

The CDSG Newsletter



The Coast Defense Study Group, Inc. — Fall 2019



Chairman's Message

Danny Malone

During the October 27, 2019, quarterly CDSG Board of Directors meeting, the directors elected me Chairman of the CDSG for the coming year, until October 1, 2020. I look forward to providing leadership to the CDSG and look forward to your support. The Board also reappointed all committee chairmen for the coming year.

The board members, after significant discussions within the group and all participating committee members, decided to hold the annual domestic dues to the current \$45. However, the increasing cost of publications will force us to consider increasing dues in 2021. This is a direct result of the increasing cost of publication and mailing cost of the Journal. We will be consulting with the membership on the advisability of this and its possible effect on membership.

A second decision, again with spirited discussion, concerned the possibility of online distribution of The Coast Defense Journal. The decision made by the BOD was to reject the online option for our domestic membership. The BOD felt that the paper journal was the tangible product of membership received by members and its loss might result in lowered membership. A further consideration was the possibility of the online version being copied and distributed to non-members.

The BOD has made a decision to tentatively schedule the Charleston/Savannah 2021 Conference for April 21-April 25.

The BOD discussed supporting the proposed movement of the WW II 6-inch LRBC guns and mounts from Canada to Cape Henlopen, Delaware. This is a worthy project, as their present state is abysmal, with no maintenance being performed since the closure of the Naval Air Station.

An agreement was reached on supporting the stabilization of the WW II fire control towers at Ft. Michie and Ft. Wool.

The biggest current concern is to select a site and find a member willing to volunteer to chair the 2022 annual conference. Possible sites are Long Island Sound; Portland, Maine; and San Francisco.

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CDSG Tours to Corregidor & Singapore

The 2020 CDSG Tour to Corregidor, announced at the 2019 Conference and the last newsletter has already been subscribed to capacity. As there are just a finite number of rooms available at the Corregidor Inn and limits on island transportation, no additional registrations can be granted at this time. However as there are always a few cancellations and the possibility that a few more rooms may become available, if you have a strong desire to attend this February 2020 trip and want to be placed on a waitlist, please contact organizer Glen Williford at glen1430@att.net. Details on the add on tour to the Singapore defenses is provided as a flyer attached to this newsletter.

CDSG Meeting and Tour Calendar

Please advise Terry McGovern of any additions or changes at tcmcgovern@att.net

2020 CDSG Special Tour (waiting list only)

February 1-8, 2020

Corregidor, the Philippines

Glen Williford, glen1430@att.net

2020 CDSG Special Tour

February 9-12, 2020

Singapore

Terry McGovern, tcmcgovern@att.net

2020 CDSG Conference

April 1-4, 2020

New Orleans, Louisiana

Quentin Schillare, qschillare@kc.rr.com

2021 CDSG Conference

April 21 - 25, 2021

Charleston/Savannah

Gary Alexander, gary_a_alexander@nps.gov

2021 CDSG Special Tour

September

Sweden

Terry McGovern, tcmcgovern@att.net

2022 CDSG Special Tour

September

Northern Poland

Terry McGovern, tcmcgovern@att.net

Other Meetings and Tours

March 28, 2020

Fortress Study Group Members Day

RAF Museum Cosford, UK

David Page, chairman@fsgfort.com

May 6-9, 2020

Concil on America's Military Past Conference

Baltimore, Maryland

Brigit Hart, bridgethshea@hotmail.com

May 7-9, 2020

INTERFEST Annual Meeting

Kehl, Germany

Oliver Zauzig, zauzig@hotmail.com

May 8-17, 2020
ECCOFORT Study Tour
Armenia

Hans-Rudolf Neumann, hrv.neumannqt@online.de

May 11 -14, 2020
AlbaVoyages Study Tour
Metz, Verdun, Sedan

Michel Truttmann, mtrut@club-internet.fr

June 7 - 11, 2020
Association Vauban Annual Congress
Rochefort, France
Charles Rofort, c.rofort@orange.fr

June 18 - 21, 2020
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Festungforschung Study Tour
Paris/Lille, France
Andres Kupka, akupka@juelich.de

September 10 - 13, 2020
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Festungforschung Annual Meeting
Kufstein, Austria
Andres Kupka, akupka@juelich.de

September 12-19, 2020
ECCOFORT/INTERFEST Study Tour
Kotor/Montenegro
Hans-Rudolf Neumann, hrv.neumannqt@online.de

September 17 - 21, 2020
Assn Saint-Maurice d' Etudes Militaires Tour
To Be Announced
Pascal Bruchez, president@asmem.ch

October
Ionian/NW Greece
Fortress Study Group Study Tour
Eric C.B. Cauchi, eric@eternalgreece.com

October 16, 2020
International Fortress Council Annual Meeting
Luxemburg
Kees Neisingh, secretariat@internationalfortresscouncil.com

November 7, 2020
Fortress Study Group Members Day
Birmingham, United Kingdom
David Page, chairman@fsgfort.com

February 27-March 13, 2021
ECCOFORT Study Tour
Morocco
Hans-Rudolf Neumann, hrv.neumannqt@online.de

September 24 - 26, 2021
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Festungforschung Annual Meeting
Wesel, Germany
Andres Kupka, akupka@juelich.de

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Preservation Committe Report

Preservation Committee Chair, Gordon Bliss

This will be a short column as I do not have anything new of significance to report regarding the areas of major interest such as Plum island/Fort Terry and Fort Monroe. One positive development of note is the adaptive reuse of the Torpedo Storehouse/Mine Building at Fort H.G. Wright on Fisher's Island, which may result in the preservation of some of the features of that building.

Now that it is fall again, for those considering cutting back the vegetation around a battery or structure for the first time, this is the time to do it as it won't be growing back immediately. For those batteries and structures that are normally obscured by vegetation this may also be the chance to document the current condition of them with pictures; I would encourage people to do so when possible. It will help document the condition of structures over time and see which ones are deteriorating faster.

Finally, for those who were at Fort Monroe during the Chesapeake conference, if you have not submitted comments the NPS requested on Batteries Church and DeRussy. it is not too late to do so and I encourage you to send some thoughts, even if brief.

That is all I have at this time. I hope to have more to report next time and once again would ask anyone that has an item at all related to preservation or interpretation of a site to let me know.

If you have a preservation issue or question, or for further

information on any of the items I have mentioned, contact the Preservation Committee Chair, Gordon Bliss, at preservation@cdsg.org.

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Re-Up Time

Quentin W. Schillare, Membership Chair

Article II, Section 3, Article VII, Section 5, of the Coast Defense Study Group bylaws (yes, we are incorporated and have bylaws. Who'd a thunk it!) directs members to pay dues during the fiscal year. Our fiscal year is January 1 to December 31. Dues for the coming year are due by the end of the current year. This is an obligation of members to maintain active status. We accept payment after January 1st, of course, but we get cranky when that happens.

Annual dues are the financial lifeblood of our organization. They support all the benefits of membership: 336 pages of rigorously edited articles and book reviews annually in the four editions of the *Coast Defense Journal*; news and information in the quarterly *CDSG Newsletter*; annual conferences to important historic coast defense locations in the U.S.; and tours to smaller seacoast defense sites in the continental United States, its former overseas possessions, and other places around the world. For example, our 2020 conference to the defenses of New Orleans next April and tours to the Philippines and Singapore in February are discussed elsewhere in this newsletter.

Our dues support a fully functional website which provides details about our organization with news, information, and links to publications, and other resources. You can use it to pay by PayPal or credit card to pay for conferences, tours, CDSG gear—and annual membership renewal! The CDSG ePress offers reprints of important historical publications. Without your financial support our organization can do fewer of these books and dissertations.

Annual dues support the continued gathering, organization, and maintenance of what is probably the largest collection of specialized coast defense documentation in the United States. Forty years of work in the National Archives and other document repositories by CDSG members is maintained by the CDSG. One of our members recently approached the Army's Center of Military History (OK, it was me) to ask for the contact information for their subject matter expert on U.S. seacoast defense topics, and the historian said, "We don't have one; when we have a question, we typically approach the CDSG."

So, its renewal time. Renew online at our website or mail me a check made out to the CDSG to CDSG Renewals, 24624 W 96th Street, Lenexa, KS 66227-7285. And while you are at it, we are all recruiters. Find new members to add to our numbers.

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CDSG Projects and Website Committee Update

CDSG Document Collection on the Internet Cloud!

Mark Berhow

The next phase of the CDSG online plan has been completed with the uploading of the entire CDSG ePress document collection to the internet cloud. This may not seem to be a big deal to the membership at large, but it has been a major concern of mine to get these documents off my computer and into a place that could be generally accessed, but with restrictions. Last August, I successfully completed the transfer of the CDSG document collection to the cloud using Dropbox. The entire collection is now available for downloading, previously the collections had to be loaded on physical media such as DVDs or USB drives and sent by mail. This collection will only be accessible through the CDSG account administrator, me at the moment, who will send a link to the root file folder to the purchaser, or eligible member. Once the link is obtained you will be able to browse and download any file within that directory. The link will expire in some time frame, likely a week or a month, but a new link can always be obtained from the administrator. If you are familiar with Dropbox or any other cloud data storage and transfer service such as Google Drive, Microsoft OneDrive, WeTransfer, and others, this should be pretty seamless to use.

