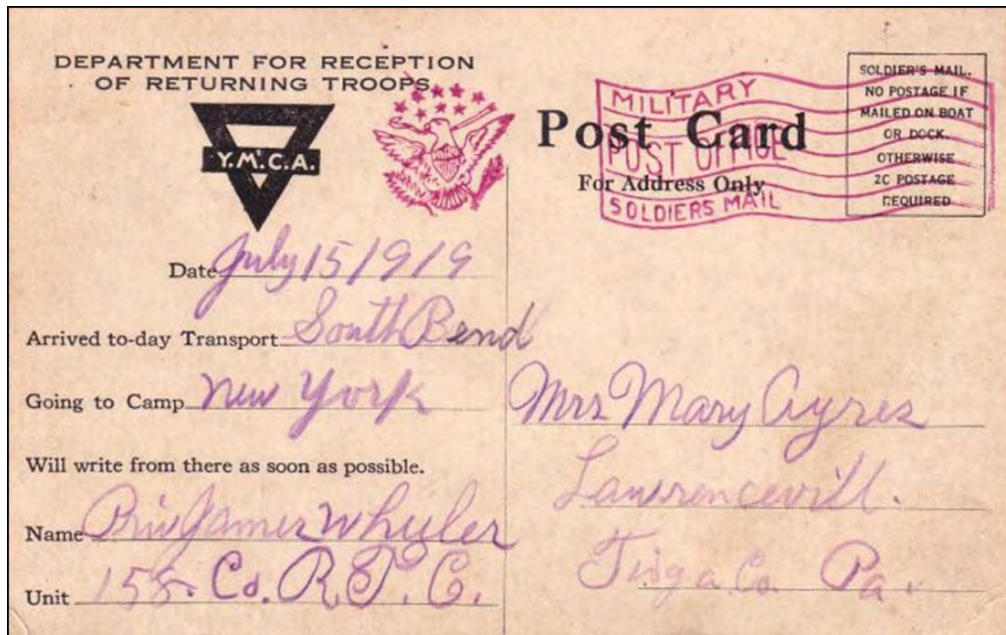


Fig. 15: Hoboken Eagle and Wavy Box, Die 2 red cancel on YMCA Safe Arrival Home post card, July 15, 1919.



**Camp Alfred Vail**

With the United States entry into the war in April 1917, it was recognized that the Signal Corps' strength of less than 1,750 officers and enlisted men would not be able to provide the American Expeditionary Force with necessary communications support.<sup>26</sup> Establishment of the camp was thus authorized by the Adjunct General of the Army on May 16, 1917.<sup>27</sup> The Signal Corps established a training camp at Little Silver on a portion of the site of the defunct Monmouth Park Race Track. This site included 468 acres of leased land and offered a nearby port of embarkation, and paved roads.<sup>28</sup> The New York & Long Branch Railroad ran along the easterly side of the camp and provided a siding for the camp.<sup>29</sup> The first soldiers arrived at Camp Little Silver to oversee construction on June 4, 1917, with troops arriving for training on July 20, 1917.<sup>30</sup> The camp was constructed to accommodate 2,795 enlisted men and 188 officers.<sup>31</sup>

The installation was renamed Camp Alfred Vail on September 15, 1917 in honor of New Jersey inventor Alfred Lewis Vail, the inventor credited with having developed the telegraph code along with Samuel Morse, known as the Morse Code.<sup>32</sup> In August 1925 the installation was granted permanent status and was renamed Fort Monmouth in honor of the soldiers of the American Revolutionary War who died at the Battle of Monmouth.<sup>33</sup>

A postal facility was established at Camp Vail on August 6, 1917 as a branch of the Long Branch post office and was discontinued on February 15, 1920. The mail from the camp was postmarked "LONG BRANCH, N.J." with the designation "SIGNAL BR." appearing at the bottom of the postmark. Both a duplex and a Universal Machine, type DSB-300 cancel, have been reported.

