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Introduction

At Fort Sam Houston, you are literally surrounded by history. This installation is a National Historic Landmark with the largest collection of historic structures in the Department of Defense. Today's soldiers, Department of the Army Civilians, military family members and visitors walk the very ground where several generations of America's most distinguished soldiers have served this nation.

Many features of the built environment at Fort Sam Houston bear the names of distinguished soldiers. Other features were named to reflect their function or use. Some of the names are quite familiar, like Eisenhower or Pershing. Other names are unfamiliar to all but the dedicated military historian. Familiar or not, the names of the soldiers memorialized here exemplify the Army Values—Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity and Personal Courage.

The purpose of this guide is to identify those soldiers, and in some cases sailors, airmen and marines, whose names are memorialized at Fort Sam Houston and to illustrate the deeds or achievements which made them worthy of memorialization. An additional purpose is to identify the origin of the other street and place names which are also elements of the heritage of the installation. This guide is an addition to the Historic Neighborhood Awareness Program and includes information on all of the seven historic neighborhoods and the other neighborhoods as well.

Information used to compile this guide was drawn from several sources:

- a. Historical files at the Fort Sam Houston Museum, the US Army Medical Department Museum and the office of the historian of the US Army Medical Regiment.
- b. Memorialization files.
- c. The Army Register, various years.
- d. The Congressional Medal of Honor: The Names, The Deeds published by Dunnigan and Sharp, 1984.
- e. The Army Almanac, 1950.
- f. American Decorations, A List of Awards of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal under the Authority of the Congress of the United States, 1862-1926.
- g. Historical Register of the United States Army from its Organization September 29 1789 to March 2 1903, Volume I by Francis B. Heitman.

h. General Collum's Biographical Register of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy, Supplement, Volume IX 1940-50.

The reader who is interested in similar information for features in the San Antonio area should consult David P. Green's Place Names of San Antonio, plus Bexar and Surrounding Counties.

Facilities, buildings and roads which are no longer extant are marked with the following symbol [+]. Those which have undergone a name change are marked with [*] and are followed by a reference to the new designation.

In 2002, the US Postal Service and the Department of Defense undertook a review of street names in order to eliminate duplicate street names (Scott Road at Fort Sam Houston and Scott Drive and Avenue in San Antonio) or names which could be confused (Hardee Road at Fort Sam Houston and Hardy Road in San Antonio. This resulted in some cosmetic adjustment in street names. Scott Road became Winfield Scott Road and Hardee Road became William Hardee Road. And in some cases it resulted in the addition of names to replace unnamed streets and service roads on post. The former 12th Street in the 4200-area, for example, became Chinese Camp because that street runs through what had been the camp of the Chinese refugees evacuated from Mexico by General Pershing in 1917 and brought to Fort Sam Houston. Those roads whose names underwent a cosmetic change are listed in Part 3 under the roads' original names, with a notation about the name change. Numbered roads and service roads which were given new names under this program are listed in the Addendum at the end of part 3.

Though extensive research was conducted to identify all individuals who have been honored by having a building, street or facility named after them and to find photographs of these individuals, the record is not complete. Any individual or organization having information on any named feature at the installation not covered here or a photograph of an individual for whom a feature is named but for which there is no photo in this guide should contact the Fort Sam Houston Museum at 210/221-0019.

Army Values

Loyalty:	Bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution, the Army and other soldiers
Duty:	Fulfill your obligations
Respect:	Treat people as they should be treated
Selfless Service:	Put the welfare of the Nation, the Army and your soldiers above your own
Honor:	Live up to all the Army Values
Integrity:	Do what is right, legally and morally
Personal Courage:	Face fear, danger or adversity (moral and physical)

In 1998, Army Chief of Staff General Dennis J. Reimer initiated the program which teaches Army Values and heritage as the basis for the discipline which “builds great soldiers.” Though this program itself is new, the process of inculcating values is not. Throughout military history, commanders have sought to inspire their soldiers by recognizing martial virtues, or values. Consider the appeal to Loyalty and Duty in the “band of brothers” speech by King Henry at Agincourt in Shakespeare’s Henry V. Napoleon Bonaparte had a knack for inspiring the soldiers of France. He established the Legion of Honor to formally recognize outstanding service. The wooden hand of Captain D’Anjou, defender of Camerone, is revered by the French Foreign Legion as a tangible symbol of Courage and Duty. Thus inspired by such examples, soldiers will then emulate those values.

The recognition of specific acts which embodied particular martial values was used to focus attention on those values to induce other soldiers to emulate those values. Awards, promotions, prizes, swords of honor and mention in dispatches were common means of recognition. Bestowing a battle honor on a regiment to recognize its important service or valor could secure its loyal service. Likewise, bestowing a knighthood or a promotion on a soldier would cement a subordinate's loyalty.

Formal training of the individual American soldier in Army Values began with Baron von Steuben’s Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States, known as the Blue Book. He noted, for example, that a Captain’s “first object should be to gain the love of his men by treating them with every kindness and humanity, inquiring into their complaints, and when well founded, seeing them redressed.” In today’s terms, the Captain should respect his soldiers. General George Washington established the

Badge of Military Merit (which was later revived as the Purple Heart Medal) to recognize “any singularly meritorious action.” As Washington noted, the road to glory in a patriot army is open to all.

Other methods of recognition for the demonstration of individual and collective examples of Army Values have developed. The Medal of Honor originated in the Civil War, and was followed by the establishment of the Distinguished Service Cross Distinguished Service Medal in World War I, and by the whole panoply of individual and unit awards and decorations in use today. Shoulder sleeve insignia and regimental crests emerge in the final days of World War I and its aftermath, the latter bearing mottoes expressing Army Values—Faithful and True (Fifth Field Artillery), Vincit Amor Patrie (28th Infantry) and Our Strength is in Loyalty (26th Cavalry, Philippine Scouts).

In the American military tradition, the naming of forts and other military installations to honor service, sacrifice or valor dates from the American Revolution. One of the first installations named for an American soldier killed in action was Fort Montgomery, built in 1776 on the banks of the Hudson River five miles below West Point, New York. It was named for Brigadier General Richard Montgomery who was killed in action during the assault on the Citadel of Quebec, Canada on 31 December 1775. Since that time, the custom of honoring soldiers who exemplified Army Values has been extended to encompass facilities, buildings and streets.

In July 1776, General George Washington said of his soldiers, “The fate of unborn millions will now depend, under God, upon the courage and conduct of this Army.” As this same Army continues its third century of service to the United States of America, Army Values continue to form the foundation upon which to “build great soldiers.” It is in this spirit that this guide is offered.

PART 1. INSTALLATIONS IN THE SAN ANTONIO AREA

A. Major Installations

Fort Sam Houston

The installation originated in 1845 as the Post at San Antonio when the War Department sent the 2nd Dragoon Regiment into the soon-to-be-annexed state of Texas. The post began to move to its present location in 1876 with the construction of the Quadrangle in 1876. Sam Houston was a schoolmaster when he enlisted in the Army. He served from 1812 to 1818, rising to the rank of 1st Lieutenant and receiving three wounds in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. After serving as Indian Agent and prosecutor, Houston was appointed Major General of the Tennessee Militia. In 1822, he was elected to the House of Representatives and to the Governorship four years later. Moving to Texas in 1832, Sam Houston was appointed Major General and led the Texian Army in the fight for independence from Mexico, culminating at the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836. Houston served as President of the Republic of Texas twice and in the US Senate from 1846 to 1859. Elected Governor of Texas in 1859, Houston refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy upon the secession of Texas from the Union in 1861. Deposed from office, he retired to his home in Huntsville and died in 1863. War Department General Order 99 in 1890 designated the Post at San Antonio as "Fort Sam Houston."

Brooks Field

Established 11 December 1917 as a flying field, Brooks Field was named for Aviation Cadet Sidney J. Brooks, Jr. Brooks, a native of San Antonio and a graduate of the First Officer Training Camp at Camp Stanley, was killed in an air crash at Kelly Field on 13 November 1917.

Camp Bullis

Land for maneuvers and firing ranges was purchased near Leon Springs in 1906. In 1917 a tent camp was set up for troops training there. The camp was called Camp Bullis. John Lapham Bullis was born in New York in 1841. He enlisted in 1862 and was commissioned in 1864, seeing extensive service during the Civil War. In 1867, he accepted a commission in the 41st Infantry, a Black regiment redesignated as the 24th Infantry. As leader of the Seminole-Negro Scouts, he saw extensive service in Texas against hostile Indians. After service as an Indian Agent, he was appointed Paymaster at Department of Texas Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston. He served in Cuba during the War with Spain and in the Philippines. He was promoted to Brigadier General in 1905 and retired. Camp Bullis was designated in 1917 in 90th Division General Order #84.

Camp Cushing [+]

Camp Cushing was a temporary camp established during World War II to activate and train railway operations battalions. The camp was located in the Southern Pacific Railway yards south of Fort Sam Houston (near the intersection of Interstate Highway 35 and Waters Street). The camp was named for Colonel Edward B. Cushing. Cushing had been chief engineer for the Southern Pacific Railway and had served in the 17th Engineer Regiment (Standard Gauge Railway) during World War I.

Dodd Field

In 1915, an airfield was established at the north end of the post. In 1928, the airfield was designated in War Department General Order #5 as Dodd Field in honor of Colonel Townsend F Dodd. Though the airfield was closed prior to World War II, the whole area is still referred to as Dodd Field. Dodd entered the Air Service in 1912, qualified as an Aviator and set a flight endurance record in 1913. He was awarded the Mackay Trophy in 1914. He served with the 1st Aero Squadron at Vera Cruz and in Mexico. He served on the Air Service staff of the AEF in France during World War I. Dodd was killed in an air crash in 1919 while participating in the transcontinental Air Race. Though the airfield is long gone, the area north of Winans Road is still referred to as Dodd Field.

Duncan Field [+]

Established as a site for a flying field in November 1916, this installation was designated as Camp Kelly in June 1917. The following month, the flying field was named Kelly Field #1. In 1926, it became Duncan Field, home of the Air Corps Training Center. It was merged with Kelly Field in 1943. The field is named for Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Duncan. Commissioned in the Coast Artillery, Duncan served at Kelly Field and qualified as an aviator. He was killed in a crash at Bolling Field in 1923.

Camp Funston [*] The cantonment at the Leon Springs was originally designated as Camp Funston. When a cantonment was erected in Funston's home state of Kansas, the citizens of Kansas prevailed upon the War Department to name that installation Camp Funston in honor of their native son. Camp Funston was renamed Camp Stanley. Camp Funston was named for Major General Frederick Funston who served as Commander of the Southern Department, headquartered in the Quadrangle, from 1915 to 1917. Serving with the 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry on Luzon in 1899, Funston crossed a river on a raft and by his skill and daring facilitated the capture of an entrenched enemy position with great loss to the enemy. He was awarded the Medal of Honor on 14 February 1900. He also led the party which captured guerilla leader Aguinaldo in 1901.

Camp Jadwin [+]

Camp Cushing was sometimes referred to as Camp Jadwin. Lieutenant General Edwin Jadwin was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers in 1890. He served with the 3rd U.S. Volunteer Engineers in the Spanish-American War. Jadwin was an assistant to General Goethals during the construction of the Panama Canal. He led the 15th Engineers, a railway construction regiment, during World War I. As the Chief of Engineers, 1926-29, he sponsored the plan for Mississippi River flood control that was adopted by Congress in 1928.

Kelly Field [+]

An aviation camp established in May 1917 and named Camp Kelly in June was designated Kelly Field on 30 July 1917. It was named for 2nd Lieutenant George E. M. Kelly. Kelly enlisted in the Coast Artillery in 1904 applied for a commission. He was appointed as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 30th Infantry in 1907 in the Philippines. He attended flight school in San Diego and was sent to Fort Sam Houston. Kelly was killed in an air crash at Fort Sam Houston on 10 May 1911 during the Maneuver Camp. The crash occurred close to the location of the present-day Roadrunner Community Center.

Lackland Air Force Base

The San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center was established adjacent to Kelly Field in 1941. On 11 July 1947, it was designated Lackland Air Force Base. It was named for Brigadier General Frank D. Lackland who originated the idea of an aviation cadet center at Kelly Field. Lackland had also served as commanding officer of Dodd Field in 1931.

Camp Normoyle [+]

Established in June 1918 near Kelly Field for storage of supplies and the repair of motor vehicles, Camp Normoyle (also known as the Normoyle Quartermaster Depot) was named for Major James E. Normoyle, 3d Infantry (USMA 1889). The camp was redesignated as East Kelly Field in 1945. Normoyle was commissioned in 1889 in the Infantry and served in Cuba and the Philippines, 1898-1903. Detailed to the Quartermaster Corps, he was the Assistant Quartermaster for the Maneuver Division at Fort Sam Houston in 1911. He organized relief efforts for the Mississippi Flood of 1912 and for another flood the following year. He served as the Constructing Quartermaster and Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth and he organized the support for the 50th Anniversary reunion of the battle of Gettysburg in 1913. He died in 1916.

Randolph Field

An "air city" designed to accommodate flight training was designated as Randolph Field on 20 June 1930. It was named for Captain William M. Randolph, a native Texan, killed in an air crash 17 February 1928. Randolph had been on the committee appointed to select a name for the new air city then under construction.

Camp Stanley

Camp Stanley was established in the Leon Springs Military Reservation in 1917 to provide cantonments for cavalry, artillery and an officer training school. David Sloan Stanley was commissioned in the 2nd Dragoons in 1852 and served in the West. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1861 and commanded a cavalry division in the Stones River Campaign and was brevetted for gallantry at the Battle of Murfreesboro. He led a corps in the Chickamauga Campaign. Stanley was awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism at the Battle of Franklin in 1864. At a critical point in the battle, Stanley rode to the front of one of his brigades, rallied it and led it in a successful assault against the Confederate forces. Wounded in this action, he was brevetted a total of four times during the war. He served as Commander of the 22nd Infantry against hostile Indians and was appointed Commander, Department of Texas in 1884. During his tenure, Fort Sam Houston was enlarged to become the second largest Army post in the US. Camp Stanley was designated by War Department General Order #134 in October 1917.

Camp Travis

On 18 July 1917, Camp Travis was established on land adjacent to Fort Sam Houston (area bounded by New Braunfels Avenue-Wilson Street-Garden Street). Built as a training camp for the 90th Division and other units, the camp trained more than 120,000 troops. In 1922, Camp Travis was consolidated with Fort Sam Houston. The camp was named for Lieutenant Colonel William Barrett Travis who, in command of Texian forces, died during the defense of the Alamo in 1836.

Camp Wilson

Camp Wilson was established in 1916 in the area bounded by New Braunfels Avenue-Wilson Street-Garden Street as a tent camp for National Guard units mobilized for service along the Mexican Border. It was named for President Woodrow Wilson. The camp closed early in 1917 and Camp Travis was constructed on this site in July 1917.

Camp John Wise [+]

Camp John Wise was established near the intersection of Olmos and McCullough Avenues on 20 January 1918. It was a temporary aviation camp for the training of Observation Balloon Companies. It was named in honor of John Wise, a balloonist from Pennsylvania. During the Civil war, Wise volunteered his services to the Army and produced and flew the Army's first balloon. While deploying into position during the battle of Manassas in 1861, the balloon was damaged and did not participate in the battle.

B. Other Installations

The following temporary campsites were established as indicated either in and around the city of San Antonio or on Fort Sam Houston.

Camp Almus

Camp established near the Alamo by the 2nd Dragoons upon arrival in San Antonio in October 1845.

Camp Bailey or Guilford I. Bailey

Established west of the Quartermaster Depot on Government Hill in 1877 as Camp Ord and named in January 1878 for Lieutenant Guilford I. Bailey, 2nd Artillery. Bailey was killed in action in May 1862 at the battle of Fair Oaks-Seven Pines.

Camp Bexar

Camp established in San Antonio by the 2nd Dragoons upon arrival in October 1845. The town was often referred to as "Bexar." The location is not specified.

Camp Capron

Established in 1899 in San Antonio (1-1/2 miles from post) for the 33rd US Volunteer Infantry, mobilizing for service in the Philippines. Named for Captain Allyn K. Capron, Jr., 1st US Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders), killed in action at the battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba, 1898.

Camp Cecil A. Lyon [+]

During 1916, a Citizens Military Training Camp was conducted at Camp Wilson. The camp was named for Colonel Cecil A. Lyon, who had commanded the Texas National Guard and played an important role in the development of the National Guard in 1914.

Camp Crockett

Established in 1846 in San Antonio for the units under General Wool mobilizing in San Antonio for the campaign into Mexico. Named for Davy Crockett.

Camp Culberson

Encampment for joint training of units of Texas Volunteer Guard and Fort Sam Houston Garrison in July 1897 in San Antonio but not otherwise located.

Camp Ord

Established in 1877 on Government Hill, west of the Quartermaster Depot for a battalion of the 2nd Artillery. Named for Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord. At the time, Ord was Commander of the Department of Texas. This camp was redesignated at Camp Guilford I. Bailey in January 1878.

Camp Salado

Established in 1849 for units of the 3rd Infantry Regiment near the intersection of Salado Creek and W. W. White Road.

Camp Sheridan

Established in 1866 north of main plaza on Dwyer Avenue for elements of the 4th Cavalry. Named for Lieutenant General Phillip Sheridan.

Camp Terrett

Established in 1849 in San Antonio for elements of the 1st Infantry Regiment. Named for 1st Lieutenant John C Terrett, 1st Infantry, killed at the Battle of Monterrey, Mexico in 1846.

Camp Uhazy

Established in 1854 for Company B, 1st Infantry in San Antonio, location and namesake otherwise unspecified.

Camp Wood

Established in May 1898 as a camp for the 1st US Volunteer Cavalry (The Rough Riders) at the International Fairgrounds in San Antonio (now Roosevelt Park). Named for Colonel Leonard Wood, commander of the regiment.

Camp Worth

Established in 1849 for units of the 8th Infantry Regiment. Named for Brevet Major General William J. Worth, commander of the 8th Infantry who died of cholera in 1849. A second Camp Worth was established in 1854 for a battalion of the 5th Infantry.

C. Named Areas of Fort Sam Houston

Staff Post

Constructed in 1881 west of the Quadrangle to house the officers of the Headquarters, Department of Texas, this area was referred to as the Lower Post as it was downhill from the Quartermaster Depot and the garrison barracks complex constructed east of New Braunfels Avenue between 1885-1906. It is shown on maps of the installation as the “Department Headquarters” or “Department Headquarters Parade.” The name “Staff Post” first appears on maps around 1923.