Currently we have three major collections on our Dropbox account: the CDSG Document Collection, the CDSG Publication Collection, and the CDSG Harbor Defense Document Collection. We are currently charging \$50 for the CDSG Documents Collection, \$50 for the CDSG Publications Collection, and \$250 for the CDSG Harbor Defense Documents Collection. For specific documents or document sets, such as the documents for a specific harbor defense, please contact the administrator to discuss pricing. When you purchase these collections, you have

the option to download from the Dropbox account, which would be the preferred method—no waiting for the mail—or we can still send you a USB drive with the files on them.

The **CDSG Publications Collection** (1.8 GB) contains PDF versions of the past issues of the CDSG publications.

The **CDSG Documents Collection** (19.0 GB) contains:

- The Annual Reports of the Chief of Coast Artillery 1901-1937
- The Annual Reports of the Chief of Engineers (pertaining to seacoast fortifications) 1866-1922
- A variety of special Board Reports, Coast Artillery reports, and Tables
- The Board of Engineers Proceedings 1887-1905
- Coast Artillery Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE)
- Cloke's Gunner Exam
- The WWII Eastern, Southern, and Western Command Histories
- The Engineer Mimeograph Series
- Coast Artillery Field Manuals (FM 4-)
- Coast Artillery Technical Manuals (TM 4- and TM 9-)
- The Ordnance Dept. Gun and Carriage Cards
- The Confidential Blueprint Maps series 1921 (1915-1936)
- Ordnance Department Document series (ODD)
- Army Directories 1893-1940
- Several coast artillery related books and texts
- Coast Artillery Army Extension Courses
- Coast Artillery Wargames (1913, 1916, 1921)
- Coast Artillery General Orders related to fort and battery names
- Official Army Coast Artillery Unit Histories (mostly regimental)
- The U.S. Army Order of Battle 1919-1941 (in four volumes)
- Some Fort and Battery Record Books

The **CDSG Harbor Defense Collection** (74.3 GB) contains a series of documents pertaining to each harbor defense including reports of completed batteries (RCBs); reports of completed works (RCWs); Battery Construction Correspondence files; Harbor Defense Engineer notebooks; aerial photo collections of harbor defense forts (1920s-1940) from NARA; confidential blueprint maps series; inspection reports; harbor defense project plans, annexes, and supplements (1934-1946); Quartermaster Dept. building records; and various reports, handouts, brochures, CDSG conference notes, etc. pertaining to each harbor area.

Collections are available for the following harbors:

Continental US

- Portland, ME and the Kennebec River 1.45 GB
- Portsmouth, NH 0.7 GB
- Boston, MA 3.1 GB
- New Bedford, MA 0.4 GB
- Narragansett Bay, RI 3.03 GB
- Long Island Sound, NY 3.2 GB

- New York, NY (Eastern Entrance, Southern Entrance, Sandy Hook, NJ) 7.1 GB
- Delaware River, DE, NJ 4.6 GB
- Baltimore, MD 1.5 GB
- Potomac River, MD, VA 1.5 GB
- Chesapeake Bay, VA 4.5 GB
- Cape Fear River, NC 1.0 GB
- Charleston, SC 1.1 GB
- Port Royal Sound, SC 0.1 GB
- Savannah, GA 0.7 GB
- St. John's River, FL 0.1 GB
- Key West, FL 1 GB
- Tampa Bay, FL 0.4 GB
- Pensacola, FL 4.9 GB
- Mobile Bay, AL 0.5 GB
- Mississippi River, LA 0.2 GB
- Galveston, TX 1.1 GB
- San Diego, CA 1.3 GB
- Los Angeles, CA 1.7 GB
- San Francisco, CA 3.8 GB
- Columbia River, OR, WA 3.8 GB
- Puget Sound, WA 4.7 GB

Overseas

- Oahu, HI 4.0 GB
- Panama Canal 2.2 GB
- Manila and Subic Bays, the Philippines 6.6 GB
- Alaska defenses (WWII) 3.6 GB
- Defenses in the Caribbean 0.2 GB
- Defenses of Argentina, Newfoundland, Canada 0.1 GB

Additional Collections available by request include my ICBM Missile document collection and my AA Defense, Nike, BOMARC, Snark, Safeguard document collection.

I am the current administrator, so please contact me if you are interested downloading any of these materials at berhowma@cdsg.org. I have comprehensive lists of all the document file names (descriptive in most cases for the document it contains) in excel spreadsheets that I can send upon request if you are looking for specific documents.

Payments can be made sending a check made out the CDSG Press to me at

Mark Berhow
PO Box 6124
Peoria, IL 61601

Or by ordering on the CDSG website, or by PayPal transfer to the CDSG account: cdsgpress@cdsg.org, especially for specific document collection requests.



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2019 Year-end Donation Appeal for the CDSG Fund

The CDSG Fund Trustees

(Terry McGovern, Quentin Schillere and Mark Berhow)

As you know, the **CDSG Fund** supports the efforts of the Coast Defense Study Group by raising funds for preservation and interpretation of American seacoast defenses. The **CDSG Fund** is seeking year-end 2019 donations from our members to fund projects that support our organization's goals. We have agreed to fund several projects in keeping with our goals and we have a list of potential projects which we may fund in the coming year, but only if we receive enough donations from our members to allow the **CDSG Fund** to provide these grants. Projects that the CDSG Board of Directors has already agreed to fund, and we have funds on hand to cover, are:

1. Restoration supplies for Battery Guenther at Fort Canby, WA – up to \$2,500 – Waiting on USCG approval to continue the clean-up of the mortar battery by Aaron Buda, the CDSG Representative for Columbia River. We hope that more work is done on this special mortar battery so we need to reserve these funds for these efforts.
2. USS Iowa Veterans Association 16-inch/50 barrel project – fund challenge to our members up to \$5,000 combined – The US Navy has accepted the display of the barrel at JEB Fort Story at Cape Henry, but the USS Iowa Association needs to raise the total funds needed for the movement and display (\$125,000). We need to reserve the \$5,000 as our members have met the trustee's challenge and have given \$2,500 towards this project.
3. The Fort Monroe Authority (FMA) has requested a \$3,000 grant to produce and install two signs similar to the one's we funded at the Fort Drum turret text site at Sandy Hook, one at Battery Parrott (two 12-inch disappearing guns) and one at Battery Irwin (four 3-inch rapid-fire guns), at Fort Monroe. The production of the signs is finally underway. The CDSG has already provided the interpretive language and photographs. The signs would acknowledge the CDSG Funds efforts. The National Park Service (NPS) may make a similar request for the three Endicott batteries under their control but they have not done so at this time. We have reserved funds to cover those costs up to \$4,500 for the NPS.

The **CDSG Fund** have been approached for possible grants for the following projects, but we need to raise more funds before we can consider these requests, as well as have a formal request to the CDSG Fund Trustees so they can make a recommendation about these requests to the CDSG Board.

1. Fort Michie, Great Gull Island, NY – Chris Zeeman – Stabilizations of WWII fire control tower due to rusting steel supports – costs estimated at \$1,800 through the use of 10 floor jacks. We are working with Matt Manual to purchase and install these floor jacks, but we have only a small window for his time (April & September), and gaining access to Great Gull Island is not easy.

2. Fort Wool, Rip Raps, Hampton, VA – Mike Cobb – Stabilization of 3rd System Casemates and WWII Battery Commander's Tower – costs estimated at \$2,500 for 20 floor jacks – While the City of Hampton leases this island fort from the Commonwealth of Virginia, they provide little funding (dock repair and cutting grass) for maintenance. The remaining 3rd System fort casemates continue to settle and the masonry is cracking with concerns about collapse. Mike is trying use wooden shoring to support the casemates. The WWII battery commanders' tower (one of the only two remaining in the world) is rusting out, especially on the "cab" portion of the where only two steel support carry the weight of the cement roof. Mike has been using car jacks to try to support the roof but the whole tower is leaning due to the weight. It is a real possibility that the tower may topple if these roof supports give way. Mike needs to get organized and provide us with a written request.
3. Fort Howard, North Point, MD – Ray Scott – Interpretive Signage at the Endicott Batteries - costs unknown at this time – Ray Scott has been leading the restoration of the batteries at this county park. He has already installed several excellent signs at the former fort and would like to do more. These are sturdy but fairly inexpensive signs and he has been using Boy Scouts for labor. He will reach out when he is ready to do the next sign.
4. Fort Schuyler, Throgs Neck, NY – David Allen – Model of the 3rd system fort and exhibit on its history – costs unknown at this time – Professor Allen at the SUNY Maritime College has proposed placing a model of the Fort Schuyler as it looked when first built and an exhibit showing the fort's history within the existing fort. He is only in the planning stages at this time. He will reach out to the CDSG Fund when ready to do so.