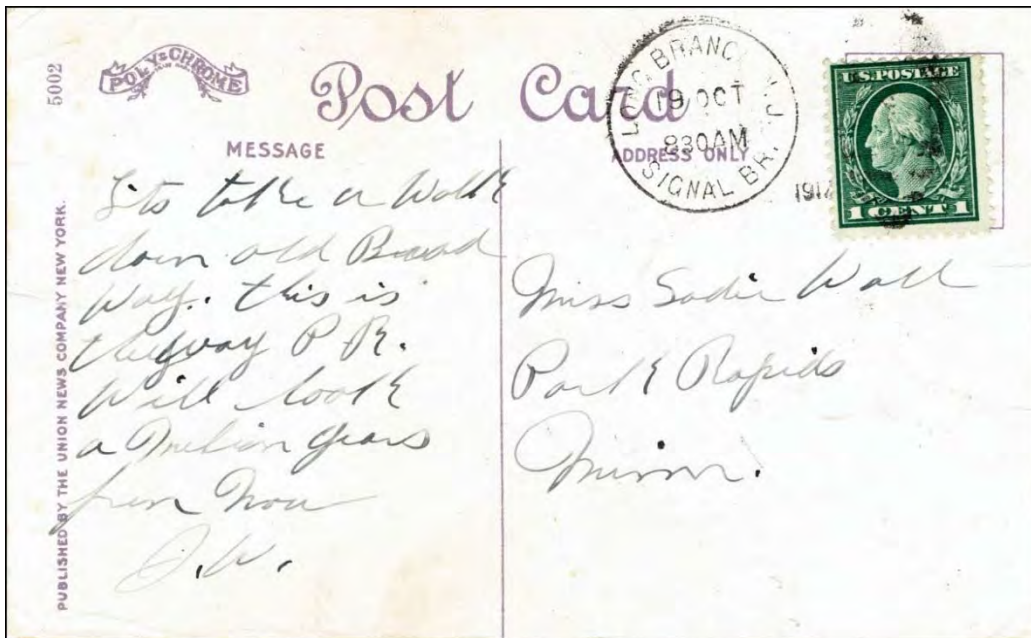


Fig. 16: Duplex handstamp postmark, October 19, 1917, one cent post card rate.



Fig. 17: Duplex handstamp postmark, November 14, 1917. Paying two cent post card war rate, effective November 1, 1917. Examples of the duplex handstamp are reported from November 13, 1917 through July, 1919.



Fig. 18: Universal Machine cancel, type DSB-300, December 26, 1918. Paying two cent post card war rate. Examples of this machine cancel are reported from August 17, 1918 to March 21, 1919.



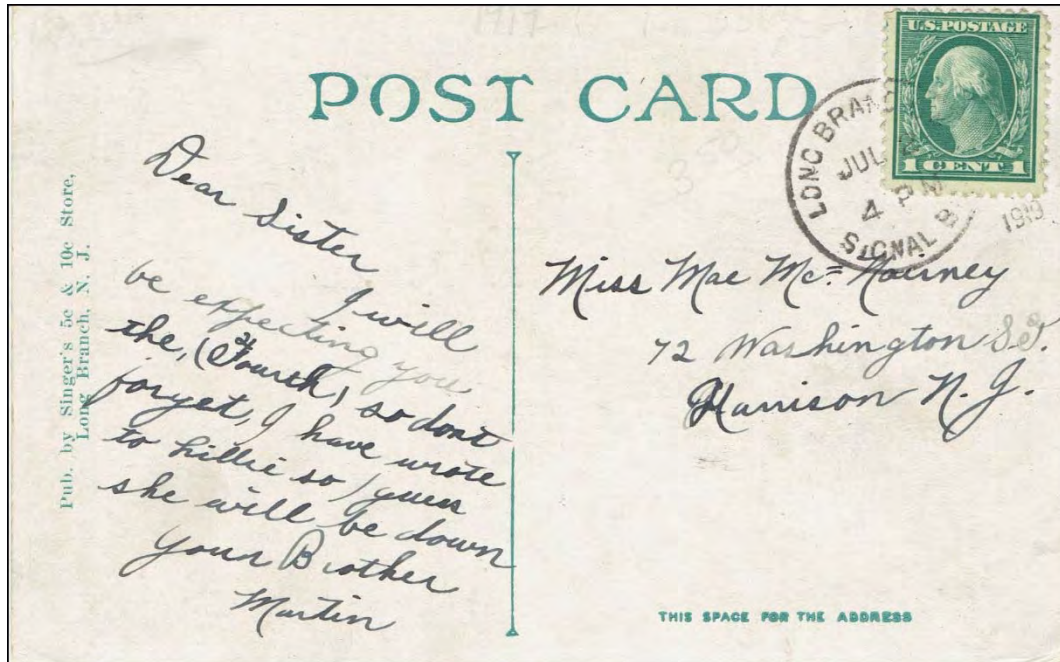


Fig. 19: Duplex handstamp postmark, July 2, 1919. Paying one cent reduced post card rate, effective July 1, 1919.