Infantry Post

Constructed between 1885 and 1906 east of the Quadrangle, this regimental-size barracks complex for the garrison of the post was known as Upper Post. It was sometimes referred to as the “new post.” The garrison included a mix of cavalry, infantry and artillery units. After the turn of the century, the War Department expanded Fort Sam Houston to a Brigade Post. Two additional barracks areas were added starting in 1905, allowing the different arms to be billeted separately. The Upper Post, lacking the space for the large numbers of stables required for a full cavalry regiment, was used for the infantry regiment in the garrison. Though from about 1906 onward only infantry units were billeted here, the name Infantry Post does not appear on maps of the post until 1919.

Artillery Post

Expansion of Fort Sam Houston to a Brigade Post, 1905-1912, brought about the construction of the Cavalry and Light Artillery Post Addition along Stanley Road and New Braunfels Avenue. Barracks were sized to accommodate the number of soldiers authorized in either a cavalry troop or artillery battery. Three of the first four barracks on the west end of Stanley Road were for artillery batteries (the fourth, at the very end of Stanley Road, was for the band). This was the original extent of the Artillery Post. Expansion of the artillery garrison saw the artillery take over all the barracks west of building 142.

Cavalry Post

Expansion of Fort Sam Houston to a Brigade Post, 1905-1912, brought about the construction of the Cavalry and Light Artillery Post Addition along Stanley Road and New Braunfels Avenue. Barracks were sized to accommodate the number of soldiers authorized in either a cavalry troop or artillery battery. Starting with the fifth barracks from the west end of Stanley Road (building 126, the barracks were built for cavalry troops. This was the original “Cavalry Post.” When the artillery in the garrison was increased, Cavalry Post yielded the barracks west of Building 142 to the artillery, reducing the size of the Cavalry Post accordingly. In the 1930s, the last cavalry units left the garrison but the area retained the name Cavalry Post.

New Post

Construction of the New Post was begun in 1928 to replace the dilapidated “temporary” mobilization cantonment of Camp Travis. The New Post included the area bounded by New Braunfels Avenue, Wilson Street and Garden and north to old Brooke General Hospital. It was part of the Army Housing Program of 1926 and introduced the Spanish Colonial Revival Style at Fort Sam Houston.

DUSTOFF Plaza

The Aeromedical Evacuation Memorial south of Aabel Hall (Building 2840) was designated as DUSTOFF Memorial Plaza in honor of Major General Spurgeon Neel. Designation was per AMEDDC&S Memorandum dated 18 Feb 1999.

PART 2. FACILITIES

Aabel Hall

The administration building (B-2840) of the AMEDD Center and School was named in honor of Colonel Bernard Aabel, Medical Service Corps. Colonel Aabel served through five campaigns in the European Theatre during World War II and was wounded in action. During the Korean War, he was Deputy Commanding Officer of the Medical Replacement Training Center, Camp Pickett. His service included duty with the Surgeon General's Office, with the Military Attache to Finland and as Chief, Medical Service Corps. Designation of building 2840 as Aabel Hall was by Fort Sam Houston General Order #136, 1972.

Academy Chapel

Built in 1973, Chapel in the Academy Brigade area was dedicated in August of that year as the Academy Chapel.

Akeroyd Blood Donor Center

While serving at Brooke Army Medical Center, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph H. Akeroyd pioneered the use of plastic blood containers, revolutionizing the blood industry. He made other noteworthy contributions to transfusion medicine and research in hematology. Designation was made by the Surgeon General's memorandum dated 29 March 1993.

Argonne Heights [+]

Built as the Base Hospital of Camp Travis in 1917 on what became the site of the Brooke General Hospital complex (1000-area), Argonne Heights was the name of a family housing area created by converting the temporary hospital buildings into apartments. The area is named for the campaign in the Argonne Forest in which the Second Division participated in 1918. Running north to south through the area were Red Cross Avenue in the west, Exermont Avenue, Meuse Avenue, Beaumont Avenue, Bayonville Avenue and Verdun Avenue. These roads are named for sites associated with the Second Division during World War I. When the New Post housing areas (Graham-Wheaton and Patch-Chaffee) were constructed in the early to mid-1930s, Argonne Heights was demolished to clear the site for the new General Hospital, Medical Detachment Barracks and Nurses Quarters as well as the quarters on what would become Gorgas Circle.

Beach Pavilion Built in 1931 as a regimental barracks for the 15th Field Artillery, the three buildings were connected into a single structure and converted into a hospital addition in 1944 and designated Annex IV. Clinical facilities moved from the building when the new BAMC opened in 1996. Major General George Corwin Beach, Jr., served

in the Medical Corps during World War I, followed by service in the Philippines. He was stationed at Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston 1931-35. In 1939 he was Chief of Medical Service then Commander in 1942. During his tenure, the Station Hospital expanded to a general hospital then a hospital center. In 1946, he was assigned to Walter Reed General Hospital and as Commandant, Medical Department service School. Designation was by Fort Sam Houston General Order #6, 14 January 1959.

Benner Barracks

Built in 2001 as a new type "1+1" barracks for permanent party personnel, building 272 was dedicated as Benner Barracks on 30 May 2003 pursuant to AMEDDC&S Memorandum, MCCS-BRL-MM, dated 28 October 2002, SUBJECT: Memorialization of Facilities at Fort Sam Houston. It is named for Private First Class John A Benner. PFC Benner died of injuries received on 10 April 1922 while rescuing his fellow soldiers from a pyrotechnic conflagration during an exercise at Camp Bullis.

Benson Dormitory

Building 1382 was built in 1973 as a barracks for female soldiers training at the new Academy of Health Sciences. It is named for First Lieutenant Elizabeth Benson. Benson left her position at Gallaudet College (a university for the deaf) and enlisted in Women's Army Corps in 1943. Assigned to Borden General Hospital, she was commissioned in 1945 and detailed to the Medical Administrative Corps as a Rehabilitation Officer for the deafened at the request of the Surgeon General of the Army. She instructed battle casualty patients in lip reading. Released from active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Benson returned to Gallaudet College where in 1950 she was appointed Dean of Women and in 1962 she was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Law. She retired in 1970, a nationally recognized authority on sign language and the manual alphabet.

Blesse Auditorium

The main auditorium in building 2841, AMEDD Center and School was designated as Blesse Auditorium in Fort Sam Houston General Order #138, dated 15 November 1972 when the Academy of Health Sciences first occupied the building. It is named for Brigadier General Frederick A. Blesse. Blesse was commissioned in the Medical Section of the Officers Reserve Corps in 1917 and served during World War I at Camp Travis, organizing the Sanitary Trains of the 18th Division and serving at the Base Hospital. Blesse served as instructor at the Medical Field Service School and in the Office of the Surgeon General. Assigned to the Philippines in 1936, he served with the 12th Medical Regiment (Philippine Scouts) and was responsible for organizing, equipping and training the Medical Service of the Philippine Army. He served as Chief of the Medical Section of General Headquarters/Army Ground Forces at the beginning of World War II then served overseas as the Fifth Army Surgeon and the Surgeon for the Mediterranean Theatre. In 1944, Blesse was appointed Chief Surgeon of the Army

Ground Forces where he was responsible for supervising, coordinating and inspecting of all medical units in the Zone of the Interior and for the training, organization and research & development of medical units in the Army. He retired in 1950.

Blesse Hall

Building 2264 was built in 1928 as a part of the regimental barracks for the 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Division. After World War II, the Medical Field Service School (MFSS) moved into this building and it was designated as Blesse Hall for BG Frederick A. Blesse. Blesse Hall was occupied by the School's library, the museum and barracks. When the MFSS moved to its new facilities (Buildings 2840 and 2841) in 1972, the name was withdrawn. See the entry for Blesse Auditorium, above. Designation was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, 13 January 1955.

Bordelon Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center

The Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Building 3620 built in 1986 on Binz-Engelmann Road, was dedicated 9 April 1994 in honor of Staff Sergeant William J. Bordelon, US Marine Corps. Bordelon, a native of San Antonio, was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor while for heroism while serving in the 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, 2nd Marine Division. Landing on Tarawa on 20 November 1943 under withering enemy fire, Bordelon personally destroyed two pillboxes. Hit by machinegun fire while assaulting a third position, Bordelon continued to fight though out of demolitions. Picking up a rifle, he provided covering fire to Marines scaling the seawall. Disregarding his own serious condition, Bordelon went to the aid of one of his demolition men, wounded and calling for help in the water. Bordelon rescued him and another wounded Marine. Still refusing medical aid, Bordelon assaulted a fourth machinegun position single-handed but was killed by enemy fire.

Bowie House

Built as Field Officer Quarters on the Staff Post in 1881, Quarters #10 are named for Colonel James Bowie, commander of the garrison of the Alamo during the 1836 siege. Designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #99, 20 July 1959.

Brooke Army Medical Center

Built in 1937 as the Station Hospital, building 1000 was designated Brooke General Hospital by Brooke General Hospital General Order Number 11, dated 8 September 1942. Developed into Brooke Army Medical Center, the facility stayed there until 1996 when the new facility, building 3600, was completed. It was named for Brigadier General Roger Brooke. Brooke was senior medical instructor at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, training more than 80,000 men during World War I. He was commander of the Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, 1929-33. Brooke served as Chief of Professional

Service for the Surgeon, 1935-38 and as commander of the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks.

SGM Jimmy Brought Fitness Center

Jimmy Brought served in the 12th Field Artillery, 2nd Division. During the First World War, Brought was awarded the Silver Star three times and the French Croix de Guerre twice. A gifted athlete, Brought pitched and coached for teams on post and in San Antonio. One of his players, Jay Hanna "Dizzy" Dean, went on to play for the St Louis Cardinals and was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1953. He retired in 1937 as Sergeant Major of the 12th Field Artillery Regiment. The Fitness Center was dedicated on 10 February 1994.

Budge Dental Clinic

Building 1298 was built in 1981 as the dental clinic serving the Academy Brigade area. It is named for Brigadier General Clare T. Budge, Dental Corps, who was a distinguished oral surgeon who served in the China-Burma-India Theatre in World War II. He was the Director of the Department of Dental Science at the Medical Field Service School and Director of Dental Activities at Brooke Army Medical Center.

Bullis House

Built in 1881 on the Staff Post as Field Officer Quarters, Quarters #2 was occupied by Major John Lapham Bullis in 1904 while serving as Paymaster at the Headquarters, Department of Texas. See entry for Camp Bullis, above.

Burkard Museum [*]

The activity that is now known as the US Army Medical Department Museum and which was located in Building 2264 from 1946 to 1989 was formerly called the Burkard Museum. It was named for Private Oscar Burkard. Burkard was awarded the Medal of Honor for distinguished bravery at the uprising of the Chippewa Indians at Leech Lake, Minnesota, 5 October 1898. Designation was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, 13 January 1955.

Chambers Pavilion

Building 2003, the built in 1942 as the Neuro-Psychiatric Ward of Brooke Army Medical Center and also known as BAMC Annex V, was named for Brigadier General Rawley Ernest Chambers. Chambers enlisted and served as a private and corporal in the 324th Field Artillery, 79th Division during World War I. He was appointed as a Lieutenant in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps in 1926 and entered on active duty. Chambers served in Europe as a hospital commander during World War II and gained insight into psychiatric problems of soldiers in combat. He served as Chief of Neuropsychiatric

Service at Brooke Army Hospital and as Director of Department, Medical Field Service School from 1947 to 1952. Designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #6, dated 14 January 1959.

Clem House

Built in 1881 on the Staff Post as quarters for Field Officers, these quarters were occupied by then-Colonel John L. Clem, 1902-03 and 1909-11. John Lincoln Clem began his military service during the Civil War as a drummer boy. Separated from his unit at the Battle of Chickamauga, Clem took part in the battle as a rifleman, earning the nickname, "The Drummer Boy of Chickamauga." He was captured, paroled and returned to duty as a courier. He was wounded in the Atlanta Campaign in 1864 and mustered out of the service. President Grant appointed him a Lieutenant in the 24th Infantry 1871. He transferred to the Quartermaster Department in 1890 and served in Puerto Rico during the War with Spain and at Fort Sam Houston 1902-03. Clem served as the Quartermaster of the Philippine Department. He organized a relief column during the Great San Francisco Earthquake and served again at Fort Sam Houston as the Department of Texas Quartermaster. He finished his career as the Deputy and Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army. At the time of his retirement in 1915, he was the last Civil War veteran on active duty.

Coers Hall [+]

Building 2265 was built in 1928 as a part of the regimental barracks for the 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Division. After World War II, the Medical Field Service School moved into this building and it was designated as Coers Hall after Lieutenant Colonel Burt N. Coers. LTC Coers was commissioned in the Medical Reserve and entered on active duty in 1941. He served during World War II and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal. He developed the Coers Bag used to protect litter patients from cold weather while being transported on helicopters and vehicles. While serving in Korea, LTC Coers was captured by the North Koreans. He lost his life while unselfishly rendering medical aid to the sick and wounded in a prisoner of war camp. Coers Hall was occupied by the School barracks and the mess hall. When the MFSS moved to its new facilities (Buildings 2840 and 2841) in 1972, the name was withdrawn. Designation was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, 13 January 1955.

Coers Conference Room

The conference room in building 2840, the AMEDD Center and School, was designated as the Coers Conference Room in honor of LTC Burt N. Coers in Fort Sam Houston General Order #138 dated 15 November 1972 when the Academy of Health Sciences first occupied these buildings. See the entry for Coers Hall, above.

Robert G. Cole Junior & Senior High School

East of Watkins Terrace, ground was broken in February 1963 for a Junior-Senior High School. It was dedicated in 1973 as Robert G. Cole Junior-Senior High School in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Robert G. Cole who was born at the Station Hospital Fort Sam Houston and who was awarded the Medal of Honor. Cole enlisted at Fort Sam Houston and graduated from West Point in 1939. Assigned to the 101st Airborne Division, LTC Cole led the 2nd Battalion 502nd Parachute Infantry during the parachute assault into Normandy. On 11 June, he led a bayonet charge to seize a key causeway over the Douve River under heavy fire. He was awarded the Medal of Honor by General Order #79, 1944. Cole again led his battalion in the parachute assault into the Netherlands in September 1944 near Eindhoven (Operation MARKET-GARDEN). He was killed the following day while directing air strikes against enemy positions.

Davison Hall

Building 1002, the residence for female officers at Brooke Army Medical Center was designated Davison Hall in memory of Major Maude C. Davison. Davison had served in the Army of Occupation during World War I and as Principal Chief Nurse at Sternberg Hospital, Manila and the Philippine Department. Taken prisoner on Corregidor on 7 May 1942, Davison served as Principal Chief Nurse at the Santo Tomas Internment Camp until 1945. Designation was by Fort Sam Houston General Order #85, dated 3 December 1956.

De Witt Hall

Building 2263 was built in 1928 as a part of the regimental barracks for the 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Division. After World War II, the Medical Field Service School moved into this building and it was designated as De Witt Hall in Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, 13 January 1955. De Witt Hall was occupied by the School's administrative offices and classrooms. The building is named for Brigadier General Wallace De Witt. General De Witt began his service as a Contract Surgeon in 1900. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in 1901 and rose to the rank of Colonel during World War I. DeWitt served as commander of Walter Reed Army Medical Center and was appointed as Assistant to the Surgeon General in 1935. When the MFSS moved to its new facilities (Buildings 2840 and 2841) in 1972, the name was withdrawn. Designation was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, 13 January 1955.

De Witt Plaza

The west plaza adjacent to buildings 2841 and 2841 of the AMEDD Center and School were designated as DeWitt Plaza in Fort Sam Houston General Order #138 dated 15 November 1972 when the Academy of Health Sciences first occupied these buildings. See the entry for De Witt Hall, above.

Eisenhower Bachelor Officer Quarters

Built in 1906 as a bachelor officer quarters, building 688 was home for Lieutenant and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1916-17, while Eisenhower was assigned to the 19th Infantry. They lived in Apartment E (apartment on the left side of the eastern stairwell, first floor). In 1941, Brigadier General Eisenhower served again at Fort Sam Houston as Chief of Staff, Third Army. He commanded Allied Forces in Europe during World War II, served as Army Chief of Staff 1945-48 and was elected President of the United States and served two terms, 1953-59.

Eisenhower Quarters

Built as captain's quarters in 1909, Building 179 was home for Colonel Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1941. Eisenhower was promoted to Brigadier General while living here. Brigadier General Eisenhower served as Chief of Staff, Third Army at Fort Sam Houston. He commanded Allied Forces in Europe during World War II, served as Army Chief of Staff 1945-48 and was elected President of the United States in 1952 and 1956.

Evans Auditorium

Building 1396 was built in 1972 as a 500-seat motion picture theatre in the Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service. It was converted in 1997 to an auditorium facility. Specialist Fourth Class Donald W. Evans Jr. was the first combat medic to be awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously during the Vietnam War. He graduated from Company D, 1st Battalion, US Army Medical Training Center at Fort Sam Houston in June 1966. While serving with the 2nd Battalion 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division on 27 January 1967, Evans left his position of relative safety to answer calls for medical aid. Crossing one hundred meters through a hail of fire and grenades, he administered life saving treatment to one casualty and continued to expose himself to enemy fire as he moved to treat other casualties. Evans dragged one seriously wounded casualty back across the fire swept area from which he could be evacuated. When he returned to the forward location and began treating casualties, he was wounded by grenade fragments. He evacuated another casualty and returned to treating casualties despite his wounds. As he evacuated a third casualty across the fire swept area, he was severely wounded. Refusing medical attention, Evans managed with his waning strength to remove another wounded soldier to safety. Despite his wounds, he continued to his lifesaving medical aid and was killed while treating a wounded comrade. The building was designated in 1972 as Evans Theatre by Fort Sam Houston General Order #65, 22 May 1972; in 1997, it was redesignated as Evans Auditorium to reflect its current use.

Zachary and Elizabeth M. Fisher House ("Fisher House")

The two Fisher Houses (Buildings 3623 and 3624) at Brooke Army Medical Center are named for Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher. In 1988, the Fishers established Fisher Armed Services Foundation to provide financial assistance to military families. Inspired by an idea from Pauline Trost, wife of the former Chief of Naval Operations, the Fishers

built a facility to house families of military patients undergoing medical treatment. Their goal was to complete Fisher Houses at eighteen military installations. The two Fisher Houses at Fort Sam Houston were built in 1993 and 1995.

Foch Field

Foch Field comprised the area between the Camp Travis Base Hospital and the stretch of Austin Highway-Harry Wurzbach Road which cuts across the north end of Arthur MacArthur Field. It would have included what was the BAMC helipad and the sites of Buildings 590, 591 and 592. No documentation for the date it was designated has been discovered, but the name appears on General Site Plans for the post as early as 1923. It was named for Marshal Ferdinand Foch, a French officer who rose to Chief of the General Staff of the French Army in 1917 served as the Supreme Commander of all Allied troops in France in 1918. Foch visited Fort Sam Houston in 1921.