The **CDSG Fund** has no funds on hand to cover any of these possible projects, so until we receive your donations we cannot approve any of these projects. Please consider donating when paying your membership dues for 2019. Please remember that your donations are tax-deductible for federal tax purposes as the CDSG is a 501(c)(3) organization, and 100% of your gift will go to the projects that are requesting grants. Contributions are acknowledged annually. Make checks or money orders payable in US funds to: the **CDSG Fund**. Donations can also be made by credit card or PayPal via the CDSG website at www.cdsg.org.

Send donations to: **CDSG Fund** c/o Quentin Schillare 24624 W. 96th Street, Lenexa, KS 66227-7285 USA or use your credit card on the www.cdsg.org website.

Consider combining your membership dues with **CDSG Fund** donation this year.

Attention – We have just added the **CDSG Fund** to the **AmazonSmiles** program, where Amazon will donate 0.05 percent of your purchases to the CDSG Fund if you make the CDSG Fund (<https://smile.amazon.com/ch/52-1698506>) your default charity in their system. Please do so today.

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Summary of the 2019 Member Survey Responses

Summary of the 2019 Member Survey Responses. Three questions were posed to our membership via our 2019 election ballot to provide members an opportunity to provide feedback to our Board of Directors. Below are most of responses. All responses were provided to the board for their review.

The first question was “**How would you rate the CDSG's current publications and activities?**” Responses are:

- I am very pleased with current publications. Very impressed with the perfect binding. It makes a neater and more professional looking journal. “American Seacoast Mortar Batteries – Part 1 & Part 2” are fantastic. I will be referring to this article for years to come.
- Good. Maybe more regional meets for members, so those who can attend can meet with local members at a local fort.
- Publications are very good, although submissions have apparently declined. Activities are excellent. It is good to see or hear of the work performed at places like Fort Adams, Fort Hancock, and several West Coast locations.
- Outstanding – especially given the that it's an all-volunteer effort.
- Excellent. I cannot think of any improvements to make.
- Can't wait to read a new edition of the Coast Defense Journal four times a year. The variety of the articles that the Journal covers give the reader a chance to read about and explore different locations outside of one's geographic location without the hassle of a plane trip. The writing level present in the Journal is top notch. I especially enjoy having the ability to personally contribute articles to the Journal. Too bad we can't do the Journal in color. Let's increase that budget!
- A well-researched and professional published quarterly publication.
- I always look forward to my next CDSG Journal and love to see the ongoing activities in the newsletter. Want to see more non-site preservation (i.e. artifacts/documents) & curation.
- Perhaps some articles on the future of coastal defense – what the Chinese and Koreans are doing.
- Excellent – keep doing what you are doing. When it comes time to reprint TM 4-210, use the 1940 edition with changes.
- Top Rate. Incredible effort by just a few individuals.
- Above average. Recommend more visibility for the on-demand publications.
- Excellent, my compliments to the those responsible.
- I think its is terrific. I look forward to each publication.
- Current publications are good. If possible, would be neat to have available reprints of older manuals related to coast artillery, such as old Signal Corps and Ordnance Dept. manuals.

- I am extremely satisfied with the quality of the publications.
- I can't see any way to improve on anything given the all-volunteer nature of the CDSG.
- More Preservation and work party activities.
- The CDSG Press should publish a guide book on America's seacoast fortifications.
- On the whole, I rate CDSG's publications and activities as very professional.
- Excellent. The core staff remains outstanding – Kudos to all!
- The *CD Journal* is the best non-profit, volunteer publication hands down.
- Quite good for an organization with only a few members who actually contribute.

The second question was “**What should be the future of the CDSG – more of the same or new goals/programs?**” Responses are:

- In order to grow, CDSG must expand its presence on social media, e.g. broadcast conferences and tours on platforms such as Facebook Live, podcasting conference sessions, creating a CDSG channel on YouTube, creating a coast defense video game on the CDSG website.
- Same, hopefully with more young members.
- Should we embark on outreach to historical associations to partner with them to tell the history of coastal defense? Example: Reach out to a community group and help them with forts in their area.
- There is nothing wrong with the current programs, but we need to broaden our appeal and outreach. Unless you are a “fort junkie”, you probably have never heard of the CDSG.
- On the right track, would like to see more fundraising for preservation. Some fairly low-cost, no-hassle methods: email blasts, social media, go fund me, website donation buttons with options to make automatic monthly donations by credit card.
- Find and keep the members as you are likely not able to grow them.
- Expansion of membership, we are all too old, too white, and too male.
- Recommend the CDSG take a more active interest in preservation and the groups that are at the forefront of preservation and interpretation. Locations with active preservation and interpretation program should receive heightened support from CDSG. How to do this on a broader scale is the next question.
- The membership is aging – not inherently bad – its just that we need to consider the future of the organization. We should consider heavily investing in outreach/marketing/programs that will attract the next generation of the CDSG. YouTube documentaries, interactive exhibits, social media interactions, etc.
- I like the direction CDSG is moving in. Keep up the good work!
- Going full on digital and making more available online. Those of us that have material from NARA/personal collections can scan this to build a master library to sell online – make a little money for the CDSG.
- As times change, so should the CDSG. I think it important to find ways to broaden the audience that joins and attends the CDSG events.
- I would like to see some more regional events, such as the Fort Washington work day.
- Coastal defense webinar or podcast series?
- It would be good to have new programs – emphasis on interpretive living history, but I don't believe we have a membership that is capable of undertaking such an endeavor. Supporting local efforts is doable.
- The present course seems to work very well.
- Would love to see some online content – trailers/intro videos for defense sites, lectures from CDSG site specialists. Oral histories from CDSG members who served.
- Increase focus on education outreach focused on restoration and preservation.
- We should be doing local field workshops or seminars on coast defense subjects – We should strive to become an online research resources for all things related to US coast defense.
- More of the same. Just keep working with site owners and interested people at large to spread awareness of the CDSG.
- Seems like the same old thing. Really need small in-the-field workshops or lectures on coast defense subjects to occur over the course of a weekend or a day, to be held at local HDs. We are and should be as a group the leader in coast defense research and in publications. New publications such as guides to the forts need to be published sooner rather than later. I believe with the emergence of the print on demand industry, would allow the group the ability to publish individual members books on the subject. We have way too many members that have done research on the subject. Not using this vital knowledge base would be criminal. We should also strive to become an online research resource for of everything (US) coast defense.
- Get CD site owners to join – the only way to preserve sites for the future.
- Stay focused on current goals.
- Help with interpretation of coast defense sites that need help. Adopt a site!!!
- Finding new ways to share the organization's expertise – Social media connections to site-owners.
- I'm pleased with the current programs. I realize this a specialty subject and not the average person may be interested in it, but whatever can be done to recruit more members and garner more interest is worthwhile.
- More of the same – at least until we get more members who are willing to take on more responsibilities.
- Do more serious fundraising and political lobbying to save more of these historic sites – many will be lost without action!

- More coordination with other military history organizations.
- Perhaps CDSG could plan more regional “mini-conferences,” that way CDSG members could meet more often and build relationships.
- Increased emphasis on recruiting and fostering new members.
- Coast-defense site owner database needed.
- Membership Growth – Get today’s site owners to join.
- Continue what we do and focus on building membership and site representative program.
- Require each member to recruit one new member each year.
- The CDSG has failed to reach out to the owners of former coast defense sites - we need to educate those owners on the historic value and need to preserve these structures - We need a program directed at those hundred or so owners!!
- CDSG should try to gain more members so that we can have more impact on preservations issues.
- Investigate the possibility of the CDSG winning grants from foundations to expand its impact and reach.
- More advertising for new members and more efforts in preserving former coast defense sites.
- Depends on volunteer manpower. More of the same will work.
- More emphasis on membership development.
- From the feedback received, identify the top 2 or 2 most common issues. Publish the results in the August Newsletter and ask for volunteers to pick an issue and work it. Ask for a progress report to be included in the February newsletter.

The third question was “Where should the CDSG hold its future conferences and special tours – and would you organize one?” Sample responses are:

- Keep doing the rotation and add-ons. Things change over the years and new members have not been everywhere.
- Planned locations appear to be more than adequate and appropriate. I’m probably not qualified to organize a conference or tour as I have not yet attended one and it would be logistically difficult as I live over 200 miles from the closest CD location.
- Current program is good. No change needed. Ran one conference and that was enough.
- Don’t know, have never been able to attend a conference or tour due financial constraints.
- I wish I could get more involved. I’m a travelling professional musician and I’m fortunate to do a lot of forting in between performance, whenever possible. I’m hoping a few years’ time will permit me to volunteer at the forts.
- CDSG conferences should continue to be held at US harbor defense locations. To hold conferences at any other locations is misaligned with our stated purpose. I enjoyed co-chairing the HDNY conference and hope to participate in another conference in the future as my schedule and capacities permit.
- Texas? Florida? Maine? Bermuda, Eastern Long Island

Sound, Key West – Dry Tortugas.