### Fort Hancock

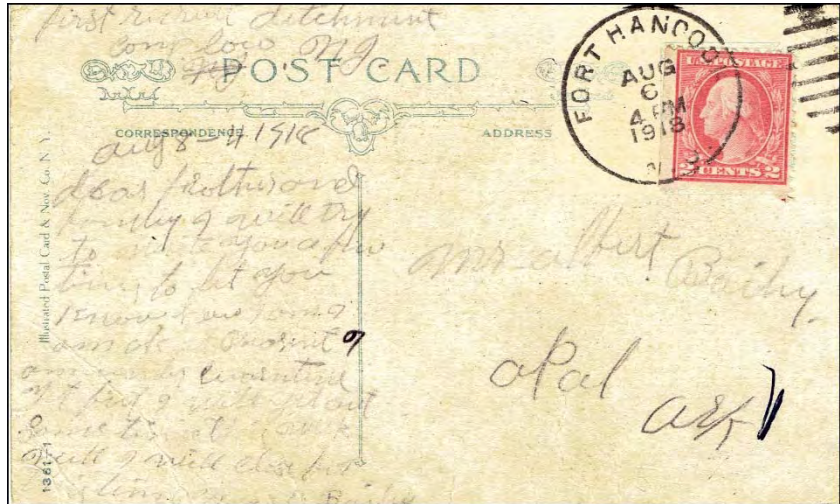
Established well before WW I, Fort Hancock had long played a significant role in the protection and defense of New York Harbor, given its strategic position on Sandy Hook. In 1895, this army installation was officially named Fort Hancock in honor of Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, of Civil War fame.<sup>34</sup> Construction of extensive supporting facilities was undertaken between 1898 and 1910.<sup>35</sup> In 1915, Fort Hancock became the headquarters of the Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook. In 1917, prior to America's entry into WW I, Fort Hancock's peace time population consisted of about 600 regular army soldiers, performing garrison and artillery duties.<sup>36</sup>

Following the Declaration of War on April 6, 1917, the garrison at Fort Hancock grew rapidly as new army units were organized at the fort.<sup>37</sup> In addition to maintaining the fort's defenses, a "Camp of Instruction" provided training for new army units who would be sent overseas, together with the latest technology in artillery which had been tested at the proving ground adjacent to Fort Hancock.<sup>38</sup> By mid-April, 1918, the Fort Hancock garrison grew to 4,043 officers and soldiers, who continued to train and maintain the coastal fortifications and man its newly installed anti-aircraft defenses.<sup>39</sup> After the end of the war on November 11, 1918 and the rapid demobilization of American forces that followed, there were only 30 officers and 656 enlisted soldiers on duty at the fort by February 28, 1919.<sup>40</sup>

A post office was established at Fort Hancock on December 10, 1897 located in the telegraph building. Mail was carried on a railroad spur to the Highlands station, connecting there with the mainline of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. During World War I, only a single duplex handstamp postmark has been reported from this facility, with dates between July 9, 1918 and November 1, 1918.



**Fig. 20: Duplex handstamp postmark, August 6, 1918. Paying two cent post card war rate.**



**Raritan Arsenal**

Raritan Arsenal opened on January 17, 1918. It was located on over 2,000 acres of low lying vacant land along the north side of the Raritan River in what was then Woodbridge and Raritan Townships.<sup>41</sup> It provided the army with a major storage and shipping terminal for military supplies, equipment and munitions headed overseas. An army ordinance training school and assembly plant were also established at the arsenal.<sup>42</sup> During WW I, as many as 6,768 personnel were stationed at the arsenal.<sup>43</sup>

A post office at the arsenal was established on July 15, 1918 as a branch of the New Brunswick post office. It was discontinued on June 30, 1919. The arsenal branch post office used both a machine and a duplex postmark. A Universal Machine cancel, type DT-400, with the words “RARITAN ARSENAL BRANCH” in the rectangular killer has been seen reported from September 11, 1918 to February 27, 1919. The duplex handstamp from this branch, reading “NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. RARITAN ARSENAL,” is reported from August 30, 1918 to September 13, 1918.



