



# The CDSG Newsletter



The Coast Defense Study Group, Inc. — August 2017



## Chairman's Message

Alex Hall

Summertime is a busy time for those of us who work in parks, historic sites, and museums. Our coastal fortifications, which we love to study and visit, often fit into one or more of these categories. Although I am very glad our annual conferences are either in the fall or spring for good reasons, we miss out experiencing these locations as most of the public visitors do, as parks, places to recreate, and to learn of the role forts played in local area history and beyond.

Since the last newsletter, I made an overnight trip to Fort Knox, in Prospect, Maine. This was my first time that far up Maine's coastline and only the second time visiting a fort by motorcycle (Fort Adams being the first). Only a CDSG conference can get better than that for me! I arrived later in the afternoon and got some nice pictures of the main work, exploring the casemates and stopping to watch a bit of a Shakespeare play being put on that evening on the parade ground. I met David on the operations staff of the Friends of Fort Knox and learned a bit about the work they have done and their relationship with the State of Maine and running Fort Knox. The next morning I returned and opted for the fort tour given by Kathy, also of the friends group, who was enthusiastic, but admitted this was her first season giving tours of Fort Knox. She had notes on the fort with her and it was a learning and sharing experience for both of us. I was impressed with the work that has been accomplished to restore and preserve Fort Knox to date.

I share this experience because our members are a great asset in getting the word out about the CDSG. Meeting site caretakers, while explaining to another patron what the CDSG on your hat stands for, you can support CDSG just by visiting a site and enjoying a "day out," as the Brits like to say. Interested in a more formal role? Our site representative program coordinated by Norman Scarpulla serves to provide an established conduit between CDSG and site managers. Contact Norman to see how you can help.

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## Result of 2017 CDSG Election

Terry McGovern

The CDSG teller reports the election of Danny Malone as the next CDSG director. Alfred Chiswell's term will end on October 1, 2017, and Danny's term will begin at that time and run for the next three years. Therefore, the directors for the next year will be Alex Hall, Tom Batha, and Danny Malone. They will select the Chairman of the Board for the coming year as well as the Chairmen for all the committees. The CDSG Board of Directors thanks both Danny Malone and Robert Grimm for their willingness to serve the CDSG in this role. Next year's Nomination Committee will be Alfred Chiswell (chair), Quentin Schillare, and Norm Scarpulla.

## CDSG Meeting and Tour Calendar

Please advise Terry McGovern of any additions or changes at [tcmcgovern@att.net](mailto:tcmcgovern@att.net)

2018 CDSG Conference

April 25-27, 2018

Columbia River, OR/WA

Mark Berhow, [berhowma@cdsg.org](mailto:berhowma@cdsg.org)

2018 CDSG Special Tour

August 11-19, 2018

Switzerland

Terry McGovern, [tcmcgovern@att.net](mailto:tcmcgovern@att.net)

2019 CDSG Conference

Chesapeake Bay, VA

Terry McGovern, [tcmcgovern@att.net](mailto:tcmcgovern@att.net)

2019 CDSG Special Tour

Manila Bay, the Philippines

Andy Grant, [ftmotttris@comcast.net](mailto:ftmotttris@comcast.net)

## Other Meetings and Tours

September 1-3, 2017

Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Festung Annual Conference

Ingolstadt - Germany

Andrea Theissen, [anja.reichert@uni-trier.de](mailto:anja.reichert@uni-trier.de)

September 1-4, 2017

Fortress Study Group Annual Conference

Portsmouth

Alistar Graham Kerr, [tours@fsgfort.com](mailto:tours@fsgfort.com)

September 4-7, 2017

Fortress Study Group Overseas Tour

Alderney, Channel Islands

Alistar Graham Kerr, [tours@fsgfort.com](mailto:tours@fsgfort.com)

September 4-7, 2017

ICOFORT Annual Conference

Northern Norway

Milagros Flores, [milagrosflores44@aol.com](mailto:milagrosflores44@aol.com)

September 14-18, 2017

Assn Saint-Maurice d'Etudes Militaires Tour

Soisson, France

Pascal Bruchez, [president@asmem.ch](mailto:president@asmem.ch)

September 21-24, 2017  
 Association Vauban Tour  
 Rhine River, Germany  
 Marc Gayda, marcgayda@yahoo.fr

October 7 & 14, 2017  
 Menno van Coehoorn Excursion  
 Nijmegen, Netherlands  
 Frits van Horn, fritsvanhorn@xs4all.nl

October 19-21, 2017  
 International Fortress Council Annual Meeting  
 Julich, Germany  
 Kees Neisingh, secretariat@internationalfortresscouncil.com