- Current program/schedule works well. Not ready to organize one again. Would like to get to Vladivostok.
- Long Island Sound and Key West. Also, East Coast and West Coast of Canada.
- Not sure. I belong for the publications and do not do conferences/tours.
- I’d like to see some tours to more river and lake forts, to expand our focus a bit. Something like the Hudson River Valley, the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Great Lakes and nearby rivers – US, Canadian, British, French defenses there.
- Perhaps focus on locations that going to be lost soon.
- Conferences continue following sequences of previous – Tour every 2nd or 3rd year for affordability and scheduling time off from work.
- Hawaii and Alaska would be a good special tour.
- As always, conference to San Francisco would be great. And of course, I would organize a tour of HDSF or any other outlying military reservations within this system. Anytime. Period!
- Jacksonville/St. Augustine; Portland, Maine; Key West/ Fort Jefferson.
- Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands – Dr. Gerardo Pinero Cadiz said he would organize at such a tour during the last Panama tour.
- Special tour to Alaska; Key West & Dry Tortugas.
- Tours to Latin America fortifications would be great.
- Hawaii, Alaska, and Bermuda; Hawaii would be good.
- Anyplace. Unable to organize a conference/tour at this time.
- I cannot organize a conference, but I’d be glad to help hold a conference to the coast defenses of the Great Lakes – 18th – 20th Century forts and WW2 & Cold War air defenses.
- Set the conferences in an order then ask for volunteers. If unavailable skip to next one on the list.
- Tour to Florida – Fort Clinch, St John’s Bluff, Saint Augustine, etc. plus Tampa.
- I will be helping Gary Alexandra in Charleston in 2021.
- We should include a work party during every CDSG conference so we can put our back where our mouth is on the preservation of fort sites.

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Defenses of New Orleans: Forts Pike and Macomb

Quentin W. Schillare

On the weekend of November 2-3, the Louisiana Office of State Parks hosted a 200th Anniversary Conference celebration for Fort Pike. A video of the fort during the event is here: <https://vimeo.com/370757471>.

This commemoration is important to members of the CDSG for several reasons. During the St. Babs XXXVIII conference we will be visiting Fort Pike on the afternoon of Friday, April 3rd. As you can see in the video, the vegetation has been cleaned up and the grounds have been returned to a more park-like setting.

Vegetation grows quite fast in the humid subtropical climate of southeastern Louisiana but compared to some forts we will visit during the New Orleans conference it will be in pretty good shape.

The recent commemoration and the work it required indicates that the Office of State Parks chief of interpretative services and his colleagues have the funding to preserve this historic piece of military history. As amateur (and some professional) historians, Coast Defense Study Group members care about preserving historic structures. Fort Pike and its near-twin Fort Macomb, are especially important because they are the first two fortifications constructed in the Third System. As we are reminded in John Weaver's *A Legacy in Brick and Stone*, Fort Pike was designed and engineered by Simon Bernard, with plans drawn by Guillaume Tell Poussin, and constructed under the supervision of Joseph Totten; the early engineering saints of the Third System.

The defense of New Orleans required fortifications on the Gulf of Mexico, on the lower reaches of the Mississippi River south of the city, and to the northeast and southeast of New Orleans. Fort Pike was a key part of this last avenue of approach to the city on Pass Rigolets. It was the first fort designed and constructed in the Third System, completed in 1819. It is a classic early Third System fortification. An all-brick fort shaped like a slice of pie, designed to accommodate 13 guns in casemates and 11 guns on the barbette level. It had outworks and two wet ditches with drawbridges and curved walkways. An eight-sided citadel serving as a barracks and with rifle loopholes dominated the parade. The video provides a drone's eye view of the fort.

Nine miles away by car to the south is Fort Macomb (formerly Fort Wood) on Chef Menteur Pass. Started in 1822, it was completed five years later. Slightly smaller than Fort Pike, it is similar in shape and mounts the same number of guns and includes nine howitzers to protect the flat faces. It also had outworks to protect against landward attacks. John Weaver surmises that Macomb was designed for more armament toward seaward than Pike. The parade-ground citadel is identical to Fort Pike. Fort Macomb is closed to the public and receives little attention from the state park system.

Both these twin forts are showing their age, due to weather, wave action, and settling. However, as representative examples of the early Third System, they are both worth a visit. So, fill out the registration form attached to this newsletter and join us next April as we explore the history of America in brick and stone—and a little concrete.

* * * * *

Portland Maine Reacts To Fort Gorges Development Proposal

Charles Woodman

On September 4 2019, a crowd of over 150 attended a meeting convened to discuss the future of Fort Gorges, a Third System fortification located on Diamond (Hog) Ledge in Portland (Maine) harbor. The meeting was a reaction to a proposal from a developer to locate a restaurant, brew pub, and B & B at the fort. During the meeting a representative of the City of Portland, which owns the fort stated that while no written proposal had been submitted discussions with the developer had occurred. He

also said that the fort was not for sale and that any use would have to be consistent with the fort's status as a city park. There is currently a \$420,000 plan to improve access to the fort including improved dock facilities and other improvements to open more of the fort. The city has allocated half of this amount in its capital improvements budget plan seeking a private match.

Paul Drinan of Friends of Fort Gorges stated that even in its present status 6,000 visitors come to Gorges every year with 55% arriving by power boat and 45% by kayak with as many as 10 tour operators using the island. Drinan feels that this use and other potential uses of the fort could be "monetized" to help fund the forts stabilization.

Construction of the fort started in 1857 as part of a project which also involved the upgrading of Forts Preble and Scammel into Third System Forts. Combat experience in the Civil War altered these plans with Gorges being completed in 1876 and work on the other two forts being largely incomplete. The fort was armed as late as the Spanish American War and was transferred to the city in 1960. In recent years a grant from the Army Corps of Engineers was used to improve safety at the fort.

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USMC Returns to Its Roots

Charles H. Bogart

The U.S. Marine Corps 1775 mission statement called for it to make amphibious landings on enemy shores, provide security on board navy ships, and guard navy bases. During World War II the Marines raised 20 defense battalions charged with defending forward bases. However, since World War II the Marine Corps has dropped security on U.S. Navy ships and guarding U.S. Navy forward bases from its mission statement, retaining only the mission of carrying out amphibious assaults. General David Berger, current commandant of the Marine Corps, has stated that it is time for the marines to add back to its mission statement the guarding of U.S. Navy overseas bases from direct enemy sea-based attack. At present neither the navy or the Marine Corps have quick react, line of sight, land-based weapon systems to guard a naval base from a direct attack by an enemy ship or boat. General Berger believes that it just a matter of time before an enemy using a water-borne vessel launches a gun, rocket, or suicide ramming attack against a target-rich undefended port.

In 2019, the Marine Corps asked the defense industry for proposals to equip shore-based marines with guns or missiles capable of killing a vessel of up to 1,500 tons at a range of 3 to 50 miles. The preferred ship killing weapon would be compatible with the existing High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems (HIMARS) currently being used by the marines. The marines would prefer to mate the U.S. Navy's Naval Strike Missile to an existing vehicle being used by the

marines rather than to develop a totally new weapon system. The marines plan to produce and fire two prototype land-based anti-ship missiles by the end of 2020.

See *Marine Corps Times*, September 23, 2019.

* * * * *

Three Virginia Confederate Forts

Charles H. Bogart

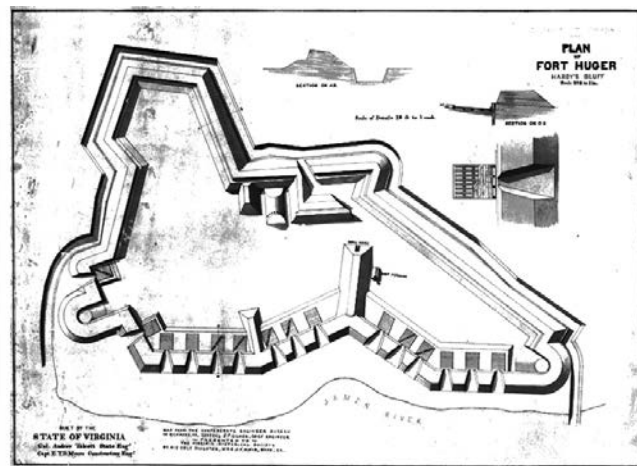
All photos by the author.

On our way to the Norfolk Conference, Mary Ann and I visited three Confederate earthen fortifications which guarded the lower James River approach to Richmond, VA. These were Fort Huger, Fort Boykin, and the Todd Point Battery. Both Fort Huger and Fort Boykin are preserved as county parks. No physical remains of the Todd Point Battery can be found, but the Battery Point, VA, Post Office has a small display covering the fortification.

Fort Huger

Fort Huger is a Confederate earthwork fortification on the James River at Harden's Bluff, constructed by impressed free African Americans and by hired slaves. Its purpose was to prevent Federal ships from steaming up the James River and attacking Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. The fort was named after Maj. Gen. Benjamin Huger, C.S.A., who commanded the Confederate Department of Norfolk in 1861. General Huger served in the U.S. Army as an ordnance officer and saw service in the Mexican-American War.