**Fig. 21: Universal Machine postmark, type DT-400, November 13, 1917, on 2 cents war rate post card.**

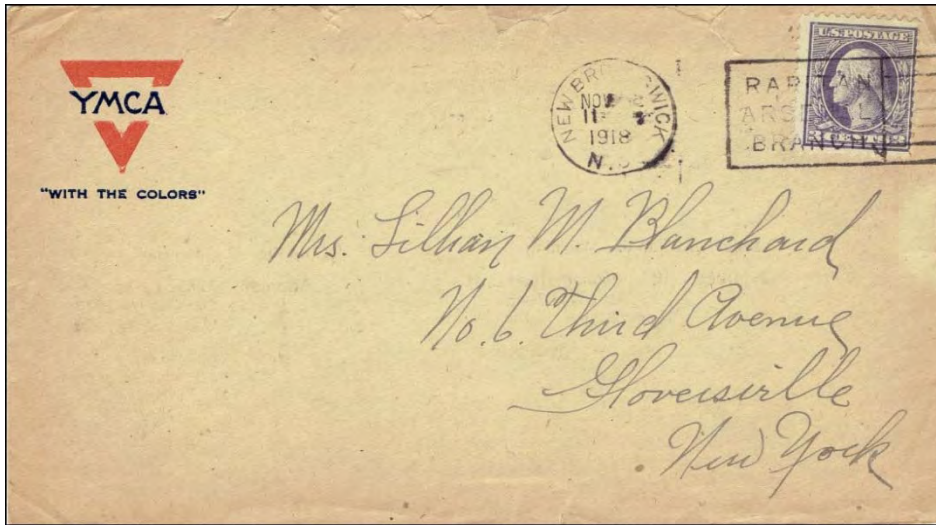


Fig. 22: Universal Machine postmark, type DT-400, November, 1918, paying three cents war rate on first class mail.



Fig. 23: Duplex handstamp postmark, September 3, 1918, on 2 cents war rate post card.

### General Hospital No. 3, Rahway

The location of this hospital, operated by the Army Medical Corps, is frequently referred to by postal historians as being situated in Rahway because of its postmark and address, when in fact it is was located in Colonia and is officially named as such.<sup>44</sup> Construction of this hospital began in February 2, 1918. It grew rapidly to 110 buildings located on 200 acres with 2,000 beds. A railroad spur was built to connect it with the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 1.5 miles away.<sup>45</sup> The first patients were admitted on July 5, 1918. The first overseas casualties were received on August 1, 1918.<sup>46</sup> The hospital was known for its expertise in reconstructive and orthopedic surgery.<sup>47</sup> The hospital treated more than 6,000 soldiers prior to its closing on October 15, 1919.<sup>48</sup>



A post office at the hospital was established as a branch of the Rahway post office on June 17, 1918, and was discontinued on October 31, 1919.<sup>49</sup> Only a single duplex handstamp postmark, reading "RAHWAY, N.J. HOSPITAL NO. 3 BR." has been recorded, with uses from October 7, 1918 to July 22, 1919.