Foulois House

Built on the Staff Post as Field Officer quarters in 1881, quarters #8 are named for Major General Benjamin Delahauf Foulois who lived there from 1910-11. At that time, Lieutenant Foulois was conducting flight operations and tests. Foulois enlisted in the Army during the War with Spain as an Engineer. He served in Puerto Rico and in the Philippines during the Insurrection. Commissioned in the Infantry in 1901, Foulois was assigned to the Signal Corps in 1906. Though he had served in 1908 as a military balloonist, Foulois' first solo flight on 2 March 1910 in Army Aircraft #1 at Fort Sam Houston is regarded as the Birth of Military Aviation. He served with the American Expeditionary Force in 1917-18 as the Aviation Officer and served as Chief of the Air Service from 1931 to 1935. He was elected to the National Aviation Hall of Fame in 1963.

Foulois House Distinguished Visitors Quarters

Built in 1908 on Artillery Post Road as a 12-man bachelor officer quarters, building 107 was designated as visiting officer quarters in 1965 and as distinguished visitor quarters in 1979. It is named for Major General Benjamin D. Foulois. See the entry for Foulois House, above.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

C. P. George Stadium [+]

The horse show stadium, built in 1936 southeast of the intersection of Stanley Road and Harry Wurzbach Highway, was named for a distinguished soldier and equestrian, Charles P. George. Brigadier General George enlisted in the 118th Company, Coast Artillery Corps in 1905. Commissioned in 1908, George served with the 6th Field Artillery during the Punitive Expedition in Mexico. He rose to the rank of Colonel during World War I. George won international fame on the U.S. Olympic Equestrian Team, riding in France and Holland. He served as an official in the 1932 Olympic Games.

George served in the Inspector General's Department, 1934-38. He commanded the 18th Field Artillery and the Field Artillery School Troops, 1938-41. In 1941 he organized the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center at Fort Sill. He commanded several field artillery regiments and an artillery brigade during World War II. General George retired in San Antonio in 1945 for disability. Designation was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #2, 3 February 1947.

Grant Field

General Ulysses S. Grant was commissioned in 1843 and served during the War with Mexico. He was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapulapepec in 1848. Appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, Grant commanded Union forces at the Battles of Fort Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg. Appointed General in Chief of the Union Armies, Grant directed the campaigns in 1864-65 which defeated the Confederacy. Grant was elected President of the United States and served two terms, 1869-1877. Grant Field was located north of W. W. White Road and west of Salado Creek. It was designated by General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934.

Hall Drop Zone

Established at Camp Bullis 12 September 1980 in the area bounded by Malabang Trail, Butte Hill and Lewis Hill for conducting parachute drops and airmobile operations. It is named for Colonel Alvin O. Hall, Garrison Commander at Fort Sam Houston at the time the drop zone was established.

Harbord Polo Field [+]

Major General James G. Harbord enlisted in the 4th Infantry in 1891. Commissioned in the Cavalry in 1891, Harbord served in Texas until the outbreak of War with Spain, during which he served in the 2nd US Volunteer Cavalry. After service at Fort Sam Houston, 1898-99, with the 10th Cavalry, he served in the Cuba and in the Philippines from 1902 to 1914. Harbord served with the cavalry along the Mexican border then accompanied General Pershing to France where he served as Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Force, as Commander of the 4th Brigade (Marines) 2nd Division, as Commanding General, Services of Supply and as Commanding General Second Division. He returned to Camp Travis with the 2nd Division in 1919. Harbord was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his war service including command of the Marine Brigade at Belleau Wood and the 2nd Division at Soissons. He was also awarded the Navy Distinguished Service Medal and the French Croix de Guerre. Harbord Polo Field was located in the eastern portion of Grant Field, west of Nursery Road.

Harris Heights

In 1953, a second Wherry Housing development was constructed north of Hardee Road. Originally known as Sam Houston Village #2, it was designated Harris Heights by HQ Fort Sam Houston General Order 46 dated 6 June 1961. It was named in honor of 2nd Lieutenant James L. Harris, 756th Tank Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division who was awarded the Medal of Honor. On 7 October 1944, Lieutenant Harris dismounted from his tank and led a patrol forward to find the enemy. Struck in the chest by machinegun fire, he crawled back to the tank and gave firing orders. When his tank was destroyed by enemy fire, he held the enemy at bay until friendly tanks arrived to drive off the enemy tanks. Wounded severely a second time, Harris refused aid until after his wounded crewmember was carried to safety. He died before he could be given medical attention. He was awarded the Medal of Honor by General Order 32 dated 23 April 1945.

Sam Houston House

Built in 1886 as the first permanent hospital on the post, building #48 evolved into a dental clinic, barracks, headquarters, bachelor officer quarters and finally a distinguished visitor quarters in 1951. It was named in honor of General and President of the Republic of Texas, Sam Houston by General Order #42, 25 May 1961. See the entry on Fort Sam Houston, above.

Humphrey-Maston Range [+]

In 1938, soldiers of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division constructed a 1,000-inch range on the east bank of the Salado Creek, about 400 meters north northwest of the W. W. White Road bridge over that creek. The range was named for Brigadier General Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Commanding General of the 3rd Brigade who supervised the construction and First Lieutenant Victor E. Maston, 9th Infantry who planned the range and was in charge of the work detail from the 9th and 23rd Infantry Regiments. BG Humphrey was the son of MG Charles F. Humphrey, Sr., for whom Humphrey Road was named.

Hunt Field

The western portion of the Artillery Post Parade is designated Hunt Field after distinguished artillerist Henry J. Hunt. Major General Henry J. Hunt was commissioned in 1839 in the 2nd Artillery. During the War with Mexico, he was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec. Commissioned as a Brigadier General of Volunteers, Hunt was Chief of Artillery for the Army of the Potomac, 1861-65. He commanded the Artillery during the Peninsular Campaign, at Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Petersburg. Hunt was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct at Gettysburg and Petersburg. The field was designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934.

Jennings Hall

Building 2618, the animal health care training facility in the US Army Medical Department Center and School, was completed in 2004. It was designated as Jennings Hall by AMEDDC&S Memorandum, MCCS-BRL, SUBJECT: Memorialization of Animal Health Care Training Facility, dated 3 June 2003 in honor of Colonel William E. Jennings, Veterinary Corps. Colonel Jennings began his career in remount stations and mounted units. He served as the Chief Veterinarian in the China-Burma-India Theatre, the United States Army Europe and Fifth Army and as Director of the Veterinary Service Department, Medical Field Service School. His civilian service included faculty positions at Kansas State, Auburn and Cornell Universities and positions with the State of New York and the Pan American Health Organization.

Billy Johnson Running Track

In 1992, the running track on the northern end of MacArthur Field was designated in honor of Brigadier General Billy Johnson, Dental Corps. General Johnson's first Army assignment was as a Dental Staff Officer at Fort Hood. Following additional staff and professional dental assignments, he was appointed as Deputy Commanding General and Director of Dental Services at the US Army Health Services Command at Fort Sam Houston. Designation was per Office of the Surgeon General endorsement, DASG-MCO-S, dated 28 October 1992 to US Army Garrison Memorandum, AFZG-CO, dated 22 October 1992, SUBJECT: Memorializing of Facility 2737, Running Track.

Stonewall Jackson Field

Named for Lieutenant General Thomas J. Jackson. Commissioned in 1842 in the Artillery, Jackson was brevetted for gallantry at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco during the War with Mexico. He accepted a commission from the Confederate States of America in 1861 and served with distinction at the First Battle of Manassas, the Valley Campaign, the Peninsular Campaign, Second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Antietam and Chancellorsville. He died of wounds received on 2 May 1863 at Chancellorsville. Designated by General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934. Jackson Field lay in the area south of Winans Road from Harry Wurzbach Highway east to Salado Creek and to a line about 800 yards south Winans Road (excluding the National Cemetery).

Gordon Johnston Polo Field [+]

Named in honor of Colonel Gordon Johnston. A Private in the 1st US Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) during the War with Spain, Johnston was commissioned and served as Signal Officer in the Philippine Insurrection. At Bud Dajo in 1906, Johnston voluntarily took part in an assault on the Moro entrenchments and was seriously wounded. He was awarded the Medal of Honor by General Order #207, 1910. Johnston was subsequently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for charging an insurgent entrenchment on 1 February 1900 under heavy cannon and rifle fire, driving the enemy

from the position. After service overseas in World War I, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the 2nd Division at Fort Sam Houston. He died as a result of injuries sustained in a polo match at Brackenridge Park in 1934. This field was the western polo field of the two on the eastern end of Pershing Field. It was designated by 2nd Division General Order #8, 15 May 1934 and by Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934.

Gordon Johnston Trail [+]

This cross-country horseback riding trail ran along the east side of Salado Creek from the vicinity of the Binz-Engelmann Road bridge over the creek north to the W.W. White Road bridge. It is named for COL Gordon Johnston. See Johnston Field, above.

Charles L. Kelly Heliport

The heliport is named for Major Charles L. Kelly, who was killed in action in Vietnam in 1964 while commander of the 57th Medical Detachment (Helicopter Ambulance). Despite heavy enemy fire, Kelly attempted to land to pick up casualties. Warned to get out of the area by an advisor on the ground, Kelly replied, "When I have your wounded." He was hit by enemy fire and killed. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously. Designation of the heliport was effected by Fort Sam Houston General Order #24, dated 28 February 1967.

Kelser Hall [+]

Building 2792 was constructed in 1939 as an infantry regimental size barracks for the 2nd Infantry Division. In 1943, the barracks was converted into an annex to Brooke General Hospital. A Technical Training School run by Brooke Army Medical Center occupied the building in 1947. The eastern bay of the building was designated as Kelser Hall per Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, dated 13 January 1955. It is named for Brigadier General Raymond A. Kelser. Kelser was commissioned in the Veterinary Section, Officers Reserve Corps in 1917 and served during World War I. In 1928 in the Philippines, Kelser developed a vaccine against rinderpest, a highly destructive disease of cattle. He served as Director of the Veterinary Division in the Office of the Surgeon General during World War II and retired in 1946. When the MFSS moved to its new facilities (Buildings 2840 and 2841) in 1972, the name was withdrawn and the building was converted into the headquarters for the Health Services Command. Designation was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, 13 January 1955.

Kelser Plaza

The east plaza adjacent to building 2841, AMEDD Center and School, was designated as Kelser Plaza per Fort Sam Houston General Order #138, 15 November 1972. It is named for Brigadier General Raymond A. Kelser, VC. See Kelser Plaza, above.

Krueger House

Built in 1909 as quarters for the commander of the Cavalry Post, quarters #167 were occupied by General Walter Krueger in 1939-40 while commanding the 2nd Infantry Division. He had enlisted during the War with Spain and saw action in the Philippine Insurrection. Commissioned in 1901, he served with the 84th Division during World War I. Krueger also served as a Corps G-3 and as Chief of Staff of the Tank Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces. As Commanding General of the 2nd Infantry Division, he conducted field tests which developed the triangular division used during World War II. He commanded the Third Army at Fort Sam Houston and organized and led the Sixth Army in the South Pacific and the Philippines during World War II.

Sharon Lane Gate

Built as a security checkpoint for the entrance gate from Binz-Engelman to Brooke Army Medical Center, Lane Gate was designated in honor of First Lieutenant Sharon A. Lane, Army Nurse Corps, by AMEDDCS Memorandum, MCCA-BRL-MM, dated 28 October 2002, SUBJECT: Memorialization of Facilities at Fort Sam Houston. Lieutenant Lane joined the Army Nurse Corps Reserve in 1968 and trained at Fort Sam Houston. After service at Fitzsimons General Hospital, she deployed to Vietnam in 1969 where she worked in the Intensive Care and Vietnamese wards of the 312th Evacuation Hospital at Chu Lai. She was killed in action during an enemy rocket attack on the 312th Evacuation Hospital. She is the only woman killed as a direct result of enemy fire during the Vietnam War.

LaPointe Hall

Building 1375, one of the dormitory complexes built in 1973 for the new Academy of Health Sciences, was initially named LaPointe Dormitory for Specialist Fourth Class Joseph G. LaPointe, Jr. Serving with the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) in Vietnam in 1969, "Doc" LaPointe was advancing with his unit when it came under heavy fire. LaPointe moved forward to aid two wounded soldiers, administering aid to one while shielding the other with his body. He was hit by enemy fire but continued to render aid until wounded a second time and knocked to the ground. With strenuous effort he moved back again into a shielding position to continue rendering aid. An exploding grenade mortally wounded LaPointe and the two soldiers. He was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously. The building was redesignated as LaPointe Hall in 2002 to reflect its change in function.

Robert E. Lee Field

Robert E. Lee was commissioned as an Engineer in 1829. He was brevetted for gallantry and meritorious conduct at the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepac during the War with Mexico, 1847. He served as Superintendent of the US Military Academy from 1852-55, then served with the 2nd Cavalry from 1855-61.

During that period, Lee served in Texas, commanding the San Antonio Barracks in 1857 and the Department of Texas in 1860. He accepted a commission from the Confederate States of America and led the Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War. The field was designated by General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934. Lee Field lay north of Winans Road, running from the west side of Cole High School to the Salado Creek.

Lytle Hall

The veterinary food inspection training facility, Building 325, was designated as Lytle Hall in honor of Major George A. Lytle, VC. It was designated per AMEDDC&S Memorandum, MCCS-GPTM-M, SUBJECT: Memorialization of Lytle Hall, dated 20 July 1999. Before entering military service, Major Lytle had a distinguished career as Professor of Meat Hygiene at the Chicago Veterinary College. In the military service, he served as a Quartermaster Corps meat inspector before he was appointed as a subsistence veterinarian and commissioned in the Veterinary Corps. He established the Veterinary School of Meat and Dairy Hygiene and Forage Inspection at the Chicago Quartermaster Depot in 1917. During the First World War, veterinarians trained and supervised by Lytle inspected 1.7 billion pounds of meat.

Christy Matthewson Stadium [+]

When Christopher "Christy" Matthewson entered the Army at Camp Travis during World War I, he had already been an All-American football player at Bucknell University as well as a varsity baseball and basketball player. He began a career as a professional baseball pitcher in 1900 with the New York Giants and won a total of 373 games. Captain Matthewson went overseas with the Gas and Flame Division (later designated the Chemical Warfare Service). He was exposed to poison gas and damaged his lungs. After the war, he coached and worked in management of major league baseball. He developed tuberculosis as a result of his wartime injuries and died in 1925. He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1936 in the first group of players to be inducted. Christy Matthewson Stadium was completed in 1935 with a seating capacity of 7,000. Designated per Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 24 November 1934. The stadium occupied the site south of Henry T. Allen Road where the Burger King now stands. It was demolished in 1972.

Arthur MacArthur Field

The central parade ground was established during the construction of the New Post, 1928-39. It was an extension of the Cavalry Post parade ground into the area formerly occupied by Camp Travis. As was traditional, the parade field separated the line of barracks (along Stanley Road) from the line of officer quarters (along Dickman Road). The parade ground is named for Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur. As a Lieutenant in the 24th Wisconsin Infantry, MacArthur seized the colors of his regiment at the critical point in the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, and advanced to plant them on the

enemy's works atop Missionary Ridge on 25 November 1863. For this action, he was awarded the Medal of Honor. He later commanded the troops in the Philippines during the War with Spain in 1898 and in the Philippine Insurrection. The field was designated by General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934. See also the entry for the MacArthur House, below.

MacArthur House

Built in 1881 as quarters for field officers, #4 Staff Post is designated in honor of LTG Arthur MacArthur who lived there 1893-1897 while serving with the Headquarters, Department of Texas. At that time, his son, Douglas MacArthur, was a student at the nearby West Texas Military Academy.

Markwell Gate

Built as a security checkpoint for the main entrance to Fort Sam Houston at Walters Street, Markwell Gate was designated in honor of Private First Class James W. Markwell by AMEDDCS Memorandum, MCCS-BRL-MM, dated 28 October 2002, SUBJECT: Memorialization of Facilities at Fort Sam Houston. PFC Markwell entered the Army and trained at Fort Sam Houston as a medical aidman. After graduating from Airborne School, he completed the Ranger Indoctrination Course to become a Ranger Medic. Assigned as a medic with Company C, 1st Battalion 75th Ranger Regiment, PFC Markwell participated in the invasion of Panama in 1989. During that action, his unit came into contact with the enemy. While moving forward under enemy fire to treat casualties, he was killed by enemy fire.

John J. McCarthy Golf Club

In 1997, the new Clubhouse at the Fort Sam Houston Golf Course was designated in honor of Mr. John J. McCarthy whose career spanned fifty-four years. McCarthy entered the Army in 1940 and began a career in Special Services in 1949, developing and bringing recreation programs to the troops around the world. He served in Special Services at Fort Sam Houston from 1957 until his retirement in 1960 and continued in Recreational Services, Morale Support and Community Recreation. His efforts produced the outstanding complex of sports facilities, recreation centers and other facilities extant at the installation. Designation was per AMEDD Center and School memorandum dated 29 April 1997, SUBJECT: Memorialization of the John J. McCarthy Clubhouse.

McGee Dormitory

Building 1379 was completed in 1973 as a barracks complex for the new Academy of Health Sciences. It is named for Private William O. McGee who was awarded the Medal of Honor. PVT McGee, serving in the 76th Infantry Division during a night assault crossing of the Moselle River, entered a minefield on 18 March 1945 and brought out a

soldier seriously wounded by a mine. Re-entering the minefield, he was severely wounded when he stepped on a mine. He ordered that none of his comrades should risk his life by trying render first aid to him which would have saved his life. McGee was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor by War Department General Order 21, 1946.

McWethy Hall

Building 1374 was completed in 1973 as a barracks complex for the new Academy of Health Sciences. It was initialed named McWethy Dormitory for Specialist Fifth Class Edgar Lee McWethy, Jr., who was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously. Serving with the 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division in Vietnam, McWethy accompanied his platoon to secure a downed helicopter on 21 June 1967. A large enemy force attacked the platoon, wounding the platoon leader. McWethy rushed across a fire swept area to give aid to the platoon leader, enabling him to retain command. Hearing a call for aid, McWethy started across the open area toward the injured men but was wounded in the head. He continued on but was hit in the leg. Struggling on despite his wounds, McWethy reached his comrades and treated their injuries. Observing another fallen rifleman in an exposed position, McWethy moved toward him without hesitation. Though wounded a third time, McWethy reached his comrade and was giving him artificial respiration when he received a fourth and fatal wound. The Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously. The building was redesignated as McWethy Hall in 2002 to reflect the change in its function.