The site for Fort Huger was selected by Col. Andrew Talcott, C.S.A. Engineer Department, in August 1861, and construction started that month, with Capt. E.T.D. Myers and Capt. John Clarke in charge. The fort was completed in March 1862. The fort had embrasures for 15 guns but apparently never mounted more than 13, all facing the James River. A March 12, 1862, Confederate Engineer report states that Fort Huger was armed with "thirteen guns: one 10-inch columbiad pattern rifled *en barbette*, four 9-inch Dahlgrens *en barbette*, two 8-inch columbiads *en barbette*, six hot-shot 32-pounders on ship carriages." A hot shot furnace was constructed within the fort. The landward side of the fort was protected by an earthen wall which fronted on a swamp. The fort was garrisoned by Lt. Col. Fletch Archer's 5th Virginia Infantry Bn.



1862 plan of Fort Huger

Fort Huger was not attacked until May 8, 1862, when USS *Galena*, USS *Port Royal*, and USS *Aroostook* shelled the fort. A number of Fort Huger's guns were dismounted, but the Federal

fleet was forced to withdraw without capturing the fort. On May 16, 1862, Fort Huger was attacked by USS *Monitor* and suffered more damage to its guns. Unable to drive off *Monitor* and threatened by Federal land forces, the Confederate defenders spiked the guns of Fort Huger and withdrew up river to Richmond. Three days later, Federal troops occupied Fort Huger. The Federal stay was short and throughout the war years the fort was briefly occupied by both Confederate and Federal troops.

In 2005, the site of Fort Huger was acquired by Isle of Wight Parks & Recreation and opened as a park in 2007.



Fort Huger is blessed with five mounted guns.



Two of Fort Huger's guns look out over the James River to the left of the river observation platform.



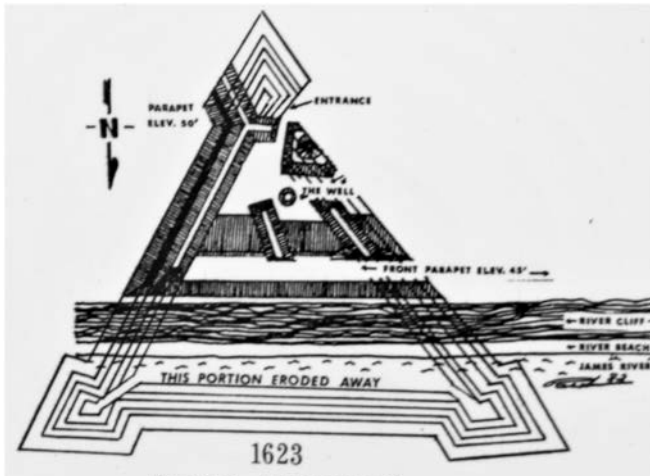
Fort Huger's James River observation platform and the two-gun battery to its right.



A Fort Huger gun pointed inland to guard against land attack. The Confederates did not position guns here.

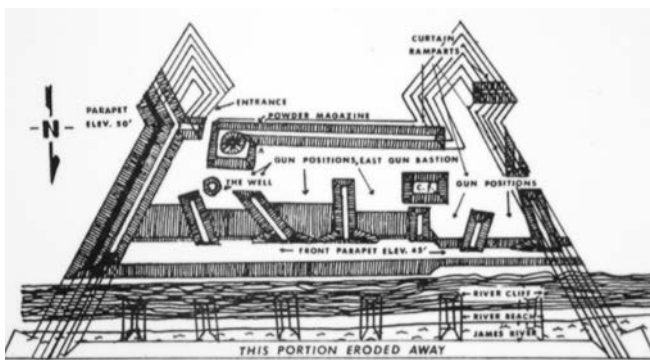
Fort Boykin

The site of Fort Boykin on the James River was first fortified by Europeans in 1622, when a triangular earthen fort, protected by a ditch, was erected in response to a 1621 American Indian uprising that killed hundreds of settlers. The fortification was known as "The Castle."



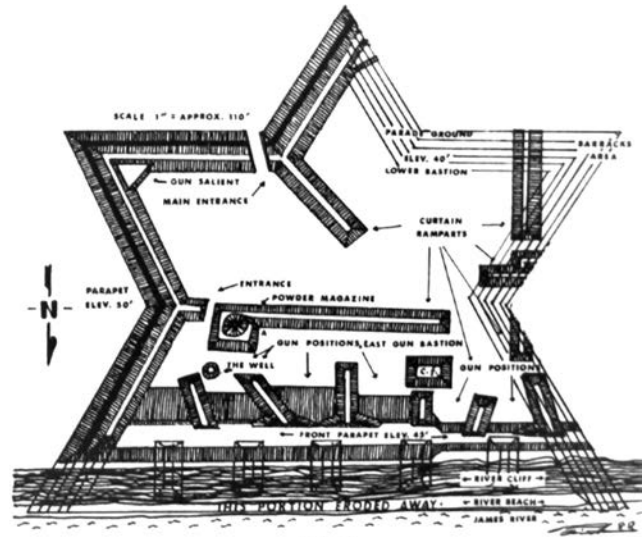
The Castle, 1623.

In 1775 with the start of the American Revolution, local Patriot Militia rebuilt and expanded The Castle. The finished earthen fortification was named Fort Boykin in honor of Maj. Francis Marshall Boykin, Virginia militia officer and owner of the land. The fort was not attacked by the British during the war.



Fort Francis Boykin, 1776.

The War of 1812 saw the local militia again rebuilding Fort Boykin. The fort was expanded and took on the shape of a five-pointed star. The fort was attacked without success by the 74-gun HMS *Plantagenet* in 1814.



Fort Boykin, 1812.

The present Fort Boykin is a Confederate earthwork fortification on a high bluff above Morgarts Beach. The Confederate fort was built using impressed free African Americans and hired slaves. The fort's purpose was to prevent an attack by Federal forces on Richmond up the James River. The Confederates retained the site's Revolutionary War name but rebuilt the fort to a new design.

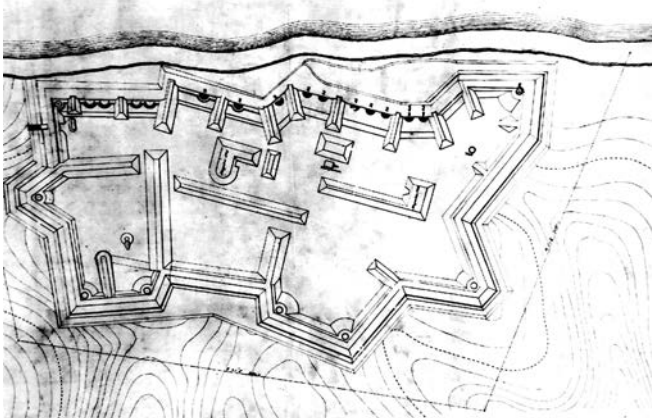
In August 1861 Col. Andrew Talcott, C.S.A. Engineer Department, decided to locate an earthen fort at the site of Fort Boykin. Capt. T.M.R. Talcott and Lt. W.G. Turpin were in charge of building Fort Boykin. Construction started in August 1861 and was still proceeding in May 1862. The fort, as built, had embrasures for 14 guns but apparently never mounted more than ten guns. The fort's armament on March 12, 1862, was reported as a mix of 32-pounders and 42-pounders, all facing the James River. A hot shot furnace was provided to heat solid shot.

On May 8, 1862, USS *Galena*, USS *Port Royal*, and USS *Aroostook* shelled Fort Boykin. Some of the fort's guns were dismantled and some defenders were killed and wounded. The Federal fleet, however, was unable to defeat the fort and was forced to withdraw. However, Maj. Gen. John Magruder, C.S.A., seeing the size of the Federal ground and naval forces advancing up the James River, ordered Fort Boykin abandoned. The fort's guns were spiked and gun carriages and supplies burnt. U.S. Marines occupied Fort Boykin on May 17, 1862.

The Federal stay at Fort Boykin was short and throughout the war the fort was occupied briefly by both Confederate and Federal troops. Post war the property again returned to private hands. From 1908 to 1931, the fort was owned by Herbert and Mary Greer. During their ownership Fort Boykin was last attacked. In late 1918, two 155 mm practice shells fired from Fort Eustis ricocheted across the James River to land inside the walls of Fort Boykin.

In 1950, the property was bought by the Jorden family. In 1974, Elizabeth Jorden gave the land to the County of Isle of

Wight and Fort Boykin is now managed by the Isle of Wight Parks & Recreation Department as a public park. It takes a practiced eye to make out the various components of Fort Boykin, as time and human progress has not treated it kindly.



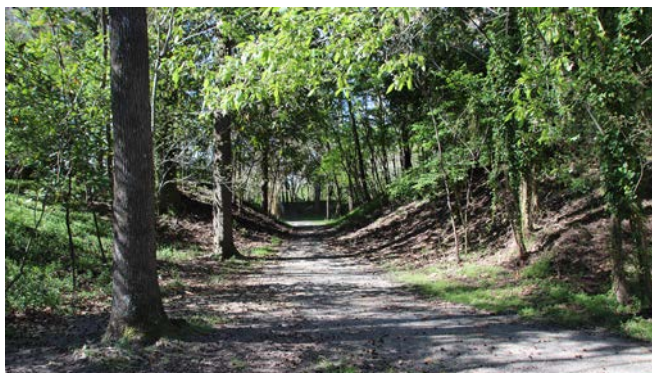
Civil War Fort Boykin.



Fort Boykin's outer wall and ditch.