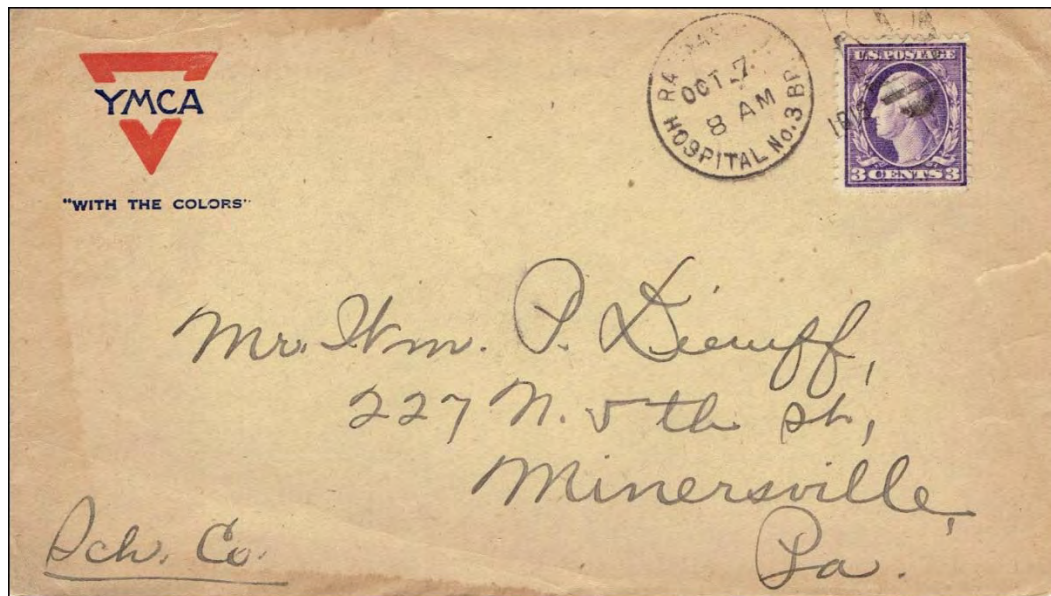


Fig. 24: Duplex handstamp postmark, October 7, 1918, on three cents war rate first class mail.

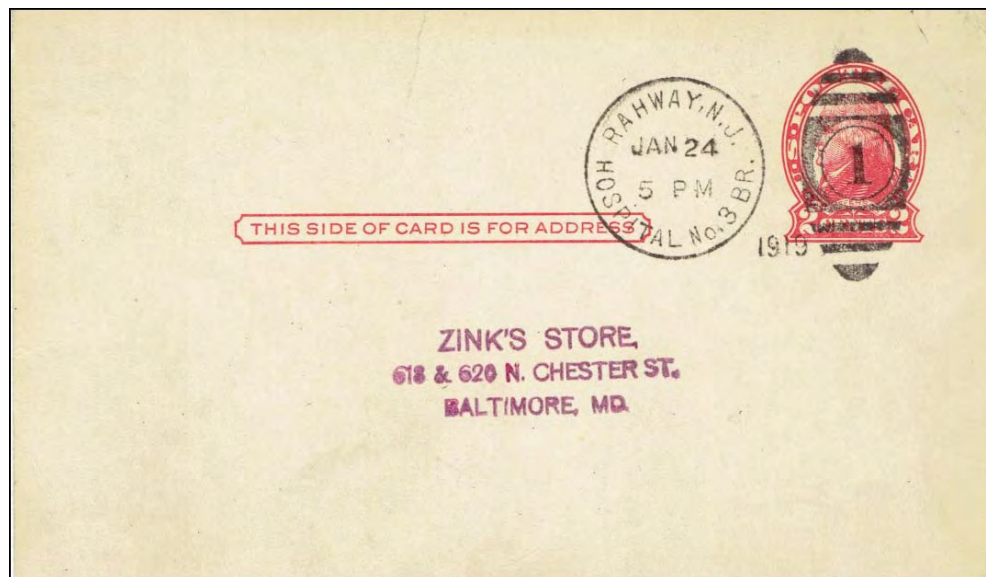


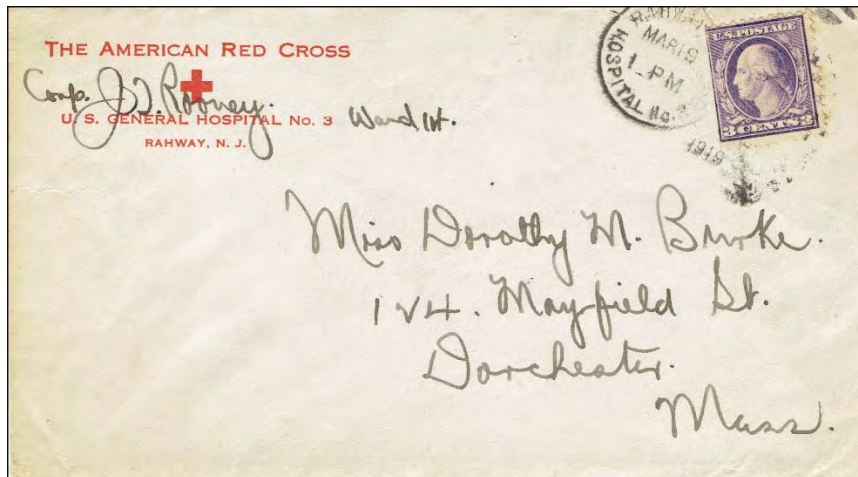
Fig. 25: Duplex handstamp postmark, January 24, 1919, on two cent war rate postal card.