McWethy Troop Medical Clinic

Built in 1982 as the troop medical clinic in the Academy Brigade area, building 1279 was named for Specialist Fifth Class Edgar Lee McWethy, Jr, who was awarded the Medal of Honor. See the entry above for McWethy Hall. Designated per HQ Fort Sam Houston letter, Subject: Memorialization Approval, dated 9 February 1983.

Meade Field

Major General George Gordon Meade was commissioned in the Infantry in 1835. He served with the Topographic Engineers and Corps of Engineers from 1842-61. Meade was brevetted for gallant conduct at the battle of Monterrey in 1846. Commissioned as a Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1861 and served with the Army of the Potomac, commanding a division at Antietam and Fredericksburg, a Corps at Chancellorsville and the Army of the Potomac from Gettysburg to the end of the war. He received the thanks on the Congress in a Joint Resolution in 1864 for his skill and valor at the victory at Gettysburg. Meade Field lay in the area bounded by the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad tracks, W. W. White Road and Salado Creek. Designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934.

Billy Mitchell House

Built in 1881 on the Staff Post as quarters for company grade officers, quarters #14 is named for Brigadier General William Mitchell, champion of air power, who lived there in 1925. Mitchell occupied these quarters in 1925 while serving on the staff of the Eighth Corps Area. He enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Infantry in 1898 and served during the War with Spain. Commissioned in the Signal Corps in 1898, he served in the new Aviation Section and qualified as a pilot in 1917. Mitchell was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for a series of low-level reconnaissances over the front lines in 1918. He was also awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his energy and ability while serving as Air Service Commander of the First and Second Armies. Court-martialed for insubordination due to his outspoken criticism of the War Department and advocacy for air power, General Mitchell was awarded a Medal of Honor posthumously by Private Law 884, 8 August 1946 in recognition of his outstanding pioneer service and foresight in the field of military aviation. Designation was in 1959.

Murphy Dormitory

Built in 1973, building 1380 was built as a barracks/dormitory complex for the Academy of Health Sciences. It is named for Private First Class Frederick C. Murphy who was awarded the Medal of Honor. PFC Frederick C. Murphy, serving with the 65th Infantry Division, was wounded during an attack on the Siegfried Line. Refusing evacuation, Murphy administered first aid to other casualties despite heavy enemy fire. He entered a minefield to assist the wounded despite the danger of exploding mines and enemy fire. Severely wounded by an exploding mine, Murphy crawled from man to man administering aid until killed by a second mine while trying to reach a casualty. Murphy was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor by War Department General Order #21, 1946.

Nulsen Kindergarten

The Post Kindergarten which was formerly located in buildings T-185 and T-186 (northeast of Artillery Post Loop) was established in 1943 through the efforts of Brigadier General Charles K. Nulsen, commander of Fort Sam Houston. Nulsen had served with the 23rd Infantry Regiment and was its commander 1940-41. He was appointed Post Commander and held that position until 1946. Designation was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #21, 5 February 1969 in recognition of his role in establishing the kindergarten.

Okubo Barracks

Completed in 2001 as a new "1+1" barracks near the new Brooke Army Medical Center, Building 3638 was designated as Okubo Barracks by the Total Army Personnel Center Memorandum, TAPC-PED-A, SUBJECT: Request for Approval to Memorialize New Barracks in Honor of Technician Fifth Grade James K. Okubo, dated 13 July 2001.

Memorialization ceremonies were conducted on 6 May 2003. T-5 Okubo repeatedly moved under heavy enemy grenade, small arms and machinegun fire to reach, treat and evacuate his wounded comrades near Biffontaine, France in 1944. On 28 October, under strong enemy fire coming from behind mine fields and roadblocks, T-5 Okubo crawled 150 yards to within 40 yards of the enemy lines. Two grenades were thrown at him while he left his last covered position to carry back wounded comrades. Under constant barrages of enemy small arms and machine gun fire, he treated seventeen men on 28 October and eight more men on 29 October. On 4 November, T-5 Okubo ran 75 yards under grazing machine gun fire, evacuated then treated a seriously wounded crewman from a burning tank, who otherwise would have died. For these actions, T-5 Okubo was awarded the Medal of Honor.

Parker Youth Activities Center

The Youth Center at Dodd Field (building 1630) was dedicated in 1990 in memory of Mr. Ed Parker for his twenty-two years of service in the field of community activities. Parker began as a Recreation Specialist. He established the Youth Activities program at Fort Sam Houston, received a Fellow Award from the Armed Forces Recreation Society, and developed recreation and sports facilities at the post. He retired from the civil service in 1988 and died shortly thereafter.

Patterson House

Built in 1881 on the Staff Post as quarters for field officers, quarters #3 is designated as the Patterson House. Captain John H. Patterson served with 11th Infantry during the Civil War. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism during the Battle of the Wilderness in 1863. Under heavy fire of the advancing enemy, Patterson picked up and carried to safety a wounded officer who would otherwise have been burned in the forest fire. Patterson later served as Colonel of the 22nd Infantry during the Santiago Campaign where he was severely wounded in action. He was promoted to Brevet Brigadier General. Patterson was the Commander of the Post at San Antonio in December 1879 when the post was moved from San Antonio to the present location of Fort Sam Houston. He was thus the first Commander of the post at its present location. These quarters were so designated in 1981 because Quarters #3 was at that time set aside as the Garrison Commander's residence.

Pershing Field

Named for General of the Armies John J. Pershing. Pershing graduated from West Point and served with the 6th Cavalry in the West. He fought with the 10th Cavalry in Cuba in 1898 and later distinguished himself in action in the Philippines, being promoted from Captain to Brigadier General. In 1916, he led the Punitive Expedition into Mexico and was appointed Commander of the Southern Department, headquartered in the Quadrangle, and resided in the Commanding General's Quarters (#6 Staff Post) at the time. Pershing was selected to command the American Expeditionary Force in

1917 and led the American armies in France during the War to End All Wars. He served as Chief of Staff of the Army from 1921-24. Pershing Field was located in the area bounded by W. W. White Road, Salado Creek and the Reservation boundary. It was designated by General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934.

Pershing House

Built in 1881 as quarters for the Commanding General of the Department of Texas, quarters #6, Staff Post were designated the Pershing House by Fort Sam Houston General Order #99, 20 July 1959. General John J. Pershing lived here in 1917. See the entry for Pershing Field, above.

Pershing Polo Field [+]

Named for General of the Armies John J. Pershing. This polo field was the eastern of the two polo fields located on Pershing Field. The field was named in Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934.

Pershing Range

Named for General of the Armies John J. Pershing. Originally constructed in 1960 by the 864th Engineer Battalion (Heavy Construction) south of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad tracks in the northeast corner of Thomas Field in an area which had been used during World War I for trench warfare training, the range was moved to its present location in the northeast corner of Meade Field in 1964. Designated in Fort Sam Houston General Order #40, dated 13 September 1960 in conjunction with the celebration of the Centennial of Pershing's birth. See Pershing Field, above.

Powless Guest House

The Guest House (Building 3625) near Brooke Army Medical Center was designated the Powless Guest House by AMEDDCS Memorandum, MCCA-BRL-MM, dated 28 October 2002, SUBJECT: Memorialization of Facilities at Fort Sam Houston. It was named for First Lieutenant Josiah A. Powless, a Native American of the Oneida Tribe, who served with the Medical Detachment of the 308th Infantry, 77th Division in World War I. During the Meuse-Argonne Campaign, Lieutenant Powless was notified that his colleague from the aid station had been wounded. He immediately went forward to his assistance, crossing an area subjected to intense machinegun and artillery fire. He reached his comrade, dressed his wounds and carried him to the rear. Powless was seriously wounded while performing this service and subsequently died from his wounds. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously.

Pryor Hall

On 6 February 2003, the Junior ROTC building at Robert G. Cole Junior-Senior High School was named in honor of Sergeant Major Rufus C. Pryor.

Reid Hall

Building 1001, built in 1936 as quarters for the nurses assigned to the Station Hospital, was designated in 1937 as Reid Hall in honor of Captain Elizabeth D. Reid, ANC in memory of her 29 years of service with conspicuous distinction.

Rhoades Dental Clinic

Building 2375, completed in 1964 on Stanley Road, was named in honor of Colonel Rex Hays Rhoades, Dental Corps. Colonel Rhoades began his career as a Contract Dental Surgeon in 1902. He served in the Philippines and as Dental Surgeon with the 2nd Division during World War I. He served in the Office of the Surgeon General and as Dental Surgeon at West Point. Colonel Rhoades was Chief of the Dental Corps from 1932 until his retirement for disability in 1934. Designation of the Rhoades Dental Clinic was by Fort Sam Houston General Order #13, 1964.

Albert J. Roberts Courtroom

The courtroom formerly located in building 370 was designated as the Albert J. Roberts Courtroom. This building was constructed in 1917 as a supply and administrative building for Camp Travis. The Garrison Staff Judge Advocate moved along with the courtroom into building 134, a former cavalry barracks built in 1905. Captain Albert J. Roberts, Judge Advocate General's Corps, was commissioned in 1966 and served in Alaska. Despite the development of severe pain in his lower back, Captain Roberts continued to perform his duties. He was medically evacuated to Walter Reed Army Medical Center in 1969 where he underwent extensive surgery. Medical retirement was recommended but CPT Roberts prevailed in his determination to stay on active duty despite his deteriorating physical condition. After completing the Military Judge Course, Roberts was assigned to Fort Sam Houston. With the aid of leg braces and crutches, and later while confined to a wheelchair, CPT Roberts unfalteringly continued his duties trying court-martial cases. He served on active duty under these circumstances until shortly before his death of cancer in 1971. Designation was by Fort Sam Houston General Order #143, 26 April 1973.

CW2 Louis R. Rocco Dining Facility

Building 2745 was designated as the Chief Warrant Officer Two Louis R. Rocco Dining Facility by U.S. Total Army Personnel Command Memorandum, TAPC-PED-A, SUBJECT: Memorialization Request for Chief Warrant Officer Louis R. Rocco, dated 19 December 2002. Then-Sergeant First Class Rocco, serving with Advisory Team 162, US Military Assistance Command, Vietnam near Katum in 1970, volunteered to accompany an emergency medical evacuation mission. As the helicopter descended

into the landing zone under intense enemy fire, Mr. Rocco placed suppressive fire on the enemy positions. When the helicopter sustained major damage from the enemy fire and crash landed, Rocco sustained a fractured wrist and hip and a severely bruised back. Ignoring his injuries, he extracted the survivors from the burning wreckage, sustaining burns to his body. Despite intense enemy fire and intense pain, he carried each unconscious survivor across twenty meters of exposed terrain to the friendly perimeter. There, he helped administer first aid to his wounded comrades until his burns and injuries caused him to collapse and lose consciousness. For his actions Mr. Rocco was awarded the Medal of Honor.

Schock Dental Laboratories

When building 2841, the Academy of Health Sciences, was completed in 1972, the dental laboratories were designated the Schock Dental Laboratories in Fort Sam Houston General Order #138 dated 15 November 1972 for Colonel John L. Schock. COL Schock was appointed Acting Dental Surgeon in 1916 and served during World War I. Assigned to the Philippines, Schock was captured when Bataan fell to the Japanese in April 1942. At Camp O'Donnell, he set up a functioning medical facility to care for the survivors of the Bataan Death March. Sanitation measures were put into effect and organized treatment of patients was begun. This action prevented the deaths of many of his fellow prisoners. In October 1944 when the Japanese evacuated POWs from the Philippines, Schock was killed when the ship on which he was being transported was sunk.

Schock Hall

Building 2792 was constructed in 1939 as an infantry regimental size barracks for the 2nd Infantry Division. In 1943, the barracks was converted into an annex to Brooke General Hospital. A Technical Training School run by Brooke Army Medical Center occupied the building in 1947. The western bay of the building was designated as Schock Hall per Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, 13 January 1955 for COL John L. Schock, DC. When building 2841 was completed in 1972, the name was withdrawn.

Shambora Gate

Built as a security checkpoint for the entrance to Fort Sam Houston at Harry Wurzbach Highway between the Army Medical Department Center and School and the Army Medical Department Museum, Shambora Gate was designated by AMEDDCS Memorandum, MCCS-BRL-MM dated 28 October 2002, SUBJECT: Memorialization of Facilities at FSH. It was named for Major General William E. Shambora. General Shambora served in the Philippines and at the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks before coming to Fort Sam Houston in 1938 where he served as the Executive Officer of the 2nd Medical Regiment during the Provisional Infantry Division Tests. During World War II, he served as Chief Surgeon, Army Ground Forces and as Chief Surgeon for the 9th Army during its advance across France, Belgium, the Netherlands

and Germany. After service as Chief Surgeon of the Second Army, he served as Commandant of the MFSS, then as Chief Surgeon, US Army Pacific. As Chief Surgeon, Far East Command, he directed all US and United Nations medical activities during the war in Korea. General Shambora then commanded Brooke Army Medical Center from 1953 until his retirement in 1960.

Sheridan Field

Lieutenant General Phillip H. Sheridan was commissioned in the Infantry in 1853 and served in Texas. Appointed colonel in the 2nd Michigan Cavalry, he commanded a cavalry brigade then an infantry division at Perryville and Stones River, Chickamauga and Chattanooga. Appointed commander of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, he fought the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern and Trevellian Station in 1864. He commanded forces at Five Forks and Appomatox in 1865. He received the thanks on the Congress in a Resolution in 1865 for the skill and gallantry he and his troops displayed in the Shenandoah Valley and the Battle of Cedar Creek in 1864. He held several Departmental commands in the West during the Indian Wars and was appointed Commanding General of the Army 1883-1888. Sheridan Field lay in the area bounded on the west by Garden Avenue, on the north by the eastward extension of Schofield Road and on the east and south by the Reservation Boundary. It was designated by General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934.

Sherman Field

Lieutenant General William T. Sherman was commissioned in 1840 and was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service in California during the War with Mexico. Appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1861, Sherman commanded a brigade at the Battle of Bull Run. He commanded a division in the Tennessee-Mississippi Campaigns and was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh. Sherman led a corps in the Vicksburg Campaign and commanded the Army of the Cumberland during the Atlanta Campaign and the "March to the Sea." Sherman was Commanding General of the Army from 1869 to 1883. Sherman Field lay in the area bounded on the west by Garden Avenue, on the north by W.W. White Road, on the east by Salado Creek and on the south by the eastward extension of Schofield Road. It was designated by General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934.

Wayne A. Slagel Dining Facility

Building 1377, built in 1973 as a dining facility for troops at the Academy of Health Sciences is named in honor of Sergeant First Class Wayne A. Slagel, one of only two known recipients of the Third Award of the Combat Medical Badge. SFC Slagel served in the Pacific Theatre with the 31st Infantry Division in World War II. He was awarded the Bronze Star for heroism and the Combat Medical Badge. After service as an instructor at the Medical Field Service School at Fort Sam Houston, he served with the Medical Company of the 27th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division in Korea at

Heartbreak Ridge and other battles, and was awarded the Bronze Star and the Second Award of the Combat Medical Badge. In 1963, Slagel retired from the Army and remained in Korea working on rodent control programs with the United States and the Republic of Korea. In 1967, he volunteered to return to active duty due to a shortage of trained medical personnel. He was subsequently wounded while serving in Vietnam in a mortar attack when he left his bunker to render aid to soldiers wounded in the attack. Slagel received the Purple Heart, and the Third Award of the Combat Medical Badge.

Soissons Area [+]

Built in 1917 as part of Camp Travis, this area (along what is now Harry Wurzbach Highway) contained the Training Battalions of the Camp Travis National Army Cantonment. These units provided physical training, education and rehabilitation to draftees who had been drafted but were found temporarily unfit for military service. A training period here was used to try to get them fit for service before they were discharged. During the post-war housing shortage, the barracks were converted to apartments for family housing and designated as the Soissons Area after the Second Division's battle at Soissons in 1918. The two named streets in the Soissons Area were designated East Battalion and West Battalion Avenue when the area was first constructed. In the early 1930s when the New Post housing areas were built, this area was demolished and the clubhouse for the golf course was built on the site.

Michael Stern Rose Garden

The meditation garden at the Fisher House complex adjacent to Brooke Army Medical Center is known as the Michael Stern Rose Garden. Michael Stern, a charter member of the Fisher House Board of Trustees, has been involved in the Fisher House Program since its inception.

Stilwell House

Built in 1888 as quarters for the commanding officer of the Upper Post (Infantry Post) and restored by the Society for the Preservation of Historic Fort Sam Houston in 1998, quarters #626 Infantry Post were occupied by General Joseph W. Stilwell, 1939-40 while he was serving as Commanding General of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division. Stilwell was commissioned in the Infantry in 1904. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his energy and zeal as G-2 of the IV Corps during the St. Mihiel Offensive and subsequent operations. He served in the China-Burma-India Theatre during World War II and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in 1942. By his personal example on 23 April 1942 under rifle, machinegun and mortar fire in a front line position in Burma, he inspired the unit to renewed effort which captured Tuanggyi. In operations five days later, his courage and leadership while in direct contact with the enemy at a critical time and place, prolonged the resistance of his forces against a better armed determined enemy. His service in the CBI Theatre resulted in the award

of the Oak Leaf Cluster to the DSM. Stilwell was appointed Chief of Army Ground Forces then commanded the Tenth Army at the end of the Okinawa campaign.

Richard G. Stilwell US Army Reserve Center

Building 1520 on Dodd Field was named for General Richard G. Stilwell by the 90th Army Reserve Command during ceremonies commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II in 1995. Stilwell was commissioned as an Engineer in 1938 and commanded the 315th Engineer Battalion in 1942. Assigned as the G-3 of the 90th Division at the age of twenty-five, Stilwell served as the operations officer during the Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace and Central Europe Campaigns, receiving the Legion of Merit, Silver Star Medal, Bronze Star Medal (three times) and the Purple Heart Medal. He commanded the 15th Infantry Regiment during the Korean War, and was awarded another Silver Star Medal, two more Legions of Merit and the Combat Infantry Badge. After duty as Commandant of Cadets at the US Military Academy, Stilwell served as the J-3 and Chief of Staff of the US Army, Vietnam and as commander of the XXIV Corps in Vietnam. He served as Deputy Chief of Staff (Operations) of the Army, then as Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command and concurrently Commander US Forces, Korea and Eighth Army. General Stilwell retired in 1976 and died in 1991.

Stimson Library

The library at the Medical Field Service School in building 2264 was designated as the Stimson Library by Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, 13 January 1955 in honor of Colonel Julia C. Stimson, fifth Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps (1919-1937). Stimson was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal per War Department General Order #70, 1919, for her organizing and administering ability in caring for thousands of sick and wounded while serving as Chief Nurse of Base Hospital #21, as Chief Nurse for the American Red Cross and Director of Nursing Service in the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I. The Stimson Library relocated into building 2840 in the new Academy of Health Sciences in January 1973, per General Order #138, dated 15 November 1972.