Fort Boykin gun position.



Fort Boykin's covered way.

Todd Point Battery

Todd Point Battery was located on the James River in what is now the unincorporated community of Battery Park. The earthen fort was built during August and September 1861 and garrisoned by the Surry Light Artillery and Company D, 3rd Virginia Infantry. The battery was abandoned in January 1862 when the Confederate Army withdrew up the James River to a defensive line built on Fort Boykin, Fort Huger, Mulberry Island Point Battery, and Jamestown Battery. No footprint of the Todd Point Battery remains, as its site is now built over with houses and a church.



This drawing in the Battery Park Post Office is entitled "Todd Point fortification at the mouth of Pagan Creek - Surry Light Artillery, Co. D 3rd Virginia Infantry."

The following handwritten document is on display at the Battery Park Post Office:

"I Jno. R. Todd of the County of Isle of Wight, Virginia do hereby appoint Edward M. Todd of Isle of Wight County Virginia my true and lawful agent to sign receipts for and receive payment of all monies due me by Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America for services and timber furnished by bill rendered on the defensive work at Pagan Creek Battery at Todd Point during the months of August and September. Witness my hand and seal at Isle of Wight County Virginia 31st day October 1861 Jno. R Todd"



The site of Todd Point Battery today

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A Visit to Fort Washington, MD

Charles H. Bogart

Mary Ann and I left the 2019 CDSG Chesapeake Bay Conference, driving north to Solomon Island, MD, to see the remains of the World War II Amphibious Assault Training Center before heading for Fort Washington, on the Potomac River just south of Washington, DC. At Fort Washington, visitors can find a superbly preserved "transitional" (pre-Third-System) fort surrounded by eight Endicott batteries.

In 1791, the United States capital was moved to the District of Columbia, at the head of navigation on the Potomac River. The United States government understood how the British had used sea power during the American Revolutionary War to attack the American coastline. The result was that on March 20, 1794, Congress provided funds for what would be known as the United States First System of Fortification, mostly built of earth. Congress therefore began to provide funds for building what is known as Second-System brick forts.

Among the forts built as part of the Second System was Fort Warburton, 8 miles down the Potomac River on the opposite bank from Mount Vernon. Work on this brick fort started in April 1808 and was completed in December 1809. The fort was described as being an enclosed masonry fort having a semi-elliptical face with a circular side facing the Potomac River. The fort was armed with 15 cannon.

With the start of the War of 1812, Fort Warburton was upgraded with a nine-gun water battery. In August 1814, when the British army advanced overland to take Washington, DC, Fort Warburton had a garrison of 56 men. On August 27, 1814, when a British fleet appeared off the fort, the garrison abandoned the fort after setting it on fire. The site of Fort Warburton was chosen for building a fort immediately after the War of 1812. Fort Washington was ready for service in 1824. During the 1840s her walls were doubled in height. The problem of the fort being dominated from nearby hills, however, remained. Fortunately, Fort Washington was never attacked.

Fort Washington was built to house 48-guns, but she did not start to receive her armament until 1846, when the first guns were mounted. Before the Civil War, Fort Washington was without a garrison, being under the care of an ordnance sergeant. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Fort Washington was first garrisoned by 40 marines from the Washington Navy Yard. Later the marines were relieved by the U.S. Army's 1st Artillery Regiment. During the course of the Civil War, Fort Washington was garrisoned by various infantry and heavy artillery regiments. I have been unable to find any documentation showing the fort's armament during the Civil War.

In 1872, the U.S. Army prepared a water battery for four 15-inch Rodman smoothbore guns at Fort Washington. However, construction ended in 1875 before the the guns were mounted. In the early 1890s, smoothbore Rodman cannon were installed in the water battery in front of the fort.

Starting in 1891, Battery Decatur was constructed for two 10-inch guns, with a long delay pending the design of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriage. The battery appears

to have not been completed until 1898 and transferred to the artillery in 1899. Meanwhile, two more 10-inch batteries were built. One emplacement of Battery Emory was begun in 1897 and completed in 1898, and the battery was transferred in 1899, as was Battery Humphreys. Battery Decatur is fenced in, but access is sometimes allowed. Battery Emory is fenced in and generally inaccessible, while Battery Humphreys is basically open.

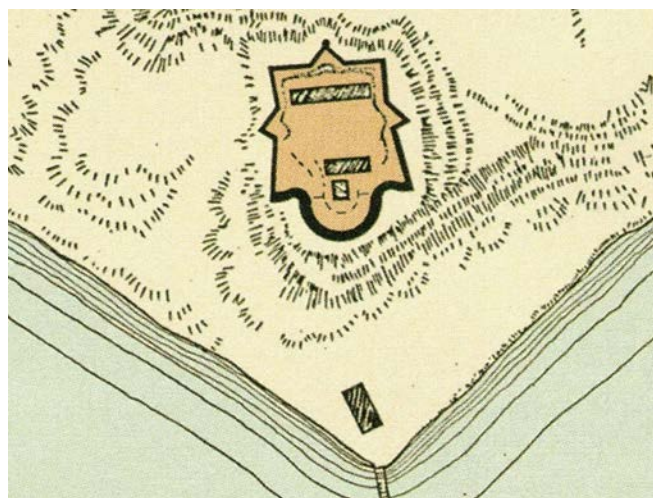
Battery Meigs was begun in 1898 and transferred in 1902, with two pits for eight 12-inch mortars. It is now closed and used for storage. The battery was abandoned in 1915 and the mortars were sent to Boston to replace mortars sent to the Philippines.

One 6-inch battery, Wilkin, was constructed between 1899 and 1902, for two disappearing guns. It open and accessible on left flank of the fort reservation. Battery White, for two 4-inch guns, was one of only two 4-inch batteries built by the army, the other being at Fort Warren, MA. Battery White was constructed between 1898 and 1899. It is completely open and probably in the best condition of any of the Endicott-era batteries at the fort. It offers excellent views of both the old fort behind it and Potomac River to its front.

Two 2-gun 3-inch batteries, Smith (1899-1903) and Many (completed in 1905), were built, Many on the left flank of the old fort and Smith on the left flank of Battery Wilkin. Both batteries are accessible, but in less than ideal condition.

In addition, two mine casemates were built, one dug into the slope north of the fort, which is not normally accessible, and one, which no longer exists, was constructed in the south-west demi-bastion.

During World War I, Fort Washington was partially disarmed and guns were dismounted for use as heavy artillery. In 1921, Fort Washington became an infantry post, housing the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry Regiment. In 1939, the 12th Infantry left Fort Washington and it was not until 1942 that the army returned. From 1942 to 1946, Fort Washington served as the Adjutant General School. During this period, most of Fort Washington's remaining guns were cut up for scrap. With its closing in 1946, Fort Washington was turned over to the National Park Service.



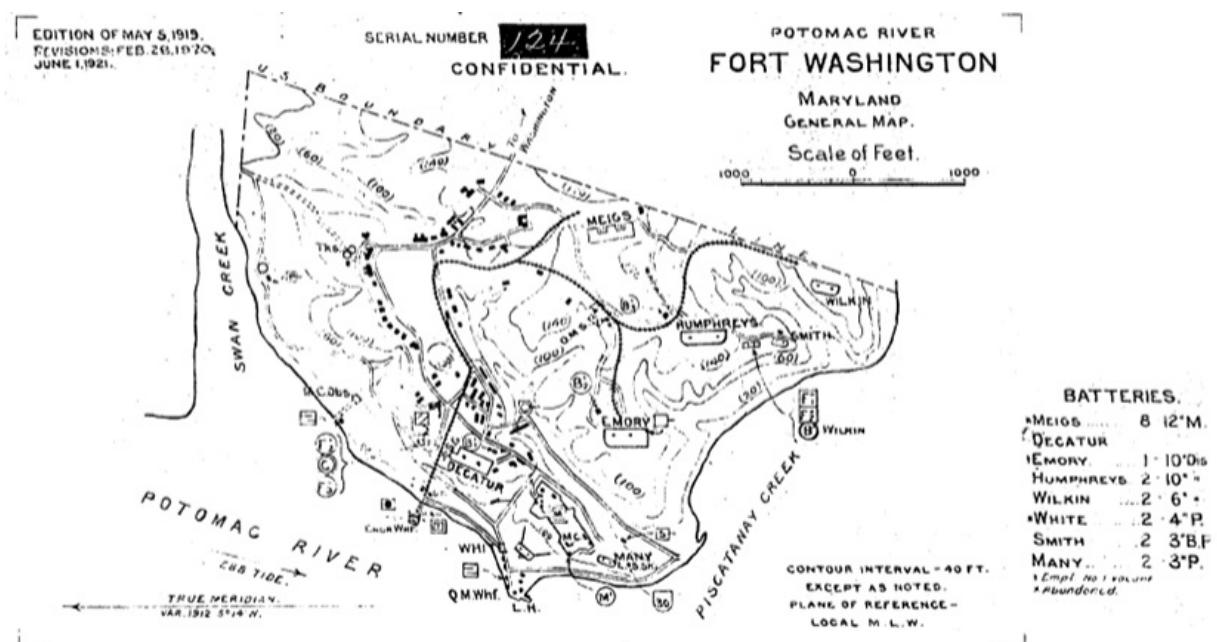
Fort Warburton, MD. NPS



Fort Washington, MD, in 1865. NPS



Fort Washington as seen from the visitor center.