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**Fig. 26: Duplex handstamp postmark, January 11, 1919, on three cent postal stationery envelope paying war rate with additional 10c special delivery stamp, total rate of 13 cents.**



**Fig. 27: Duplex handstamp postmark, March 19, 1919, on three cents war rate first class mail. American Red Cross, General Hospital No. 3 corner card.**

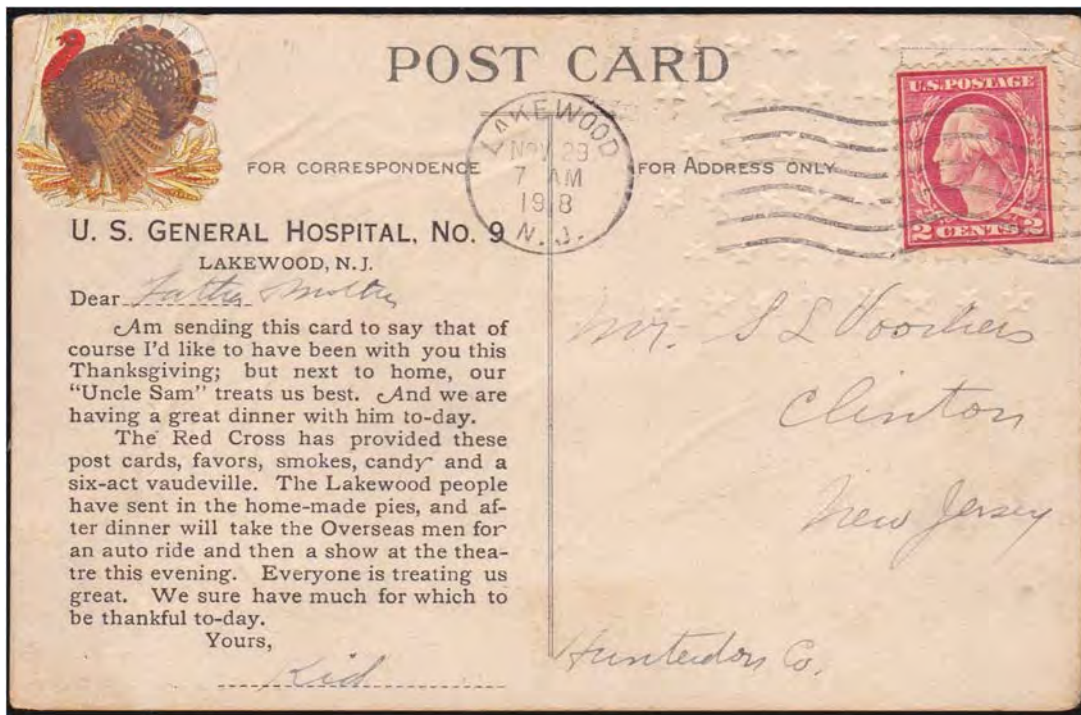


**Fig. 28: Duplex handstamp postmark, July 24, 1919, on two cent war rate post card.**

**General Hospital No. 9, Lakewood**

The Lakewood Hotel was initially leased by the War Department in late 1917, and two additional adjoining hotel properties were also later acquired by lease.<sup>50</sup> The Lakewood Hotel was converted into a 500-bed hospital for operation by the Army Medical Corps. It was officially opened on February 1, 1918.<sup>51</sup> With additional construction and expansion, the hospital's capacity grew to 1,000 beds.<sup>52</sup> The hospital was accessible to both New York and Philadelphia via the Central Railroad of New Jersey.<sup>53</sup> The first patients arrived on February 14, 1918, consisting of 139 soldiers with scarlet fever transferred from Camp Merritt.<sup>54</sup> The hospital was discontinued on May 31, 1919.<sup>55</sup>