Thomas Field

Named for Major General George H. Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga. MG George H. Thomas was commissioned in the Artillery in 1836. Thomas was brevetted for gallantry in 1841 in battles with the Seminole Indians and at the battles of Monterey in 1846 and Buena Vista in 1847. He came to Texas with the 2nd Cavalry in 1855 and was Colonel of the Regiment when the Civil War broke out. As a Brigadier General and Major General of Volunteers, Thomas rose to command a Corps at the Battle of Murfreesboro in 1862 and earned his nickname, "the Rock of Chickamauga" for standing firm and staving off a Union near Chattanooga in 1863. He led the Army of the Cumberland during the Atlanta Campaign in 1864 and crushed the Confederate Army of

General John B. Hood at the Battle of Nashville in December 1864. For this victory, Thomas was tendered the thanks of the Congress on 3 March 1865. This field lay east and south of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railway lines, the area currently occupied by the new BAMC. It was designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934.

Maxwell R. Thurman Bone Marrow Transplant Center, BAMC,

The Maxwell R. Thurman Bone Marrow Transplant Center at Brooke Army Medical Center was dedicated 19 July 1993. General Thurman began his career in Ordnance but transferred to Field Artillery. He served in Lebanon and several tours in Vietnam. Thurman held numerous troop and staff assignments before assuming command of Army Recruiting Command in 1979, where he initiated the "BE ALL YOU CAN BE" recruiting campaign. General Thurman served as Vice Chief of Staff of the Army and as the Commanding General of the Training and Doctrine Command. He served as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Southern Command where he planned and executed Operation Just Cause, the 1989 intervention in Panama. Thurman retired in 1991 after more than thirty-seven years of distinguished service

Travis House

Built in 1881 as Field Officer Quarters, #11 Staff Post is named for Lieutenant Colonel William B. Travis, Commander of the garrison of the Alamo during the 1836 siege. Designated per General Order #99, 20 July 1959.

Treat Field

Brigadier General Charles G. Treat was commissioned in the Artillery in 1882 and served during the War with Spain. He served with the 3rd Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston and was Post Commander during 1911-12. Treat served as Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department in 1917 and as Chief of the American Military Mission to Italy and Commander of Base Section #8 during World War I. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for his untiring devotion to duty and zeal as Chief of the Mission to Italy, by War Department General Order #55, 1920. Treat served as Commanding General of Fort Sam Houston again in 1920 and retired in 1922. Treat Field, located on the eastern portion of the Cavalry and Light Artillery Post Parade ground, was designated by General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934.

Van Autreve Hall

Building 1397 at the AMEDDC&S Non-Commissioned Officer Academy after Sergeant Major of the Army Leon L. Van Autreve per AMEDDC&S Memorandum dated 3 September 2002, SUBJECT: Memorialization of Bldg 1397 in honor of SMA Leon L. Van Autreve. Van Autreve, the fourth Sergeant Major of the Army, began his career in the Ohio National Guard and served in North Africa, Sicily and Europe during World

War II. He served as platoon sergeant, first sergeant and as command sergeant major at the battalion, brigade and major command levels. As Sergeant Major of the Army, he played a major role in the development of the Noncommissioned Officer Education System.

Vedder Court

The open-air court in the southern portion of building 2841, was designated as Vedder Court per General Order #138 dated 15 November 1972 when the Academy of Health Sciences first occupied the building. It is named for Colonel Edward B. Vedder was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon in 1903. A pioneer in preventive medicine, Vedder studied of the causes and treatment of beriberi and amoebic dysentery; this led to the eradication of beriberi in the Army and control of amoebic dysentery. In 1929, he wrote Medicine, Its Contribution to Civilization. COL Vedder commanded the AMEDD Research and Graduate School, 1931-32.

Vedder Hall

Building 2792 was constructed in 1939 as an infantry regimental size barracks for the 2nd Infantry Division. In 1943, the barracks was converted into an annex to Brooke General Hospital. A Technical Training School run by Brooke Army Medical Center occupied the building in 1947. The two center bays of the building were designated as Vedder Hall per Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, 13 January 1955. When the new Academy of Health Sciences, building 2841, was completed in 1972, the name was withdrawn.

Violette Gate

Built for a security checkpoint at the west end of Wilson Pass where the Cunningham Street enters Fort Sam Houston, this entrance to the post was designated as Violette Gate by AMEDDCS Memorandum 28 October 2002, SUBJECT: Memorialization of Facilities at Fort Sam Houston. Corporal Joseph C. D. Violette, medical aid man for Tank Company, 31st Infantry distinguished himself by gallantry in action near Mundungni, Korea on 6 November 1951. With complete disregard for his own safety, Corporal Violette went forward through an enemy minefield to recover wounded. Corporal Violette, under a hail of enemy fire, supervised and aided in the removal of an unconscious man from the turret of a burning tank. He remained exposed to enemy fire until he had loaded the wounded on his vehicle. As the vehicle was returning to friendly lines, it struck a mine and overturned, mortally injuring Corporal Violette. Corporal Violette had saved the lives of the men trapped in the tank but sacrificed his own life in the process. For his actions, Corporal Violette was posthumously awarded the Silver Star Medal.

MG Edward H. Vogel Processing Center

Building 367 was completed in 1934 as the Post Exchange, a function which it retained until 1972 when a new PX was constructed on Henry T. Allen Road. Various administrative functions moved in, creating the Community Support Center where personnel could be in- and out-processed. It was named in 2000 for Major General Edward H. Vogel, Jr. who served with distinction in the Army Medical Department from 1941 to 1976. He served as a surgeon stateside and in units overseas in wartime and as Chief of Surgery at Army Hospitals at Fort Sill, Fort Meade, the Ryukyu Islands and at Brooke General Hospital. He commanded the U.S. Army Surgical Research Unit, BAMC, the U.S. Army Medical Command, Japan and Brooke General Hospital. MG Vogel was a trainer and mentor of soldiers, serving as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, as Deputy Commandant of the Medical Field Service School and as Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent of the Academy of Health Sciences.

Wagner Hall

Building 902, headquarters for the 32nd Medical Brigade was designated as Wagner Hall by AMEDDCS Memorandum 28 October 2002, SUBJECT: Memorialization of Facilities at Fort Sam Houston. Lieutenant Colonel Karen Wagner served at Fort Sam Houston in the 187th and 232nd Medical Battalions and in the Inspector General's Office of Headquarters, US Army Medical Command. While serving as a Personnel Policy Officer in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel at the Pentagon, LTC Wagner was killed on 11 September 2001 during the terrorist attack on the Pentagon.

Watkins Terrace

Watkins Terrace was originally a Wherry Housing development, built in 1950 and called Sam Houston Village. It was designated Watkins Terrace by HQ Fort Sam Houston General Order #46, dated 6 June 1961. It was named in honor of Master Sergeant Travis E. Watkins, 2nd Infantry Division, who was awarded the Medal of Honor during the Korean War. Watkins served in the Pacific Theatre in World War II, earning the Bronze Star, Purple Heart and Combat Infantryman Badge. Watkins' unit was surrounded by North Korean troops in the Naktong Salient on the Pusan Perimeter. Watkins led the effort to repel several enemy attacks, moving outside the perimeter to collect weapons and ammunition. Severely wounded and paralyzed from the waist down during four days' fighting, Watkins refused evacuation when the unit attempted to break out of the encirclement. He remained defending the position, cheerfully wishing them luck. He was killed in action on 3 September 1950. He was awarded the Medal of Honor in Army General Order 19, dated 16 February 1951.

Wickert Hall

Building 2266 was built in 1928 as a part of the regimental barracks for the 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Division. After World War II, the Medical Field Service School moved into this building and it was designated as Wickert Hall per Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, 13 January 1955. Wickert Hall was used as barracks for the MFSS. Wickert Hall

was named in memory of Colonel Howard T. Wickert in recognition of his faithful devotion to duty and his contributions to the Army Medical Service. Colonel Wickert was commissioned in the Medical Section, Officers Reserve Corps in 1917. He served during World War I and II. When the MFSS moved to its new facilities in buildings 2840 and 2841 in 1972, the name was withdrawn.

Wickert Court

The open air court in the northern portion of building 2841, was designated as Wickert Court per General Order #138 dated 15 November 1972 when the Academy of Health Sciences first occupied the building. It is named for Colonel Howard T. Wickert. See Wickert Hall, above.

Willis Hall

Willis Hall, the primary academic building (B-2241) at the AMEDD Center and School is named in honor of Major General John M. Willis, Medical Corps. A veteran of World War I, General Willis commanded the Medical Field Service School from 1924 to 1934, developing the School into one of the most important agencies for the training of medical officers. He returned to the MFSS for two more years in 1938 and commanded the Camp Grant Medical Replacement Training Center during World War II. He was the first General Officer to command Brooke Army Medical Center in 1946. He retired from the Army in 1948. Building 2841 was designated Willis Hall in HQ Fort Sam Houston General Order #137 dated 15 November 1972.

Wilson Hall

Building 1350, built in 1986 as an additional barracks for the trainees at the Academy of Health Sciences, Wilson Hall was named in 1986 for Private First Class Richard G. Wilson who was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously. While serving in Korea with the 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment, PFC Wilson accompanied a patrol with Company I. When the company suffered a large number of casualties in an enemy ambush, he moved among the wounded, oblivious to the danger to himself, constantly exposing himself to hostile fire. He assisted wounded men to safety as the unit withdrew. After the company had pulled back, Wilson, despite the protests of his comrades left the unit unarmed and facing a merciless foe to return to the ambush site to find a soldier believed to be still alive. PFC Wilson was found two days later lying beside the soldier he had returned to find. He had been shot several times while trying to shield and administer aid to the wounded man.

Leonard Wood Field [+]

Entering the Army in 1886 as an Acting Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Leonard Wood was awarded the Medal of Honor for distinguished conduct in the campaign against the Apaches during the summer of 1886 while serving as medical officer for Captain

Lawton's expedition. Accepting a commission as Colonel of Cavalry, Wood organized and trained the 1st US Volunteer Cavalry in San Antonio in 1898. In Cuba, he commanded in turn a cavalry brigade and division in the Santiago Campaign. He served as Military Governor of Cuba, 1899-1902, Governor of Moro Province, the Philippines, 1903-06, and as the Commander of the Division of the Philippines, 1906-08. General Wood was Chief of Staff of the Army from 1910-14 and held a series of Departmental and training commands through World War I. Leonard Wood Field was completed in 1935 with a football stadium seating 5,600. It was located north of Wilson Street between Shafter Road and Funston Street. A quarter-mile running track ran around the gridiron. The field was leveled in 1993-94 to make way for the new commissary complex in the Community Center. It was designated by General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934.

Corporal Marvin R. Wood Auditorium Room 219 in building 2792, the Headquarters for the US Army Medical Command is named for Corporal Marvin R. Wood. Corporal Wood was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross during the Korean War per Department of the Army General Order #50, 1951. On 17 November 1950 while serving in the Medical Company, 17th Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division, Wood came under fire when his platoon was moving down a narrow valley. With utter disregard for his own safety, he moved about under heavy fire attended the wounded and assisting in their evacuation. Moving under fire to reach a wounded soldier one hundred yards away, Wood was hit and knocked to the ground. Crawling the remaining twenty-five yards, he unhesitatingly administered first aid. Hit and knocked down again, Wood returned to his position and attempted to administer first aid. He was hit a third time and fell mortally wounded alongside his comrade.

PART 3. Roads and Streets

Ainsworth Road Major General Fred C. Ainsworth served from 1874 to 1892 as Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon. He was appointed as Chief of the War Department Record and Pension Office in 1892 and as The Adjutant General from 1904-12. This is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which had activities within the depot area.

Aleshire Road Major General James B. Aleshire was commissioned in 1880 in the Cavalry. He was appointed Assistant Quartermaster in 1895 and served during the War with Spain as Lieutenant Colonel Chief Quartermaster of Volunteers. Aleshire served as the Quartermaster General from 1907-16. This is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which had activities within the depot area.

Henry T. Allen Road Major General Henry T. Allen was commissioned in the 2nd Cavalry in 1882. He was Military Attaché to Russia 1890-95 and to Germany, 1897-98. Allen served in the Santiago Campaign during the War with Spain in 1898. He pioneered the concept of pacification during the Philippine Insurrection and was the first Chief of the Philippine Constabulary which he organized in 1901. Allen served as Adjutant of Pershing's Punitive Expedition into Mexico and led a squadron of the 11th Cavalry. In 1917, he assumed command of the 90th Division and Camp Travis, training and leading the Division during the Lorraine, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Campaigns, then commanded the VIII Corps in France after the War. Henry T. Allen Road was designated in Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 24 November 1934. Now designated Henry T. Allen.

Artillery Avenue [*] Originally designated as Avenue A when Camp Travis was built in 1917, this road ran along the eastern edge of the artillery brigade cantonments. After World War I, the north-south avenues were given names beginning with the letters which formerly identified those roads. In 1943, it was designated Dickman Road.

Artillery Loop This road was built in 1909 to connect the officer quarters with Artillery Post Road. Now designated as Artillery Post.

Artillery Post Road Construction of this road was started in 1905 and ran along the front of the officer quarters of both the Artillery Post and the Cavalry Post to New Braunfels Avenue. Now designated as Artillery Post.

Ashby Circle Named for Captain Hanna J. Ashby, first commanding officer of the 30th WAAC Post Headquarters Company. This unit was arrived at Fort Sam Houston in December 1942 as the first WAAC post HQ company to be assigned to duty. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Barkley Circle. Named in honor of David B. Barkley, a native of Laredo, Texas. Barkley entered the Army at San Antonio and served with the 90th Division. Serving in France with the 89th Division, Barkley volunteered to perform a reconnaissance of enemy positions across the Meuse River. Barkley swam across the river despite enemy resistance and accomplished the mission. Swimming back across the river, he was seized with cramps and drowned. He was awarded the Medal of Honor by War Department General Order #20, 1919. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Battalion Avenue [+] The two named streets in the Soissons Area were designated East Battalion and West Battalion Avenue when the area was first constructed as part of Camp Travis in 1917. See the entry for the Soissons Area, above.

Bayonville Avenue[+] One of the north-south roads in Argonne Heights, built in 1917 as the Base Hospital, Camp Travis. The roads were named for sites associated with the Second Division during World War I. See the entry for Argonne Heights, above.

George C. Beach Avenue Named for Major General George C. Beach. See Beach Pavilion, above. Named in 1996 concurrent with the opening of the new Brooke Army Medical Center. Now George C. Beach.

Beaumont Avenue [+] One of the north-south roads in Argonne Heights, built in 1917 as the Base Hospital, Camp Travis. The roads were named for sites associated with the Second Division during World War I. See the entry for Argonne Heights, above.

Beebe Loop Brigadier General Lewis C. Beebe was commissioned in the Oregon National Guard in 1916 and served in the 3d Division during World War I. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross per War Department General Order #124, 1918. During the German Offensive on 15 July 1918, near Crezancy, France, Lieutenant Beebe carried a wounded man 300 yards to a dressing station. He made repeated trips through heavy shelling, repairing communication wires and re-establishing communications. He was also awarded the Purple Heart Medal and served at Camp Travis after the War. Assigned to the Philippines, General Beebe served as the G-4 and later Chief of Staff of the US Army Forces in the Far East during the defense of Bataan and Corregidor in 1942. He was a prisoner of war of the Japanese from 1942-45. General Beebe was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his service in defense of the Philippines. He served as Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army

after the war under General Wainwright. Beebe Loop was named in Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, 5 May 1953 during the period when the Fourth Army Headquarters Annex occupied the 2000-area (old Station Hospital).

Biesenbach Drive The driveway in front of the Fort Sam Houston Elementary School was named for Mr. Randy Biesenbach shortly after his death in October 1986. Mr. Biesenbach was a veteran educator with more than twenty-five years of service with the Fort Sam Houston Independent School District.

Binz-Engelman Road Binz-Englemann Road connected the property of two civilian families in Bexar County, Ferdinand Binz of San Antonio and H. Engelmann who lived near Selma (northwest of Randolph Air Force Base). In 1917 and 1919, Mr. And Mrs. Ferdinand Binz and William Binz sold to the War Department property aggregating about 200 acres of land in the area occupied in 1996 by the New BAMC. This land had been rented to the Army during World War I for training areas for troops at Camp Travis.

Birkhead Drive Major General Claude V. Birkhead commanded the 36th Infantry Division, Texas National Guard. He enlisted in 1899 in the 1st Texas Infantry. Commissioned in the Field Artillery in 1916, Birkhead commanded the 131st Field Artillery in World War I. He served as the Division Chief of Staff after the war and was appointed to command the 36th Field Artillery Brigade in the 36th Division. In 1936 he was appointed Commanding General of that Division and led the Division through its federalization in 1940 to the end of 1941. Named in 1953 as part of the new layout for Sam Houston Village #2 (later redesignated as Harris Heights).

Bondsteel Circle Sergeant James Leroy Bondsteel was awarded the Medal of Honor while serving with the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, 1st Infantry Division. On 24 May 1969 near Lang Sau, Vietnam, Sergeant Bondsteel spearheaded an attack on a bunker complex, destroying four enemy bunkers. He ran across 200 meters of fire swept ground to rally an adjacent platoon. Returning to his unit, he moved to the forefront and destroyed another four enemy bunkers and a machinegun which threatened his platoon. Painfully wounded by an enemy grenade, Bondsteel refused medical treatment and continued his assault, neutralizing two more bunkers. He ran to the aid of a severely wounded officer and struck down an enemy soldier who threatened the officer's life. Bondsteel continued to rally his men and continued to lead them through the entrenched enemy until his company was relieved. Master Sergeant Bondsteel served at Fort Sam Houston from 1983-84 with the Army Readiness & Mobilization Region VII. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Bowley Road Named for Major General Albert J. Bowley who served as the Commanding General of the 2nd Division, 1928-29, at Fort Sam Houston. Bowley was commissioned in the Artillery in 1897. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for good judgement, energy and devotion to duty while commanding the 17th Field Artillery Regiment and the 2nd Field Artillery Brigade of the 2nd Division during the combats at Chateau Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Mont Blanc and the Meuse-Argonne

during World War I, per War Department General Order #59, 1919. The road was designated by General Order #2, dated 13 January 1950. This order renamed the former Hinds Road. Though not marked on current general site plans, Bowley Road lies about 100 yards north of and parallel to Winans Road, connecting Dodd Boulevard with Watkins Boulevard and extended farther to the west.