Fort Washington in 1905. NARA



Fort Washington. NPS



A view down the landward side wall showing the caponier with flanking howitzer embrasures.



Fort Washington's entry gate, once the site of the drawbridge.



A view down into the Northwest Demi-Bastion.



Officers' quarters.



A casemate in the Northwest Demi-Bastion.



A view from the Northwest Demi-Bastion toward the Southwest Demi-Bastion. The stairwells to the water battery can be seen to the left. In the distance is the enlisted barracks.



The 1873 water battery with Endicott-period Battery White imposed on top the water battery.



A view of the drawbridge from the North Flank Casemate.

* * * * *

A Visit to Fort Foote, MD

Charles H. Bogart



Enlisted barracks.



Battery Humphreys mounted two 10-inch disappearing guns.



Battery Smith was armed with two 3-inch guns.



Battery Meigs had two mortar pits, each having four 12-inch mortars. The battery was abandoned before WWI.

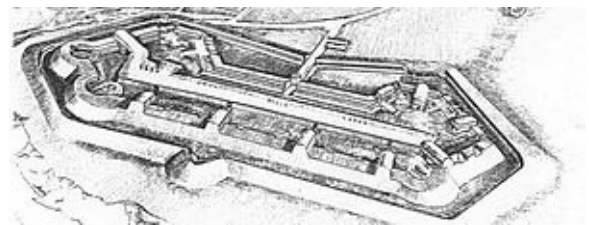
After we visited Fort Washington, Mary Ann and I drove to nearby Fort Foote, one of the Potomac River forts built to defend Washington, DC, during the Civil War. Fort Foote was built between 1862 and 1864 at Rozier's Bluff and named for Rear Admiral Andrew Hull Foote. The fort was manned by the 9th New York Heavy Artillery Regiment during the Civil War.

It is located at the end of Fort Foote Road, on the east bank of the Potomac River some eight miles below Washington. The fort is of earthen construction and has a perimeter of 472 yards with emplacements for 23 cannon. It was armed in 1865 with one 15-inch Rodman gun, two 200-pound rifled Parrotts *en barbette*, and six 30-pounder rifled Parrotts *en embassasure*. By 1878, this armament had increased to two 15-inch Rodman guns, four 200-pound rifled Parrotts, and seven 30-pounder rifled Parrotts.

Surprisingly, Fort Foote was kept as a permanent fort after the Civil War. The fort served as a prison and for testing Major W.R. King's counterpoise gun carriage. From 1869 to 1871, Major King tested his counterpoise gun carriage by mounting a 15-inch gun on it and firing 400-pound cannon balls down the Potomac River. However, peacetime commercial traffic had returned to the river and complaints by the maritime industry led to the end of the testing at Fort Foote.

In 1872, the War Department began to modernize Fort Foote, however, this was soon halted when Congress slashed the army's funding. In 1878, the last army troops were withdrawn from Fort Foote. The fort was regarrisoned during the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II, each time serving as a training encampment. Today it is a component of the the U.S. National Park Service.

Fort Foote is reached by a 100-yard walk down a dirt road from the park's parking lot. There are two 15-inch Rodman smoothbore cannon on site and some interpretive signage.



Fort Foote in 1865



One of two 15-inch Rodman smoothbores on display.



A view along the 1873 gun line showing the two Rodman guns.



The remains of the 1873 concrete magazine with one of the Rodman guns in the background.

* * * * *

Restored Coast Artillery Sites!

Mark Berhow

You can see what a coast artillery battery or a fire control station was like back in the heyday of coast artillery at these 17 locations around the country. Over the past few years several batteries, stations, and rooms have had significant sections restored. While you can visit all these park locations during regular open hours, often the restored rooms and corridors are secured from general entry and open only during arranged tours. Be sure to check the schedules at the individual parks for tour days and times!

Battery Gunnison/New Peck, Fort Hancock Gateway National Recreation Area, Sandy Hook Unit, New Jersey. A restored 6-inch pedestal mount battery with two original guns and carriages, featuring a restored interior plotting room, communications room, shell hoist, and magazines. Park open daily, admission fee required, the battery is open on select weekends and for special events. <http://www.armygroundforces.org/new-events.htm>

Battery Lewis, Navesink Military Reservation, Hartshorne Woods County Park, Monmouth County, Highlands, New Jersey. This completely renovated 1940s-era 16-inch casemated battery, Battery Construction Number 116, has displays and a 16-inch gun tube. The park is open daily, the battery is open afternoon hours on weekends and for special events. <https://monmouthcountyparks.com/page.aspx?Id=2524>

Fort Mott State Park, Pennsville, New Jersey. An extensive renovation program has been carried out by New Jersey State parks to stabilize and restore historic fabric of the remaining defensive fortifications at Fort Mott. Restoration and interpretive efforts include Battery Harker, which has been extensively renovated, a restored fire control tower, a restored administration building and a restored peace magazine. Open daily, some restorations are only open for special events. <https://www.fortmott.org/>
<https://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/parks/fortmott.html>,

The Fort Miles Museum in Battery 512, Cape Henlopen State Park, Lewes, Delaware. The museum is housed in a renovated 1940s casemated battery for 12-inch guns. The battery has been partially restored with a 12-inch barrel in one casemate, with museum displays and event space. The location also features an artillery park with displays of a number of artillery pieces, an accessible fire control tower, along with a number of other coast artillery fortifications. The park is open daily, admission fee required, the battery museum is open for regularly scheduled tours. <http://fortmiles.org>, <https://destateparks.com/FortMiles>

The Casemate Museum and Battery Irwin, Fort Monroe National Monument, Hampton, Virginia. The army's ex-military museum in the casemates of old Fort Monroe has an extensive collection of artifacts and displays on the history of Fort Monroe and coast artillery. It is operated by the Fort Monroe Authority, which manages a large part of the old Fort Monroe military reservation in cooperation with the National Park Service. Outside the moat of the large and impressive Third-System stone fort is Battery Irwin, which retains two 3-inch guns on pedestal mounts, and Battery Parrot, which features a 90 mm gun on a fixed mount. Open daily except certain holidays. <https://fortmonroe.org/visit/casemate-museum/>

Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter, and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park, Sullivan's Island, South Carolina. Two batteries within the old pre-Civil War brick fort retain a 4.7-inch gun and mount and a 3-inch gun and mount. The entire fort has been set up to display the comprehensive history of American seacoast defense. Open daily with a visitor center and tours. https://www.nps.gov/fosu/learn/historyculture/fort_moultrie.htm

Battery Laidley, Fort DeSoto, Fort DeSoto County Park, Pinellas County, Tierra Verde, Florida. While not fully restored, this mortar battery retains four of its original 12-inch mortars. Open daily, parking fee required, with self-guided tours. As a bonus, the two 6-inch Armstrong guns and carriages originally located at Battery Burchstead, Fort Dade, are on display on con-

crete pads behind Battery Laidley. https://www.pinellascounty.org/park/05_ft_desoto.htm#general

The Fort Pickens Unit, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Gulf Breeze, Florida. This National Park Service unit features a 6-inch gun on a disappearing mount in Battery Cooper and two 6-inch guns in shielded mounts at Battery 234 (although access to these two sites is currently restricted), along with the large pre-Civil War fort with a 15-inch Rodman smoothbore, a visitor's center and book store. Nearby are the pre-Civil War Fort Barrancas and the Barrancas Advanced Redoubt. Outstanding location for seeing fortifications of all eras. Fort Pickens and Fort Barrancas are open daily, the Advanced Redoubt is open for scheduled tours. <https://www.nps.gov/guis/planyourvisit/fort-pickens-area.htm>, <https://www.nps.gov/guis/learn/historyculture/fort-barrancas.htm>

Battery Commander's Station/Base End Station and Radio Station, Fort Rosecrans, Cabrillo National Monument, San Diego, California. The park features a restored battery commanders' station and observation complex. Park and visitors center open daily, restored station open for special events only. <https://www.nps.gov/cabr/learn/historyculture/military-history-and-coastal-defense.htm>,

Battery Osgood-Farley, Fort MacArthur, Angels Gate City Park, San Pedro, California. The Fort MacArthur Museum is housed in an intact 14-inch disappearing gun battery which features a restored power room, a plotting room, and a battery commanders' station. The museum features a fine collection of vintage military vehicles. The park is open daily, museum is open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday & Holidays from 12 PM to 5 PM, donation requested.