A post office at the hospital was established on October 1, 1918 as a branch of the Lakewood post office, and was discontinued on June 7, 1919.<sup>56</sup>



*Fig. 29: A Lakewood machine cancel used November 29, 1918, on two cent war rate post card, before a special postmark was available. Card created by the Red Cross for soldiers under their care at Lakewood.*

Only a single duplex handstamp postmark, reading “Lakewood, N.J. HOSP. NO. 9 BR.” has been reported,<sup>57</sup> with examples dated between December 9, 1918 and March 22, 1919.





Fig. 30: Duplex handstamp postmark, January 25, 1919, on two cent war rate post card.

A poignant message from “Lizzie,” an apparent army nurse, is written on this post card:

*I came here from Fort Bliss three days ago for treatment. Have been in bed two months with a nervous breakdown and heart trouble from overwork during the flu.*

*It is very nice here and I am improving. Gave your mother's name as nearest friend, so if I die you will have to see to my funeral.*

*Write to me. Lizzie*

There were a number of other installations in New Jersey that operated during World War I. However, none of them were identified as military locations by the use of their own postmarks.<sup>58</sup> Instead, letters and post cards were placed into the mail at the nearest post office and may be identified as having come from a military post solely by a return address or a printed corner card.

By any measure, World War I has provided collectors with a wealth of New Jersey postal history, now 100 years old!

## ENDNOTES:

<sup>1</sup> Anon., *New Jersey and the AEF*, *NJPH*, Vol. 8, Whole No. 39, September 1980, pp. 36-38. Brad Arch & Gene Fricks, *Update on New Jersey Military Mail*, *NJPH*, Vol. 21, No. 101, January 1993, pp. 3-14; Brad Arch, *New Jersey Military and War Covers*, *NJPH*, Vol. 27, No. 132, March 1999, pp. 34-61; Doug D'Avino, *Some New Jersey Closed Base Post Offices*, *NJPH*, Vol. 37, No. 176, November 2009, pp. 206-207. These articles illustrate a number of WW I covers and post cards and assisted the author in dating the periods of use for each of the reported postmarks.