Brackenridge Avenue [*] Originally designated as Avenue B when Camp Travis was built in 1917, this road ran along the west edge of the service area which included the rail lines and warehouses which served the infantry cantonment. After World War I, the north-south avenues were given names beginning with the letters which formerly identified those roads. George Brackenridge, whose estate sat where the USSA Towers was built, sold to the War Department in 1906 and 1913 a total of 669 acres of land for a cavalry drill ground. On this parcel of land, Camp Wilson and later the Camp Travis Cantonment were constructed. Brackenridge Avenue was re-named Stanley Road in 1934.

Roger Brooke Drive Named for Brigadier General Roger Brooke. See Brooke Army Medical Center, above. Named in 1996 concurrent with the opening of the new Brooke Army Medical Center, Roger Brooke Drive leads from Beach Avenue to the entrance to BAMC.

Buck Road Major General Beaumont Buck was commissioned in the Infantry in 1880 and served in the West. Lieutenant Buck was recognized in 1889 as one of the Army's Distinguished Marksmen. He served with the 2nd Texas Volunteer Infantry during the War with Spain and with the 16th Infantry in the Philippines during the Insurrection and afterwards. Appointed Colonel of the 9th Infantry in 1914, Buck supervised the mobilization of six regiments of the Massachusetts National Guard. He commanded in turn the 28th Infantry and the 2nd Brigade 1st Division. He led the latter in the first American offensive in World War I at Cantigny in 1918. Buck was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism at the battle of Berzy-le-Sec on 21 July 1918. During an attack, when most of the officers had become casualties, Buck moved to the front of his forces despite heavy artillery and machinegun fire, and led the first wave of the attack which stormed and captured the town of Brezy-le-Sec. He subsequently commanded the 3d Division in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. After the war, he served as Chief of Staff of the 90th Division and was involved in veterans and patriotic organizations advocating preparedness. Designated per Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, 5 May 1953.

Buckner Court Named for Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. Buckner was commissioned in 1908 served at Fort Sam Houston with the 9th Infantry. He served in the Philippines then as an instructor at Kelly Field during World War I. Buckner was an instructor at the Army War College and the Command and General Staff College and served as Commandant of Cadets at West Point. He returned to Fort Sam Houston for duty with the 23rd Infantry and the staff of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division. During World War II, he organized the Alaska Defense Command and was awarded the

Distinguished Service Medal for his work on the Alaskan-Canadian Highway and the recapture of the Aleutians. He commanded the Tenth Army (which was organized at Fort Sam Houston) during the Okinawa Campaign. He was killed in action on 18 June 1945 on Okinawa and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Navy Distinguished Service Medal. Buckner Circle was dedicated on 26 June 1998. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Buckner Lane See Buckner Court, above. Named in June 1998 in conjunction with the restoration of the Stilwell House by MCGA-PTM-M memorandum, dated 16 June 1998, SUBJECT: Memorialization of Buckner Lane.

Burge Circle Named in honor of Colonel Vernon L. Burge. Burge entered the Army in 1907 and served as a balloonist with the 1st Aeronautical Detachment. He was transferred to Fort Sam Houston in 1910 and served with Lieutenant Benjamin Foulois and Army Aircraft #1 in the Aviation Section. Burge became the Army's first enlisted pilot as a corporal in 1912. Commissioned in 1917, Burge retired from the Air Service in the rank of Colonel in 1941 after 34 years' commissioned service. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Calugas Court Sergeant Jose Calugas was awarded the Medal of Honor during the defense of Bataan in the Philippines in 1942. When, on 16 January 1942, all the cannoneers of a gun section in the 88th Field Artillery Battalion (Philippine Scouts) were killed or wounded by enemy fire, Sergeant Calugas, a mess sergeant, voluntarily and without orders ran 1,000 yards across a shell-swept area to the gun position where he organized a volunteer squad and put the gun back into action, firing effectively against the enemy even though the gun position remained under constant enemy fire. Award of the Medal was made by War Department General Order #10, 1942. Calugas retired from the Army as a Captain. His Medal of Honor is in the collections of the Fort Sam Houston Museum. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Chaffee Road Major General Adna R. Chaffee enlisted in the 6th Cavalry in 1861 and was commissioned in 1863. He was brevetted for gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg in 1863 and at Dinwiddie Court House in 1865. Serving in the west after the Civil War, Chaffee was brevetted for gallantry in combat against the Comanches at Painted Creek, Texas in 1868, at the Red River, Texas in 1874 and at Big Dry Wash, Arizona in 1882. He commanded a cavalry brigade during the War with Spain in 1898 and served on the staff during the Occupation of Cuba. Chaffee served during the Philippine Insurrection as Department Commander and Military Governor. General Chaffee led the American contingent during the China Relief Expedition in 1900 and was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army from 1904 to 1906. Designation was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #20 dated 24 November 1934. Chaffee Road was originally designated at East Avenue, part of the Camp Travis cantonment in 1917.

Rawley V. Chambers Avenue Named for Major General Rawley V. Chambers. See Chambers Pavilion, above. Named in 1996 concurrent with the opening of the new Brooke Army Medical Center. Now Chambers Pass.

Clem Road [+]
Named in honor of Brigadier General John L. Clem. Designated in 1951 during the construction of Sam Houston Village (Watkins Terrace). See the entry on the Clem House, above.

Connell Road
Captain Thomas W. Connell was commissioned in 1894 in the Infantry. He served with the 9th Infantry Regiment in Cuba during the War with Spain, in the Philippines during the Insurrection and on the China Relief Expedition during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. Connell was killed in action on 28 September 1901 on Samar, Philippines during the Balangiga Massacre. Designated per Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 24 November 1934. This action re-named the former Shirley Street, a San Antonio municipal designation. Connell Road runs along the west side of what was at that time the Regimental Barracks of the 9th Infantry.

Corral Avenue [*]
Originally designated as Avenue C when Camp Travis was built in 1917, this road ran along the eastern edge of the stables area of the cantonment. After World War I, the north-south avenues were given names beginning with the letters which formerly identified those roads. The south end of Corral became Shafter Road in 1934.

Crockett Road
Davy Crockett, frontiersman, Indian fighter and US Congressman from Tennessee, was killed during the defense of the Alamo in 1836. Designated per Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 24 November 1934. Now "Crockett Pass."

Dabney Road [+]
Colonel Ward Dabney, a native Texan, enlisted in the 10th Infantry in 1898. Commissioned in 1900, Dabney rose to the rank of Colonel in the Quartermaster Corps during World War I and retired in 1930. Designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #2, 13 January 1950. Dabney Road extended south from Winans Road and formed the eastern edge of a collection of World War II temporary buildings along the east side of Nursery Road. This area was ceded to the Veterans Administration for an extension to the National Cemetery in 1980, eliminating Dabney Road.

Dashiell Road [*]
This road ran along the south edge of the tract of land purchased from Caroline Kampmann in 1886 (Dodd Field) and connected the property of Mildred Dashiell with what is now Harry Wurzbach Highway. In 1919, Dashiell sold the War Department a parcel of 31 acres east of Salado Creek to allow access to the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railway tracks for the Remount Station near the airdrome. This land was sold as excess in 1948. Dashiell Road was re-named Winans Road in 1950.

Dean Circle Named in honor of Private Jay Hanna Dean who served at Fort Sam Houston in the 3rd Wagon Company and the 12th Field Artillery. Dean was an accomplished baseball player whose prowess led to a career in Major League Baseball and election to the Baseball Hall of Fame as “Dizzy” Dean, a nickname given to him by his sergeant and coach in the 12th Field Artillery, Jimmy Brought (see the entry on the Jimmy Brought Fitness Center, above). Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Decker Circle. Named in honor of General George H. Decker. He was commissioned in the Infantry in 1924. Decker served as the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Third Army at Fort Sam Houston 1942-43. He lived at Fort Sam Houston 1942-43 and deployed to the Pacific Theatre, serving as the Deputy Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Sixth Army (organized at Fort Sam Houston). Decker commanded the 5th Infantry Division, 1948-50, and served in the Office of the Comptroller of the Army and as Comptroller of the Army 1950-55. Decker commanded the VII Corps, 1955-57 and then served concurrently as the Commander in Chief of the United Nations Command and Commander of US Forces and Eighth Army in Korea, 1959-60. General Decker served as Army Chief of Staff, 1960-62. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Dickman Road General Joseph T. Dickman was commissioned in 1881 and served in the West with the 3d Cavalry, including the Geronimo Campaign. He served in the Santiago Campaign in 1898 and in operations against Filipino guerrillas. He served during the China Relief Expedition in 1900 and was one of the first officers appointed to the General Staff. In 1905, he was the author of the Army’s first Field Service Regulations, predecessor of today’s FM 100-5, Operations. During World War I, Dickman commanded the 3rd Division, the I and IV Corps and the Third Army. He lived in the Pershing House 1919-21 while Commander of Southern Department and its successor organization, the 8th Corps Area. The road was designated by Second Division General Order #3 dated 1 February 1932 and by Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 24 November 1934.

Division Avenue [*] Originally designated as Avenue D when Camp Travis was built in 1917, this road ran along the eastern edge of the infantry brigade cantonments and the Division Headquarters area. After World War I, the north-south avenues were given names beginning with the letters which formerly identified those roads. This road was renamed Patch Road per Fort Sam Houston General Order #15, dated 26 July 1948.

Dodd Boulevard Named in honor of Colonel Townsend F. Dodd. See earlier entry for Dodd Field. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Dunstan Road Colonel Edwin V. Dunstan was commissioned in the Quartermaster Corps in 1918. Dunstan served as the Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston from 1936 to 1941 during which time, the New Post was completed

and the Emergency Construction programs were conducted, producing the hundreds of Mobilization Temporary buildings on the installation. He was appointed Constructing Quartermaster for the VIII Quartermaster Construction Zone embracing the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado in 1941. In that capacity, he improved the design of ammunition storage igloos to speed their construction and conserve critically needed steel. Dunstan transferred to the Corps of Engineers in 1942 when construction responsibility passed to the Engineers. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and retired for disability in 1943. Designated per Fort Sam Houston General Order #9, 5 May 1953.

Easley Street Brigadier General Claudius M. Easley, 1916 honor graduate of the Agricultural and Military College of Texas, served with the 2nd Texas Infantry along the Mexican Border, 1916-17. He served during World War I and in the Philippines after the war. Easley served with the War Department G-4 in 1940. Assigned to the 96th Infantry Division, Easley was wounded in action on Leyte in 1944. As Assistant Division Commander of the 96th Infantry Division on Okinawa, Easley was killed in action on 19 June 1945 while directing fire upon an enemy machinegun nest. He was awarded the Silver Star in this action. Designation was by Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 13 October 1947.

Education Avenue [+] Originally designated as Avenue E when Camp Travis was built in 1917, this road began south of Wilson Street between the Chinese Camp and the Ammunition and Supply Train cantonments then north along the western edge of the Sanitary Train, Military Police and Machinegun Battalion cantonments (roughly following what is now Chaffee Road). After World War I, the north-south avenues were given names beginning with the letters which formerly identified those roads.

Exermont Avenue [+] One of the north-south roads in Argonne Heights, built in 1917 as the Base Hospital, Camp Travis. The roads were named for sites associated with the Second Division during World War I. See the entry for Argonne Heights, above.

Farr Circle Hospital Steward Allison E. Farr was the Hospital Steward of the Post at San Antonio when it moved from the City of San Antonio to the current site of Fort Sam Houston in 1879. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Elizabeth Fisher Court The driveway into the Fisher House complex near the new Brooke Army Medical Center is named for Elizabeth M. Fisher. See the entry for Fisher House, above.

Forge Avenue Originally known as Avenue F when Camp Travis was built in 1917, this street ran along the front of the cantonments for the Machinegun Battalion, the Depot Brigade and the Negro Regiment. After World War I, the north-south

avenues were given names beginning with the letters which formerly identified those roads.

Forrest Road [+]
Nathan Bedford Forrest, who coined the expression “Get there the fustest with the mostest,” served with Confederate forces during the Civil War. He led cavalry units in battles at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Stone’s River, Chickamauga, Franklin and Nashville. Designation was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #19, 15 May 1942. Forrest Road connected Hardee Road from a point near the north end of Patch Road with Old Austin Road (Harry Wurzbach Highway). When Harris Heights was constructed, Forrest Road was eliminated.

Foulois Road
This road in Harris Heights was named for Major General Benjamin Delahauf Foulois. The road was designated during the construction of Harris Heights in 1953. See the entry for Foulois House, above. Now Foulois Pass.

Frazer Road
This road, constructed in 1950 in Watkins Terrace, is named for Sergeant Charles Frazer, Jr. SGT Frazer, a native of San Antonio served in World War II as a waist gunner on a B-24 bomber. Shot down over Gelnhausen, Germany, on 22 February 1945, he was captured and shot by his captors.

Funston Road.
Named for Major General Frederick Funston. See the entry for Camp Funston, above. The road was designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934.

Garden Avenue
Originally named Avenue G when Camp Travis was built in 1917, this road separated the troop cantonment from an supply and storage area east of the cantonment area which served the troop cantonment. After World War I, the north-south avenues were given names beginning with the letters which formerly identified those roads.

Gardner Circle
Named for Raymond Hatfield Gardner (also known as Arizona Bill) who served during the Civil War and as a Scout for the Army during the Indian Wars. On his San Antonio radio program in the 1930s, he told stories of the old west. Granted permission to live in the stables of the 12th Field Artillery, he died at the Station Hospital in 1940 after a long illness. As no record of his military service could be found, he was buried in a pauper’s grave in the city cemetery. In 1976, retired Master Sergeant George Miller documented Arizona Bill’s military service and Bill was reburied in the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Gorgas Circle
The quarters along Gorgas Circle were built in 1934 for officers assigned to the Station Hospital. Major General William C. Gorgas was appointed Assistant Surgeon in 1880 and served in Cuba during the War with Spain in charge of the yellow fever hospital. He was responsible for the eradication of yellow fever and control of malaria in the Panama Canal Zone, making possible the completion

of the Panama Canal. He served as Surgeon General of the Army 1914-18. Gorgas was awarded the first Distinguished Service Medal for his services as Surgeon General during World War I. Designation was by Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 24 November 1934.

Graham Road Brigadier General William M. Graham served as an artillery officer during the Second Seminole War and in Texas prior to the Civil War. He was brevetted for gallantry four times, with service during the Peninsular Campaign, Antietam and Gettysburg, rising to command a horse artillery brigade. Graham lived in the Pershing House 1897-98 while serving as Commander of the Department of Texas. Designation was by Second Division General Order #3, 1 February 1932 and Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 24 November 1934.

Grayson Street This San Antonio street along the south side of the Staff Post was named for Thomas W. Grayson. Grayson was a ship's captain during the Texian Revolution. His ship assisted in the capture of the Mexican warship, the *Correo*. Grayson also brought Alabama volunteers and munitions into Texas Revolution, as well as supplies donated to the Texas cause by the citizens of Mobile, Alabama. Grayson family lived in San Antonio until his death in 1873. Grayson Street appears on maps of the city as early as 1883.

Greeley Road Brigadier General Adolphus W. Greeley enlisted in the 26th Massachusetts Infantry in 1861 and served in the 81st US Colored Troops as a Lieutenant and Captain from 1863 until the end of the Civil War. He served in the Infantry and Cavalry until 1886. Greeley served as the Chief Signal Officer from 1887-1906. Greeley was awarded the Medal of Honor for his life of splendid public service from 1861 to 1906. This is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which had activities within the depot area.

Hancock Road Major General Winfield Scott Hancock was commissioned in the Infantry in 1844 and was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco in 1847 during the War with Mexico. During the Civil War, Hancock led a brigade during the Peninsular Campaign, a division at the Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and the II Corps at Gettysburg (wounded in action), the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg where he was wounded again and invalided. Hancock received the thanks of a grateful nation by a joint resolution of the House of Representatives and the Senate for his role in the victory at Gettysburg (his corps met and repelled Pickett's Charge) and he was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct at Spottsylvania. Designation was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934. Now Hancock Pass.

Hangar Avenue [+] This road ran along the line of the two large hangars at the Dodd Field Aerodrome. The name probably dates from the 1920s and continued

through World War II even though flight operations had ceased at the Aerodrome before the start of World War II.

Hardee Road Lieutenant General William J. Hardee was commissioned in 1834 in the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons. He was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in actions near Vera Cruz and St. Augustine in 1847 during the Mexican War. Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics was adopted by the Army in 1855 as its basic tactical manual. He resigned in 1861 and accepted a commission in the Confederate States Army. He fought as a corps commander at Shiloh, Stones River, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta Campaign, Resaca, Kinnesaw Mountain and Savannah. Designated in Fort Sam Houston General Order #20 dated 24 November 1934. Now William Hardee.

Harney Road Major General William S. Harney was commissioned in 1818 in the 1st Infantry. He was brevetted in 1840 for gallant and meritorious conduct in a series of engagements against hostile Indians in Florida. He commanded an infantry brigade at the Battle of Cerro Gordo, where he was brevetted for gallantry, and the Cavalry in operations at Mexico City during the War with Mexico. Harney was the Lieutenant Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Regiment when that unit moved into San Antonio in 1845 and commanded the Post of San Antonio, 1845-46. He also commanded the 8th Military Department, headquartered in San Antonio, 1847-49. Harney served as commander of the Departments of Oregon and the West prior to the Civil War. After his retirement in 1863, General Harney served on commissions negotiating treaties with Indian tribes in the West in 1865, 1867 and 1868. Designated per Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934. Now Harney Path.

Hart Road Major General William H. Hart was commissioned in 1888 and served in the infantry and cavalry. He transferred into the Subsistence Department in 1900 and served as the Quartermaster of Base Section #1, the largest and most important supply base in France during World War I. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his highly satisfactory and especially efficient performance of duty in that position. MG Hart served as the Quartermaster General, 1922-26. Hart Road is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which had activities within the depot area.

Hinds Road [*] Major General Ernest Hinds was commissioned in 1887 and saw action as an artillery officer in the 1898 Santiago Campaign and with the Infantry during the Philippine Insurrection. From 1914 to 1917, he commanded the Philippine Department. During the First World War, he was Chief of Artillery for the AEF. After commanding the Field Artillery School of Fire at Fort Sill, he commanded the 2nd Division at Fort Sam Houston and was concurrently post commander. He commanded the Eighth Corps Area in 1924 and again from 1925 to 1928, living in the Pershing House. Designation of the former S-40 Road in Dodd Field was by Fort Sam Houston

General Order #15, 26 July 1948. (This road was re-named Bowley Road per General Order #2, dated 13 January 1950).