Battery Chamberlin, Fort Winfield Scott, Presidio Unit, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco, California. A 6-inch disappearing gun battery with a single gun and carriage that was replaced in 1976. The gun and carriage were restored in 2018. Part of the large Presidio of San Francisco complex with lots to see and do! Visitors centers and park open daily, Battery Chamberlin is open the first full weekend of every month. <https://www.nps.gov/goga/index.htm>, <https://www.presidio.gov/>

Battery Townsley, Marin Headlands Unit, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Sausalito, California. A group of dedicated volunteers have been working on the restoration of Battery Townsley, one of the original 16-inch casemated batteries located on a Marin Headlands bluff. The battery features a 16-inch naval gun tube and a number of restored rooms. It is close to the World War II-era buildings of Fort Cronkhite, as well as the Endicott-era buildings and batteries of Fort Barry, with its fully restored Nike Missile site, SF-88. Well worth the trip! Battery Townsley is open the first Sunday of the month from 1 to 4 PM. The Nike missile site is open Fridays and Saturdays from 12:30 to 3:30 with 3 scheduled tours. <https://www.nps.gov/goga/learn/historyculture/battery-townsley.htm>; <https://www.nps.gov/goga/nike-missile-site.htm>

Battery Pratt, Fort Stevens State Park, Hammond, Oregon.

A full-scale replica of one of Battery Pratt's 6-inch guns on a disappearing carriage was built and installed in one of gun pits. Restoration work continues on the rest of the battery. The park and visitor center are open daily, parking fee required. <http://visittstevens.com/>

Fort Columbia State Park, Chinook, Washington. The park features a nearly complete set of garrison buildings, three Endicott-era batteries, and a 6-inch WW II-era battery. The State brought in two 6-inch guns on shielded barbette mounts for Battery 246 in 1991. The park and grounds are open daily, parking pass required. The Fort Columbia Interpretive Center, a restored coast artillery barracks, is open daily from July 1 to Sept. 5, from 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. And you can rent out two of the historic buildings for an overnight stay. <https://parks.state.wa.us/506/Fort-Columbia>

Fort Casey Gun Batteries, Fort Casey State Park, Whidbey Island, Coupeville, Washington. Two 10-inch guns on disappearing carriages and two 3-inch guns on pedestal mounts were reinstalled in Battery Worth and Battery Trevor respectively. Battery Worth has been extensively renovated with a restored shell hoists, a magazine, a plotting room, a barracks room, and a battery commander's station. Guided tours of the gun batteries at Fort Casey State Park are offered from May 25 to Sept. 3 on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. The 45-minute tours are led by the Fort Casey Volunteer Battalion. At nearby Fort Ebey State Park, work is beginning on the restoration of the plotting room and other sections of Battery 248, a 1940s-era 6-inch gun battery. The park is open daily, parking pass required, the battery is open for special tours only. <https://parks.state.wa.us/505/Fort-Casey>.

The Puget Sound Coast Artillery Museum, Fort Worden State Park, Port Townsend, Washington. The museum features a number of exhibits on coast artillery history and artifacts. The park retains a nearly complete set of garrison buildings that are now being used for a variety of functions. A self-guided tour will take you to the 14 concrete batteries around the park, as well as variety of fire control and searchlight facilities. The park is open daily, parking pass required. The museum is located in one of the original 1904 barracks and is open 365 days a year, 11 a.m.-4 p.m., donation requested. <http://coastartillery.org/>, <https://parks.state.wa.us/511/Fort-Worden>, <http://fortworden.org/>



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CDSG Fund

The CDSG Fund supports the efforts of the Coast Defense Study Group by raising funds for preservation and interpretation of American seacoast defenses. The CDSG Fund is seeking donations for projects supporting its goals.

Visit the CDSG.ORG website for more details.

The goals of the CDSG and CDSG Fund are the following:

- * Educational study of coast defenses
- * Technical research and documentation of coast defenses
- * Preservation of coast defense sites, equipment, and records for current and future generations
- * Accurate coast defense site interpretations
- * Assistance to groups interested in preservation and interpretation of coast defense sites

Donations are tax-deductible for federal tax purposes as the CDSG is a 501(c)(3) organization, and 100% of your gift will go to project grants. Major contributions are acknowledged annually. Make checks or money orders payable in US funds to: Coast Defense Study Group Fund or the CDSG Fund. Donations can also be made by credit card through the CDSG website at www.cdsg.org.

The Fund is always seeking proposals for the monetary support of preservation and interpretation projects at former coast defense sites and museums. A one-page proposal briefly describing the site, the organization doing the work, and the proposed work or outcome should be sent to the address below. Successful proposals are usually distinct projects rather than general requests for donations. Ideally, we desire to fund several \$500 to \$1,500 grants per year. Upon conclusion of a project a short report suitable for publication in the CDSG *Newsletter* is requested. The trustees shall review such requests and pass their recommendation onto the CDSG Board of Directors for approval. The trustees for the CDSG Fund are Terry McGovern, Quentin Schillare and Mark Berhow.

Send donations to (and made out to):

CDSG Fund c/o Quentin Schillare

24624 W. 96th Street, Lenexa, KS 66227-7285 USA

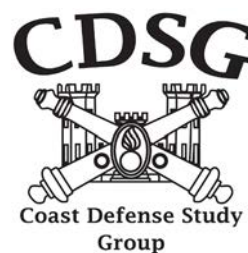
Or use your credit card via PayPal on the www.cdsg.org website.

Send Fund Project requests to:

CDSG Fund c/o Terry McGovern

1700 Oak Lane, McLean, VA 22101-3326 USA

Please prepare a written request of your need and how your request relates to the goals of the CDSG.



CDSG Logo Hats, Shirts & Patches

The CDSG is pleased to offer custom-made hats, T-shirts and patches to our membership. Wearing these hats, T-shirts and patches are a great way to make others aware of the CDSG and its goals. It is also an excellent way to promote new memberships in the CDSG.

The CDSG patches have been available for several years. Designed especially for the CDSG, these quality patches combine the Coast Artillery Corps and the Corps of Engineers symbols to reflect their involvement in U.S. coastal defenses. This logo is now on hats and a set of T-shirts which are great for showing the CDSG "flag."

To order your hat, T-shirt or patch, please complete the order form below and send it along with your check (made out to CDSG, Inc.) to Terry McGovern at 1700 Oak Lane, McLean, VA 22101-3326 USA (e-mail: tcmcgovern@att.net).

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For membership information contact:

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David M. Sullivan, Administrator

P.O. Box 910, Rutland, MA 01543-0910

Phone: 508-845-9229

E-mail: cmhhq@aol.com or Dsulli7875@aol.com

<http://www.military-historians.org>.

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The *CDSG Newsletter* is published quarterly by the Coast Defense Study Group, Inc. along with the *Coast Defense Journal*. Submissions for the newsletter should be sent to the editor or publisher below.

Submission deadlines are the first of the month in February, May, August, and November of each calendar year. All rights are reserved. Comments on business matters should be addressed directly to the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

CDSG Publications
PO Box 6124, Peoria, IL 61601
berhowma@cdsg.org

The CDSG is a non-profit corporation formed to promote the study of coast defenses and fortifications, their history, architecture, technology, and strategic and tactical employment. The purposes of the group include educational research and documentation, preservation of historic sites, site interpretation, and assistance to other organizations interested in the preservation and interpretation of coast defense sites. Membership in the CDSG is open to any person interested in the study of the coast defenses and fortifications of the United States.

Annual dues for 2018 are \$45 domestic printed, \$55 for Canada printed, and \$90 for international printed. Join/renew online at cdsg.org.

Checks payable to: The Coast Defense Study Group, Inc. (CDSG)

Send to: Quentin Schillare, Membership Chairman
24624 W. 96th Street, Lenexa, KS 66227-7285
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Past meetings include: Manila Bay, PI, 1991; Oahu, Hawaii 1991; Canal Zone, Panama 1993; Tampa/Key West 1998; Mississippi River 2002; Long Island Sound 2003; Charleston/Savannah 2004; Portland 2005; San Francisco 2006; Boston 2007; Galveston 2008; Baltimore/Washington 2009; Puget Sound 2010; Wilmington, 2010; Narragansett Bay/New Bedford 2011; Great Lakes 2012; Pensacola and Mobile 2013; San Diego/Los Angeles 2014; Delaware River 2015; Portsmouth-North Boston, 2016; New York 2017; Columbia River 2018; Chesapeake Bay 2019.

CDSG Press Books (\$ domestic / \$ international)

Notes on Seacoast Fortification Construction, by Col. Eben E. Winslow (GPO, 1920), hard cover reprint, with 29 plates included in a separate paperback. Both items: \$35 / \$45

Seacoast Artillery Weapons (Army Technical Manual 4-210, 13 Oct. 1944), hard cover reprint. \$25 / \$35

The Service of Coast Artillery, by F. Hines and F.W. Ward (1910), hardcover reprint \$40 / \$60

Permanent Fortifications and Sea-Coast Defenses, Congressional Report No. 62, U.S. House of Rep. (1862), hardcover reprint \$30 / \$45

American Seacoast Matériel, Ordnance Dept. Doc. #2042, (1922), Hardcover reprint \$45 / \$65

The Endicott and Taft Reports, reprint of original reports of 1886, 1905, 1915, hardcover, with plates included in a separate paperback \$45/ \$80

Artillerists and Engineers, the Beginnings of American Seacoast Fortifications, 1794-1815, by Arthur P. Wade (2010) \$25/ \$40

American Seacoast Defenses: A Reference Guide, Third Edition edited by Mark Berhow (2015), hardcover \$45 / \$80

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