- <sup>2</sup> *The History of Fort Dix 1917-1959* (U.S. Army Training Center Infantry, 1959) pp. 5-6. This publication and a number of others that are referenced in this article were made available to the author at the New Jersey Historical Society's reference library in Newark and the Newark Public Library's New Jersey research room.
- <sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 8-12.
- <sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, p. 4.
- <sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, p. 13.
- <sup>6</sup> *Ibid*, p. 6.
- <sup>7</sup> *Ibid*, p. 15,
- <sup>8</sup> *Ibid*, p. 21.
- <sup>9</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 25-26.
- <sup>10</sup> *Ibid*, p. 27.
- <sup>11</sup> Gene Fricks, *More New Jersey Military Bases*, *NJPH*, Vol. 38, Whole No. [177](#), February 2010, pp. 8, 15-16; Robert Swanson, *First World War Domestic Military Facilities of the United States 1917-1919, A Postal History* (Second ed. 2015)(available for purchase on-line at <http://swansongrp.com/bob.html>) (hereinafter *Swanson Book*). This 465-page study is an indispensable source of WW I postal history. Arranged by state, it provides a brief description of each installation, the dates of operation for each of the post offices, and illustrates examples of their postmarks and reported dates of usage. The dates of usage of each postmark in this article are based on Swanson's research as supplemented by those from the articles previously published in *NJPH* and referenced herein, as well as those confirmed by the author.
- <sup>12</sup> John Trosky, *Heaven Hell or Cresskill? A Jersey City Connection to the A.E.F. in World War I*, *NJPH*, Vol. 41, Whole No. [190](#), May 2013, pp. 83-94. For a brief history of this camp which includes additional illustrations of several post cards and letters, see Gene Fricks, *op. cit.* pp. 9-10.
- <sup>13</sup> Howard W. Rose, ed., *Camp Merritt* (Harrington Park, N.J. Historical Society, 1984) p. 2.
- <sup>14</sup> *Ibid*, p. 9.
- <sup>15</sup> *Ibid*, p. 6.
- <sup>16</sup> *Ibid*, p. 36.
- <sup>17</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 36-37.
- <sup>18</sup> *Ibid*, p. 31.
- <sup>19</sup> *Ibid*, p. 85.
- <sup>20</sup> *Ibid*, p. 87.
- <sup>21</sup> *Ibid*, p. 83.
- <sup>22</sup> Paul Jackson, *World War One New Jersey Covers*, *NJPH*, Vol. 33, Whole No. [160](#), November 2005, pp. 185-188.
- <sup>23</sup> *Ibid*, p. 185.
- <sup>24</sup> Robert J. Payne and A. J. Savkis, *More Information About the Hoboken Eagle and Wavy Box Cancel*, Machine Cancel Forum, Issue #207, January 2004 (retrieved March 7, 2017). The article describes this marking as a Universal machine cancel, Die 1 in black ink. See [http://www.machinecancel.org/forum/hoboken\\_more/hoboken\\_more.html](http://www.machinecancel.org/forum/hoboken_more/hoboken_more.html).
- <sup>25</sup> Robert J. Payne and A. J. Savkis, *Hoboken Eagle and Wavy Box Cancel Found in Red Ink and a New Die*, Machine Cancel Forum, Issue #207 (retrieved March 7, 2017). Designated as Die 2, the article describes a number of slight differences between the two dies. This red cancel was used only on post cards from troops providing notice of their return to the United States. See [http://www.machinecancel.org/forum/hoboken\\_more/hoboken\\_more.html](http://www.machinecancel.org/forum/hoboken_more/hoboken_more.html).
- <sup>26</sup> *Fort Monmouth History and Place Names 1917-1959* (Fort Monmouth, 1959) p.1.
- <sup>27</sup> *Ibid*, p. 3.
- <sup>28</sup> *Ibid* p. 2.
- <sup>29</sup> *A History of Fort Monmouth 1917-1946* (Fort Monmouth 1947) p. 15.
- <sup>30</sup> *Fort Monmouth History and Place Names 1917-1959, op cit.*, p. 4.
- <sup>31</sup> *Ibid*, p.10.
- <sup>32</sup> *Ibid*, p. 6.
- <sup>33</sup> *Ibid*, p. 13.
- <sup>34</sup> *History of Sandy Hook/Fort Hancock* (Fort Hancock, undated) pp. 23-24.
- <sup>35</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 24-26.
- <sup>36</sup> National Park Service, *Coastal Defense: Fort Hancock during World War I*" (retrieved March 7, 2017, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/fort-hancock-wwi.htm>).
- <sup>37</sup> *History of Sandy Hook/Fort Hancock, op. cit.*, pp. 26-27.
- <sup>38</sup> *Ibid*
- <sup>39</sup> *Ibid*
- <sup>40</sup> *Ibid*
- <sup>41</sup> Robert B. Roberts, *Encyclopedia of Historic Forts: The Military, Pioneer, and Trading Posts of the United States* (Macmillan, New York, 1988) p. 516.
- <sup>42</sup> *War Department, Annual Reports, 1918*, Vol. I (U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash. D.C., 1919) pp. 1067-68.

<sup>43</sup> *Swanson Book*, p. 178.

<sup>44</sup> Virginia Bergen Troger, *Colonia's WWI Hospital*, Issue No. 8, June 2010 (retrieved March 9, 2017), <http://gardenstatelegacy.com> ).

<sup>45</sup> Office of the Surgeon General, *The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War*, Chapter XVIII, "General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N.J." p. 375. (retrieved March 9, 2017, <http://history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/wwi/MilitaryhospitalsintheUS/chapter17.HTM>)

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>47</sup> Troger, *op cit.*, p. 4.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 5 & 12.

<sup>49</sup> *Swanson Book*, p. 180.

<sup>50</sup> Office of the Surgeon General, *The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War*, Chapter XXVI, "General Hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N.J." p. 520, (retrieved March 9, 2017, <http://history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/wwi/MilitaryhospitalsintheUS/chapter26.HTM>)

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid*, p. 521.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 520-21.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid*, p. 521.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>56</sup> *Swanson Book*, p. 176.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>58</sup> *Swanson Book*, pp. 168-184.