Hood Street General John B. Hood was commissioned in 1849 in the Infantry. Appointed to the 2nd Cavalry in 1855, Hood served in Texas and was involved in several skirmishes with hostile Indians. Resigning in 1861 and accepting a Confederate commission, Hood initially led a brigade of Texas troops in Virginia. He subsequently commanded a division and corps, participating in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga and Atlanta. He succeeded General Joseph E. Johnston in command of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee after the battle of Atlanta and led it at the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Prior to 1913, the street known as Hood Street was called Pike Street. After 1913, city maps identified the street as Hood Street. Designation was confirmed as Hood Street per Fort Sam Houston General Order #20 dated 24 November 1934.

Huddleston Circle This road is named for Colonel Jarrett M. Huddleston, Medical Corps. A graduate of George Washington University, Huddleston was appointed in the Medical Section of the Officers Reserve Corps in 1917. He served during World War I and served as the Medical Inspector for the 2nd Infantry Division and Fort Sam Houston, 1937-39. He was killed in action at Anzio, Italy, on 9 February 1944, while serving as Corps Surgeon for the VI Corps. Designation was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #15, 14 April 1960. Huddleston Circle lies east of Gorgas Circle and runs from the vicinity of quarters #1017, west of building 1002 and ends near quarters #1003.

Humphrey Road Major General Charles F. Humphrey served as Quartermaster General, 1903-07. Enlisting in the 5th Artillery during the Civil War, he was commissioned in 1866. At the battle of Clearwater, Idaho on 11 July 1877, Humphrey voluntarily and successfully led a party through withering fire to recover a howitzer and two Gatling Guns which lay within a few yards of the Indian positions. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for this action. This is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which had activities within the depot area. Now Humphrey Way. His son, BG Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., is one of the individuals for whom Humphrey-Maston range is named.

Infantry Post Road This road was constructed in 1885 around the edge of the parade ground defined by the line of barracks and officer quarters of the Upper Post.

Jadwin Road Lieutenant General Edgar Jadwin served the Chief of Engineers from 1926-29. He served as an Engineer in the war with Spain and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal while serving as commander of the 15th Engineers and as officer in charge of the Construction and Forestry Division, successfully completing many vast construction projects in France during World War I.

This is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which had activities within the depot area. Changed to Jadwin Street.

Jessup Road Brigadier General Thomas S. Jessup was commissioned in the Infantry in 1808. He was brevetted for gallantry at the Battles of Chippewa and Niagara during the War of 1812 and served in the Infantry until 1818. Jessup served as the Quartermaster General from 1818-60. This is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which had activities within the depot area.

Johnson Road This road in the AMEDD Center and School area was named for a Combat Medic. Corporal Charles L. Johnson was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross during the Korean War per Department of the Army in General Order #84, 1953. Designated in Fort Sam Houston General Order #70 in 1954. Now "CPL Johnson." Johnson Road was originally parallel to and just east of its present location.

Johnston Circle Named for Colonel Gordon Johnston in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace. See Gordon Johnston Polo Field, above.

Kimbro Circle Technician 4th Grade Truman Kimbro, a native Texan, was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism while serving in the 2nd Engineer Combat Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division during the Battle of the Bulge. Leading his squad on a mission to mine a vital crossroads, Kimbro discovered his objective occupied by the enemy. Driven back by enemy fire, Kimbro made two more attempts to reach the crossroads. Leaving his squad in a protected place, Kimbro crawled forward alone and under fire carrying mines. Though severely wounded, he continued to drag himself forward and laid the mines to block the road. He was killed by enemy fire while withdrawing from his objective. The mines laid by Kimbro delayed the advance of enemy tanks and prevented them from attacking the withdrawing friendly forces. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Koehler Road This road in the Medical Training Center area is named for a Combat Medic. Private First Class Walter T. Koehler was awarded the Silver Star during the Korean War per Department of the Army General Order #37, 1953. While serving as an aidman in the Medical Company, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, on 28 July 1952, Koehler came under fire while his unit was attacked from three sides at a forward outpost. Hearing the wounded platoon runner call for help, Koehler dashed across a fire swept area to render medical aid. Though the enemy approached to within five yards and lobbed grenades into the position, Koehler continued to attend his wounded comrade and refused to seek shelter when grenades landed nearby. He was mortally wounded in this action. Designated by Fort Sam

Houston General Order #54, 1970. Koehler road originally formed the northeast boundary of the MTC barracks area, running from W. W. White road north to where it intersected with the east end of Womack Road. When the new barracks were constructed in 1972, the road was built over. The name was transferred to the current east-west road along the northern boundary of the barracks area.

Lawton Road Major General Henry W. Lawton enlisted in the 9th Indiana Infantry and was commissioned in 1861. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism during the battle of Atlanta, 3 August 1864. Lawton led a charge of skirmishers of the 30th Indiana Infantry against the enemy's rifle pits and stubbornly and successfully resisted two determined counterattacks by the enemy. Lawton subsequently served during the Indian Wars including MacKenzie's campaigns in northern Texas and the Geronimo campaign. His company escorted Geronimo to Fort Sam Houston in 1886. He commanded a division during the Santiago Campaign in 1898. While commanding forces during the Philippine Insurrection, he was killed in action on Luzon on 19 December 1899. The road was designated in Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 24 November 1934. Now Lawton Pass.

Liscum Road Colonel Emerson H. Liscum enlisted during the Civil war. Commissioned in 1863, he was brevetted for gallantry at the battle of Bethesda, Virginia in August 1864. He served with the 24th Infantry in the West and as a Brigadier General of Volunteers during the War with Spain. As a Captain, Liscum served at Fort Sam Houston, 1887-90. He became Colonel of the 9th Infantry in 1899. During the China Relief Expedition in 1900, Liscum's 9th Infantry was attacking Chinese fortified positions at Tientsin. Liscum was mortally wounded by Chinese fire on 13 July while directing his troops. His last words, "Keep up the Fire," were adopted as the motto of the 9th Infantry. The road was designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 24 November 1934.

Ludington Road Major General Marshall I. Ludington was commissioned as an Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers in 1862 and was brevetted for faithful and meritorious service. He transferred to the Regular Army in 1867 and rose to the position of Quartermaster General and served 1898-1903. This is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which activities within the depot area.

McGee Road McGee Road was one of nine roads designated in the US Army Medical Training Center area to commemorate the valorous service of Combat Medics. It named for Private First Class William O. McGee. The road was designated in Fort Sam Houston General Order #70, 1954. See McGee Dormitory, above. The road was originally slightly south of where it is today.

McIndoe Road Brigadier General James F. McIndoe was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers in 1891. In May 1917, he organized and trained the 2nd

Engineer Regiment (assigned to the 2nd Division) at Camp Stewart then led the regiment during the battle of Chateau Thierry in France, 1918. He served as the Corps Engineer of the IV Corps and as Chief Engineer of the Advance Section, Line of Communications. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by War Department General Order #56, 1921, for the valuable services rendered in training the 2nd Engineer Regiment and in various Engineer roles thereafter. McIndoe Road was in the area of Camp Travis and the New Post occupied by the 2nd Engineer Regiment when it was stationed here in 1919.

McKinley Road [*] Major General James F. McKinley enlisted in the 8th Ohio Infantry in 1898. Commissioned into the Cavalry in 1899, McKinley rose to Lieutenant Colonel during World War I. He was awarded the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster during the war. McKinley served as The Adjutant General from 1933-35. This is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which had activities within the depot area. McKinley Road paralleled the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks where they entered the post along Hood Street; it followed the general trace of what is now the southern end of Scott Road, sometimes known as Moore or Walters Street. See Moore Street below.

Meeks Circle First Sergeant Corbett Meeks served with the 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Division, at Fort Sam Houston from 1940-42. He had earlier served in the Mexican Border Campaign. During the Meuse-Argonne Campaign in 1918, Meeks was served with the 11th Infantry, 5th Division. On 21 October 1918 near Cunel, France, Meeks' unit was counterattacked by a German force. He advanced alone over open ground under heavy machinegun fire to a firing position. By his efficient resistance, he greatly aided in breaking up the counterattack. For this action, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. During the War, he was also awarded the Silver Star and French Croix de Guerre. He was designated as a Distinguished Marksman in 1922. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Meigs Road Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs was commissioned in 1836 and served as an Engineer. He served as the Quartermaster General from 1861 to 1882. Meigs was also involved in the design and establishment of the Quartermaster Depot at Fort Sam Houston. Meigs Road is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which had activities within the depot area.

Meuse Avenue One of the north-south roads in Argonne Heights, built in 1917 as the Base Hospital, Camp Travis. The roads were named for sites associated with the Second Division during World War I. See the entry for Argonne Heights, above.

Moore Street [*] This street is an extension of San Antonio's Moore Street (dating from no later than 1924; some time after 1924, the north end of San Antonio's Walters Street was extended over Moore Street up to the Fort Sam Houston Reservation Boundary) which entered the post from the south at Hood Street and connected with Scott Street at Wilson Street. The portion of Moore on post was redesignated Scott Road in 1990. See also McKinley Road, above.

Murphy Road This road in the Medical Training Center was named for a combat medic. It was named for Private First Class Frederick C. Murphy. The road was designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #70, 1954. See the entry for Murphy Dormitory, above. Murphy Road began on W. W. White Road, just north of building 1281, the gymnasium and extended northward about 500 feet to where it met Zimpfer Road (approximately where the Academy Chapel, building 1398, now stands).

Myer Road Brigadier General Albert J. Myer was appointed Assistant Surgeon in 1854. He served as Chief Signal Officer, 1860-63 and 1866-80. He was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Hanover Courthouse, Malvern Hill and Alatoona during the Civil war. This road is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which had activities within the depot area.

Nursery Road Nursery Road is named for the Post Nursery which was located on the west side of Nursery Road south of the current location of the Fort Sam Houston Elementary School. The Nursery was on the site of the former Post Farm which produced vegetables and dairy products for post consumption. Nursery Road was previously called "Post Garden Road." Designated per Fort Sam Houston General Order #19, 15 May 1942. In 2003, that part of Service Road S-33 which extended north from Nursery Road was added to Nursery Road.

Odom Circle Private Sam M. Odom of Sonora, Texas was the first draftee inducted at Fort Sam Houston under the Selective Service Act for the Second World War. Odom entered service on 19 November 1940, was assigned to the 11th Special Service Unit as a truck driver and served in the New Guinea and Luzon Campaigns. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Okubo Barracks. This road in the New BAMC area provides access to the barracks and headquarters area for Troop Command, BAMC. The road is named for Technician Fifth Grade James K. Okubo, Medal of Honor recipient for whom the barracks are named. See the entry for Okubo Barracks, above.

Parrish Road This road in the Medical Training Center area is named for a Combat Medic. Technician Fourth Grade Laverne Parrish, serving on Luzon with the 25th Infantry Division on 18 January 1945, Parrish crossed open ground under enemy

fire to administer aid to two wounded soldiers. On 24 January, his company again came under enemy fire. Parrish left cover to recover two wounded soldiers. After administering aid to twelve casualties, he again left cover and made three trips under fire to rescue three more soldiers. After treating a total of thirty-seven casualties, Parrish was mortally wounded by mortar fire. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor by War Department General Order #55, 1945. The road was designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #70, 1954.

Patch Road General Alexander M. Patch served with the 1st Division in World War I. During World War II, he organized the Americal Division in the Pacific. He commanded the offensive to clear Guadalcanal and activated the XIV Corps. He commanded the Seventh Army during the invasion of Southern France and through the end of the war in Europe. He was assigned to command the Fourth Army at Fort Sam Houston in 1945 to train troops for the invasion of Japan. He died at Fort Sam Houston on 21 November 1945. Division Road was redesignated Patch Road by General Order #15, dated 26 July 1948.

Pershing Road Named for General of the Armies John J. "Black Jack" Pershing. See the entry for Pershing Field, above. Pershing Road ran across Pershing Field from W. W. White Road to boundary of the Reservation. It was designated in Post Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston General Order #61, dated 7 December 1943.

Petrarca Road This is one of the Medical Training Center roads named for a Combat Medic. Private First Class Frank J. Petrarca, serving with the 37th Infantry Division on New Georgia in 1943, Petrarca moved forward under heavy fire to aid and shield three wounded soldiers close to enemy positions. During a mortar barrage, he rescued his sergeant and evacuated him. Two days later, he went to the aid of a wounded soldier, exposed to enemy fire from only twenty yards away. Moving forward under intense mortar and automatic weapons fire, Petrarca had worked his way to within two yards of the casualty when mortally wounded. Despite his wounds, he made one more attempt to reach the casualty before dying. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor by Army General Order #86, 1943. The road was designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #70, 1954. Petrarca Road ran parallel to and just west of present-day Parrish Road.

Red Cross Avenue One of the north-south roads in Argonne Heights, built in 1917 as the Base Hospital, Camp Travis. The roads in this area were generally named for sites associated with the Second Division during World War I. Red Cross Avenue was so named because the Red Cross operated several facilities along this road in the base hospital area. See the entry for Argonne Heights, above.

Reynolds Road Major General Joseph J. Reynolds was commissioned in the Artillery in 1843. He was appointed Colonel of Volunteers in 1861 and served as Brigadier General and Major General of Volunteers. Reynolds was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service while commanding a division at the battles of Chickamauga and

Missionary Ridge. He served as Commanding General of the Department of Texas, 1870-71. The road was designated originally in error as "in honor of Major General Joseph J. Josephs," vice Joseph J. Reynolds in Second Division General Order #3, 1 February 1932 which was rescinded by Second Division General Order #8, dated 15 May 1934 which corrected the error. General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934 also designated this road as Reynolds Road.

River Road Named for its proximity to Salado Creek. This road runs parallel to the creek between W.W. White Road and Binz-Engelman Road. Designated in Post Headquarters Fort Sam Houston General Order 61, dated 7 December 1943.

Rodriguez Circle Named in honor of Technical Sergeant Cleto Rodriguez. A native of San Marcos, Texas, Rodriguez entered the Army at San Antonio and served with the 37th Infantry Division. When his unit was halted by heavy enemy fire near Manila, Rodriguez and PFC John N. Reese, Jr., continued forward and delivered fire upon the enemy, killing more than thirty-five enemy soldiers. Advancing forward, they broke up an enemy attempt to bring up reinforcements, killing more than forty enemy. Covered by Reese, Rodriguez boldly advanced and knocked out a machinegun and a 20mm gun, killing seven enemy with hand grenades. With ammunition running low, the two withdrew, alternately providing cover for each other. During this movement, Reese was killed by enemy fire. Rodriguez was awarded the Medal of Honor by General Order #97 dated 1 November 1945 (Reese was likewise awarded the Medal of Honor by General Order #89, 19 October 1945 for his role in this action). Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Rogers Road [+] Major General Harry L. Rogers was commissioned as paymaster in 1898. He was the Assistant Paymaster General in 1909 and served as Quartermaster of the San Antonio Depot in 1916. During the First World War, Rogers was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for organizing, perfecting and administering with great efficiency the Quartermaster Department of the Army in France. His energy and zeal insured a prompt and constant supply of quartermaster stores. Rogers served as the Quartermaster General from 1918-22. Rogers Road is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which activities within the depot area.

Rucker Road Brigadier General Daniel H. Rucker was commissioned in the 1st Dragoon Regiment in 1847. He was been brevetted for gallantry at the Battle of Buena Vista in 1847. He served as a Brigadier General of Volunteers from 1863-66 and was brevetted for faithful and meritorious service during the Civil War. He developed the Rucker Ambulance for the evacuation of the wounded. Rucker served as the Quartermaster General in 1882. Rucker Road is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces

Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which had activities within the depot area.

Schofield Road Lieutenant General John M. Schofield was commissioned in the Artillery in 1853. He was awarded the Medal of Honor while serving in the 1st Missouri Infantry at the battle of Wilson's Creek in 1861. Schofield gallantly led that regiment in a successful charge against the enemy. Appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1861, he rose to command the XXIII Corps during Sherman's Atlanta Campaign. Schofield was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Franklin in 1865. In 1868, he was appointed Secretary of War. After serving as Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, he was the Commanding General of the Department of Texas in 1883-84 and lived in the Commanding General's Quarters (The Pershing House) on Staff Post. Schofield was appointed Commanding General of the Army, serving from 1888 to 1895. Designation of Schofield Road was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 1934.

Scott Road Major General Winfield Scott enlisted in a Virginia militia unit in 1807 and became a captain in the Regular Army the following year. He served on the Niagara front during the War of 1812 and distinguished himself during the Battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. He commanded the field forces during the Blackhawk War, the Second Seminole War and the Creek War. He served as Commanding General of the Army from 1841 to 1861 during which time he led the Army's campaign to Mexico City during the Mexican War and developed the Union strategy for the Civil War. The road was designated in General Order #20, 24 November 1934. Now Winfield Scott.

Shafter Road Major General William R. Shafter was commissioned in the 7th Michigan Infantry in 1861. He was brevetted for gallantry and awarded the Medal of Honor at the Battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, 31 May 1862. Shafter led a party of twenty-two men in a charge across an open field against the enemy. Though his horse was shot from under him and he was wounded, he remained in the fight by concealing his wounds. He served with the 17th U.S. Colored Troops until the end of the war. Shafter then served in the West with the 41st Infantry (Colored) which was reorganized as the 24th Infantry (Colored) until 1879, acquiring the nickname "Pecos Bill." He served as Commander, Fort Sam Houston in 1880 and commanded the V Corps during the Santiago Campaign in 1898. Named per Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 24 November 1934.

Sharpe Road Major General Henry G. Sharpe was commissioned in the Infantry in 1880. He transferred in 1883 to the Subsistence Department, serving during the War with Spain as Commissary of Subsistence. He was appointed as Commissary General from 1905-12 and served as the Quartermaster General, 1916-18. This road in the 4000-area was named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General

of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which had activities within the depot area.

Sibert Road Major General William L. Sibert was commissioned in 1884 as an Engineer. He served as the Commanding General of the 1st Division in 1917 and was appointed to be the first Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, 1918-20. Sibert was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his service in the organization and administration Chemical Warfare Service. Sibert Road is one of the roads in the 4000-area named in 1942 by the Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. The roads were designated after Quartermasters-General of the Army or chiefs of other branches and technical services which had activities within the depot area.

Staff Post Road The road along the front of the officer quarters west of the Quadrangle was constructed in 1881 for access to the Quarters. It also served as a boundary between the quarters and the parade ground which was privately owned until 1883. The name Staff Post Road first appears on maps around 1925.

Stanley Road Named for Brigadier General David S. Stanley per 2nd Division General Order #8, 15 May 1934 and by Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 24 November 1934. See the entry for Camp Stanley, above.

Robert Stethem Drive The driveway at the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center (building 3620) was designated on 27 February 1986 in honor of Steelworker Second Class Robert D. Stethem, US Navy. Stethem, a diver in Underwater Construction Team Two, was killed by terrorists during the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 at Athens, Greece on 14 June 1985.

Strong Road [+] Major General George V. Strong was commissioned in the Cavalry in 1904. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by War Department General Order #70, 1919, for successfully coordinating the movements of the IV Corps before and immediately after the IV Corps attack in the Battle of St Mihiel and the movement of the IV Corps from the Toul Sector to the Meuse-Argonne Front. He was also awarded the Purple Heart Medal twice. He served in the Office of the Army Chief of Staff and in the War Plans Division, 1938-40. He commanded the Seventh Corps Area in 1941 and the VIII Corps at Fort Sam Houston 1941-42. He served as Director of Intelligence (Assistant Chief of Staff G-2) of the War Department, 1942-44. Designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #2, 13 January 1950. Strong Road extended south from Winans Road, midway between Nursery Road and Dabney Road, into a collection of temporary buildings. In 1980, the land east of Nursery Road was ceded to the Veterans Administration for expansion of the National Cemetery. The land on which Strong Road ran was cleared and the road ceased to exist.

Sultan Road Lieutenant General Daniel I. Sultan was commissioned in 1907 in the Corps of Engineers. During World War I, he served as Chief of the

Personnel Section in the War Department, for which service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He commanded the 22nd Brigade and the Hawaiian Division, 1938-41 and the 38th Infantry Division, 1941-42. Sultan commanded the VIII Corps at Fort Sam Houston in 1943, living in quarters 167 on the Artillery Post. Assigned to the China-Burma-India Theatre, he became Theatre Commander and Commanding General of Chinese Armies in India in 1945. General Sultan served as Inspector General of the Army, 1945-47. He was awarded Oak Leaf Clusters to the DSM for his service in the CBI Theatre and as the IG. Designated per Fort Sam Houston General Order #2, 13 January 1950.

Tavernier Circle This driveway at the headquarters of the Army Medical Department Center and School was named in 1997 for Command Sergeant Major Howard A. Tavernier. CSM Tavernier served as an infantryman in Italy during World War II. As an AMEDD Non-commissioned Officer, Tavernier served at the Medical Replacement Training Centers at Fort Meade and Fort Pickett, at Brooke Army Medical Center and the Medical Field Service School and with the 121st Evacuation Hospital in Korea. He served as Command Sergeant Major of the MFSS, the 7th Medical Battalion, the 7th Infantry Division Support Command and BAMC. He was appointed the first Command Sergeant Major of the newly organized U.S. Army Health Services Command at Fort Sam Houston in 1973.

Taylor Road Major General Zachary Taylor was commissioned in 1808 and was brevetted for gallantry during the battle of Fort Harrison 5 September 1812. He was brevetted for distinguished service at the Battle of Kissimmee, Florida against the Seminole Indians on 25 December 1837. He led the Army of Observation during the War with Mexico and achieved successive victories at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey. He was presented with a gold medal from the Congress recognizing his valor and resolution at the Battle of Buena Vista 22-23 February 1847. He was elected President of the United States in 1849 and served until his death in July 1850. Designated in Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 24 November 1934. Now MG Taylor.

Thomas Road [+] Named for Major General George H. Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga. See Thomas Field, above. Thomas Road ran along the lower edge of Thomas Field, parallel to Binz-Engelman Road in the area now occupied by the new Brooke Army Medical Center.

Twiggs Road [+] Major General David E. Twiggs entered the Army during the War of 1812. He was brevetted for gallantry leading a division at the Battle of Monterey and subsequently led his division at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco and Chapultepac during the War with Mexico. He served in San Antonio as the Commanding General of the Department of Texas, 1857-61. He accepted a commission from the Confederate States of America in 1861 and died in 1862. Named in 1951 as part of the new Sam Houston Village #1 (renamed Watkins Terrace). When the new street layout was installed in 1997, Twiggs Road ceased to exist.

Verdun Avenue One of the north-south roads in Argonne Heights, built in 1917 as the Base Hospital, Camp Travis. The roads in this area were named for sites associated with the Second Division during World War I. See the entry for Argonne Heights, above.

Vidales Circle Sergeant Ernesto Vidales enlisted at Fort Sam Houston during World War I and served with the Air Service at Kelly Field as a machinist. He entered the Civil Service in 1919 at Fort Sam Houston as a machinist and toolmaker. The machine shops were moved to Camp Normoyle (East Kelly Air Force Base) where Vidales completed thirty-five years of service. He was the first Hispanic shop foreman at Kelly Air Force Base. He also designed and built the sundial in the Quadrangle. Named in 1997 as part of the new layout for Watkins Terrace.

Watkins Boulevard. Named for Master Sergeant Travis E. Watkins, recipient of the Medal of Honor. See the entry for Watkins Terrace, above. Service Road S-43 was renamed Watkins Boulevard when the replacement quarters were completed on a new road network for this housing area. Now Watkins Path.

Wheaton Road This is the only road on the post designated by the Army after two individuals, Major General Frank Wheaton and Major General Lloyd Wheaton. MG Frank Wheaton was commissioned in 1855 in the Cavalry. He served on the US-Mexico Border Commission and as a Cavalry officer in the West before the Civil War. He served with the Army of the Potomac from First Bull Run to Petersburg, commanding a division in the last-named battle. He served in the West after the war and was Commander of the Department of Texas from 1892 to 1895, residing in the Pershing House during that time. MG Lloyd Wheaton enlisted in the 8th Illinois Infantry in 1861. Commissioned in 1862, he was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Mobile, Vicksburg, and Fort Blakely, Alabama. COL Wheaton was awarded the Medal of Honor for leading the right wing of his regiment, the 8th Illinois Infantry, in the assault through heavy musketry and artillery fire on Fort Blakely, and springing through an embrasure, was the first man to enter the enemy's works. He served in the West after the Civil War and during the War with Spain as a Major General of Volunteers. During the Philippine Insurrection, Wheaton led an infantry brigade on Luzon. He was brevetted for gallantry in the action at the town of Imus. Designation of the road on honor of Frank Wheaton was per Second Division General Order #3, 1 February 1932; designation in honor of both Wheatons was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, 24 November 1934.

W. W. White Road This road was named for a land owner with property east of Fort Sam Houston.

Williams Road Named for Colonel Thomas G. Williams. Williams enlisted in the Hospital Corps in 1897 and rose through the ranks to Hospital Sergeant in 1917. He accepted a temporary commission in the Sanitary Corps 1917 and reached the rank

of Major. Returning to his enlisted grade after the war, Williams served as Technical Sergeant in the Medical Corps until 1920 when he was commissioned in the Medical Administrative Corps. He served with the 2nd Medical Regiment, 2nd Division at Fort Sam Houston. Designation was per Fort Sam Houston General Order #19, dated 15 May 1942. Now Williams Way.

Wilson Street Major General James H. Wilson began his service as a Topographical Engineer in 1860. He served during the Civil War as Brigadier General and Major General of Volunteers, commanding a Cavalry Corps at the end of that war. He was brevetted for gallantry at the capture of Fort Pulaski, at the Battle of Chattanooga, the Wilderness, the Battles of Nashville and the capture of Selma. He served again as a Brigadier General and Major General of Volunteers during the War with Spain in 1898-99. Designated in Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934. This general order assigned an Army-related designation to the pre-existing Wilson Street which appears on San Antonio city maps in 1906, before the land east of New Braunfels Avenue was purchased by the War Department. Now Wilson Way.

Winans Road Commissioned in 1891 in the Cavalry, Major General Edwin B. Winans served during the Santiago Campaign in the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection. He commanded a squadron of the 7th Cavalry during the Punitive Expedition into Mexico, 1916-17. During World War I, he served as commander of an infantry regiment and brigade in three campaigns. After the war, he commanded the 1st Cavalry Division and the Hawaiian Division and was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. He lived in the Pershing House from 1930-33 while commanding the Eighth Corps Area. The road, originally known as Dashiell Road, was redesignated per Fort Sam Houston General Order #2, 13 January 1950.

Womack Road This road in the Medical Training Center is named for a Combat Medic. Private First Class Bryan H. Womack, during a night patrol in Korea with the 25th Infantry Division, Womack went to the aid of several casualties, exposing himself to a hail of fire. Seriously wounded, Womack refused aid, continuing to administer aid to the wounded. While rendering aid to one soldier Womack was struck by mortar fire which severed his arm. He still refused aid, insisting that efforts be made for the other wounded. Unable to perform the task, he directed others. The last man to withdraw, Womack walked until he collapsed from loss of blood and died. He was awarded the Medal of Honor by General Order #50, 1953. The road was designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #70, 20 April 1954. Womack Road originally began in front of the Hacienda Recreation Center (building 1462) and extended northward through the Training Center, then turned east to the former Koehler (now Womack) Road.

Wood Road This road in the Medical Training Center was named for a Combat Medic. Corporal Marvin R. Wood was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross during the Korean War while serving in the Medical

Company, 17th Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division. See the entry for Wood Auditorium, above. Designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #70, October 1954. This road ceased to exist when the new barracks area was built in 1972. The road originated just above the south end of Murphy Road (just south of the west end of Van Autreve Hall, building 1397) and extended eastward to Garden Avenue.

Marvin R. Wood. In 2003, Corporal Wood's name was reinstated in conjunction with the construction of new family housing units along a new road east of and parallel to Chaffee Road.

Worth Road Captain Joseph S. Worth was commissioned in 1825. He served on Topographic Duty 1826-29. He served in the Florida War in 1838 and 1840-41 against the Seminole Indians and in the Military Occupation of Texas 1845. Designated in Fort Sam Houston General Order #20, dated 24 November 1934.

Zimpfer Road [+] Technician Fifth Grade Fred W. Zimpfer, a medical aidman, was awarded the Silver Star Medal by War Department General Order #10, 1948 for heroism on the island of Corregidor in 1942. While serving with Company A, 803d Engineer Battalion (Aviation) on 24 March 1942, Zimpfer moved through a heavy Japanese bombardment and shelling of Kindley Field and vicinity to go to the aid of several wounded soldiers. Passing through an area of blazing tall grass among stacks of bombs in imminent danger of exploding, Zimpfer helped move the wounded soldiers to the hospital in Malinta Tunnel. Designated by Fort Sam Houston General Order #70, October 1954. Zimpfer Road began in the Medical Training Center area at the north end of Murphy Road (vicinity of the Academy Chapel, building 1398) and extended east to Garden Avenue.

Zinn Road Commissioned as an Engineer in 1883, Colonel George A. Zinn served as commander of the 2nd Engineer Battalion during Pershing's Punitive Expedition in Mexico in 1916. When the 2nd Engineer Regiment was formed by expanding the 2nd Engineer Battalion, Zinn served as the 2nd Division Engineer. He retired in 1919. Zinn Road was in the area of Camp Travis and the New Post occupied by the 2nd Engineer Regiment when it was stationed here in 1919.

Addendum. Listed below are the numbered streets, service roads and other roads whose names were changed in accordance with the US Postal Service's program begun in 2002.

Artificer. Formerly B Road in the San Antonio General Depot Area. The Artificer was military mechanic, such as a blacksmith, carpenter; also, one who prepares the shells, fuses and grenades in a military laboratory or arsenal.

Bivouac. Formerly the inner loop of Gorgas Circle. Bivouac refers to a military field camp site.

Brackenridge. Formerly Service Road S-27. This Road is an extension of San Antonio's Brackenridge Road which was named for George Brackenridge, a major land owner in San Antonio, founder of the San Antonio National Bank and of the city's first water system.

Camp Travis. Formerly Service Road S-31. It is named for the 1917 National Army Cantonment, Camp Travis (of which in 2004 only one of its original 1,400 buildings remain), the southern boundary of which was near this road.

Chemical. Formerly 23rd Street in the Depot Area. Warehouse space was allocated in the San Antonio General Depot area constructed in 1922 for the storage and distribution of Chemical Warfare Service materiel.

Chinese Camp. Formerly 12th Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. In this area, a camp was established for Chinese refugees who were evacuated from Mexico by General Pershing when the Punitive Expedition withdrew from Mexico in 1917.

Commissary. Formerly 7th Street led from the San Antonio General Depot area, across Wilson Street to the old commissary warehouse (building 372). The new commissary (building 360) faces this street.

Conservation. Formerly 8th Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. Conservation refers to one of the logistical functions of the Depot.

Engineer. Formerly 15th Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. The Corps of Engineers was allocated space in the original Depot (the Quadrangle) and the San Antonio General Depot area built in 1922 included warehouses for engineer stores.

Engine House. Formerly 9th Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. The engine house which served the Depot was located at the north end of this street.

Gun Shed. Formerly Service Road S-4 which started behind the barracks of the Artillery Post and continued along behind the Cavalry Post barracks. Near the Artillery Post end of the road were several Gun Sheds where the artillery units parked their guns when not in use.

Howitzer. Formerly Service Road S-21. This road lies along the northern edge of what used to be the 15th Field Artillery Regiment Barracks (later Beach Pavilion). Howitzer refers to the armament of the field artillery units.

Manchu. Formerly Service Road S-14. Manchu refers to the nickname of the 9th Infantry Regiment. The 9th Infantry was billeted in the nearby

barracks complex, buildings 2263, 2264, 2265 and 2266 from 1928 to 1942. This complex was referred to as the 9th Infantry Barracks.

Museum Drive. Formerly Service Road S-6. In the area north of this road is the projected location for construction of a building to house the Fort Sam Houston Museum.

Officers Loop. Formerly Service Road S-16. This service road formed a loop around the Officers Mess, built in 1935 as part of the New Post.

Paymaster. Formerly 10th Street in the Depot Area. The paymaster was allocated space in the original Depot (the Quadrangle) and the Finance and Accounting Office was located in Mobilization Temporary buildings at the north end of this street in the 1970s and 1980s.

Procurement. Formerly 16th Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. Procurement refers to one of the logistical function of the Depot.

Rattlesnake. Formerly 3rd Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. Part of the area near the Depot Area was referred to locally as Rattlesnake Hill due to the large number of rattlesnakes inhabiting the area.

Replenish. Formerly 22nd Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. Replenish refers to one of the logistical activities of the Depot.

Requisition. Formerly 24th Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. Refers to the form or process of requesting supplies from the depot.

Signal. Formerly 2nd Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. The oldest warehouse in the Depot Area, building 4011 completed in 1916, was the signal warehouse.

Soapsuds Row. Formerly Service Road S-2 on the Staff Post. Soapsuds Row refers to the traditional area of a military post where the post laundresses resided. This was typically behind the officer quarters.

Stock. Formerly A Road in the San Antonio General Depot area. Stock refers to the materiel or commodities on hand in the Depot.

Storage. Formerly 17th Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. Storage refers to one of the logistical functions of the Depot.

Subsistence. Formerly 11th Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. Subsistence was one of the branches which was combined with the Quartermaster Department and refers to one of the logistical functions of the Depot.

Supply. Formerly 13th Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. Supply refers to one of the logistical functions of the Depot.

Sustainment. Formerly 1st Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. Sustainment refers to one of the logistical functions of the Depot.

Trooper. Formerly Service Road S-26. Trooper originally designated a soldier in the cavalry although it currently refers generically to any soldier. It is used as a form of address when speaking to a soldier whose name is unknown.

Wheelwright. Formerly 14th Street in the San Antonio General Depot area. In the original Quartermaster Depot (the Quadrangle), the wheelwright shops were established to maintain the wagons used to deliver supplies.

Part 4. Subjects for Additional Research

During the course of the research to complete this project, several street names evaded explanation. The streets whose namesakes remain unknown fall into two groups geographically--streets in the 4000-area warehouse complex designated in 1942 and those in the Sam Houston Villages (Watkins Terrace designated in 1951 and Harris Heights in 1953). These are Wright, Carroll, Parker and Reed Roads in the 4000-area, Forbush, McCoy, McMurray, Montez and Olsen in Watkins Terrace and Ingram and Lang in Harris Heights.

Given the criteria for the naming of streets in the 4000-area, the unknown names suggest a few possibilities. Wright could be Major General William M. Wright, a distinguished member of the General Staff who commanded the 89th Division, the I and the III Corps in World War I. Or it could be Colonel John W. Wright who was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for service as the Operations Officer (G-3) of the Services of Supply during World War I. Carroll and Reed Roads could be James Carroll and Walter Reed who jointly studied the cause of and elimination of Yellow Fever. There have been several distinguished Parkers (three Medal of Honor recipients, two general officers) but among these none who were branch of service chiefs or distinguished logisticians. Another Parker who was associated with the installation was Colonel Arthur W. Parker, Quartermaster Corps. Parker had enlisted in 1898 and served as an infantryman during the War with Spain was commissioned in 1906 and served during World War I. As a Captain, Parker served as the Constructing Quartermaster for the 9th Infantry Barracks (buildings 2263, 2264, 2265 and 2266) in 1928-29. Parker was killed in action on Bataan in 1942.

For the Sam Houston Village streets, there are no records identifying the individuals for whom they were named. None of these names can be associated with a General Officer or Medal of Honor/Distinguished Service Cross recipient connected with the installation. The unknown names may have been selected by the corporations which constructed these Wherry Housing developments.

Absent definitive information, these names must remain for the time being, pending additional research, unknown.

Appendix

As this publication is written, memorialization and the naming of Army installations, facilities, etc, are governed by the current Army Regulation, AR 1-33, Memorial Programs, dated 15 December 1980. In addition, the designation of Army Medical Department facilities and activities is governed by Army Regulation AR 40-4, Army Medical Department Facilities/Activities, dated 1 January 1980. The following is extracted from AR 1-33:

Categories of Persons and the Appropriate Memorials

1. A person who—

- a. Is a national hero of preeminence by virtue of high position:
 - (1) National Park or highway of suitable importance.
- b. Held a position of high and extensive responsibility (field army or above) whose death was a result of battle wounds:
 - (1) A major military installation or activity.
 - (2) A large unit trophy or individual award for excellence.
 - (3) A Government-endowed scholarship in military-scientific pursuits.
- c. Held a position of high and extensive responsibility (field army or above and civilian equivalent) whose death was not the result of battle wounds.
 - (1) A major or minor military installation or activity.
 - (2) A large unit trophy or individual award for excellence.
 - (3) A Government-endowed scholarship in military-scientific pursuits
- d. Performed an act of heroism or held a position of high responsibility whose death was a result of battle wounds.
 - (1) A minor installation or activity
- e. Performed an act of heroism or held a position of high responsibility whose death was not the result of battle wounds; or performed non-combat actions which improved the Army or gave public service of national importance; or retired from the military or civil service after a career of exceptional distinction.

(1) A building or portion thereof; a group of adjacent buildings housing the same function; a street; or an area within an installation or subinstallation.