November 14, 2017  
 Menno van Coehoorn Meeting  
 Maastricht Netherlands  
 Frits van Horn, fritsvanhorn@xs4all.nl

September 2018  
 Fortress Study Group Annual Conference  
 Northwest England  
 Alistar Graham Kerr, tours@fsgfort.com

October 2018  
 International Fortress Council Annual Meeting  
 Czech Republic  
 Kees Neisingh, secretariat@internationalfortresscouncil.com

May 2019  
 Fortress Study Group Overseas Tour  
 The Low Countries  
 Alistar Graham Kerr, tours@fsgfort.com

September 2019  
 Fortress Study Group Annual Conference  
 Dover  
 Alistar Graham Kerr, tours@fsgfort.com

October 2019  
 International Fortress Council Annual Meeting  
 Switzerland  
 Kees Neisingh, secretariat@internationalfortresscouncil.com

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### Preservation Committee Report

Gordon Bliss, Chair

The CDSG has joined the Preserve Plum Island Coalition that is attempting to prevent Plum Island NY, the site of Fort Terry, from being sold – likely for development – and making it a preserve. This includes preserving the coast defense structures on the island. The requirement that it be sold was part of the original legislation that is moving the Animal Disease Center to Kansas and was to help pay for that move. Since then, other funding is paying for the new lab so the original reason for the sale has become moot. Most of the other members of the coalition are nature-oriented groups. Many of these groups can be valuable allies in helping to preserve coast defense sites. If you have a local site that is undeveloped and not already part of a park or preserve, it is likely that there are local groups that would like to see that kept undeveloped to preserve nature. If those groups are also willing to keep the coast defense structures in place and at least allow them to be stabilized if possible, then the CDSG is willing to lend its support and can provide information and documentation about the site.

On other preservation fronts it has been a slow summer for news. Vegetation removal at Fort Adams continues with volunteer work at Battery Talbot and on parts of the main fort and its outerworks – unfortunately vegetation does keep coming back and the area here has gotten quite a bit of rain this year. On a brief visit to Fort Monroe in June, I did not see any obvious changes from last year in the Casemate Museum or on the fort itself. It still looked pretty well kept and there were a fair number of people doing various activities around the fort.

The Preservation and Interpretation page on the CDSG website now has content on it but I am still working to add to that with more information and examples of preservation in action. If you have an example that you think deserves to be on the most endangered or outstanding preserved lists, please let me know with details and pictures. We will rotate content on those lists.

If you have a Preservation issue or question, or for further information on any of the items I've mentioned, contact the Preservation Committee Chair, Gordon Bliss, at [preservation@cdsg.org](mailto:preservation@cdsg.org).

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### Request to CDSG Membership

Terry McGovern

The CDSG Representative and Outreach Committee is working on gathering the current contact information for all the coast defense site owners in the USA. We need this information for our outreach efforts to both inform site owners on the value of protecting these sites for future generations as well as to encourage them to become members of the CDSG. Please send us the contact information (site name and location, owner's name, address, telephone number, and email address, primary contact person, and website name (if any) for your local coast defense sites (this is could be a fire control station or an entire fort, as our database will be organized based on ownership, i.e. one entry per owner). Please send this information to Terry McGovern ([tcmcgovern@att.net](mailto:tcmcgovern@att.net)) and Norman Scarpulla ([nkscarpulla@icloud.com](mailto:nkscarpulla@icloud.com)). Thanks for your assistance.

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## Summary of the 2017 Member Survey Responses

Three questions were posed to our membership via our 2017 election ballot to give members an opportunity to provide feedback to our Board of Directors. Here is a sample 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.” Sample responses are: Adequate - Need to know more about printing and sales trends; Current publications are good. If possible would be neat to have available reprints of older manuals related to Coast Artillery, such as old Signal Corp and Ordnance Dept. manuals; Can’t wait to read a new edition of the Coast Defense Journal four times a year – Too bad we can’t do the Journal in color – Let’s increase the budget!; Seems to be adequate; Excellent overall, thanks to the hard work of many volunteers – my only quibble is presentations at conferences drag on too long into the night; I am extremely satisfied with the quality of the publications; Mark and BW doing a great job; I enjoy all the articles; I think they are of good quality, and well supported with drawings and photographs; 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; 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; Very good, need more of the same (especially 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> systems).

The second question was “What should be the future of the CDSG – more of the same or new goals/programs”: Sample responses are: Increase focus on education outreach focused on restoration and preservation; Need to work more on CDSG’s growth; Put together group published articles dedicated to location in a booklet similar to the CDSG Journal – Hawaii is an excellent prime example with Fort DeRussy having a gift shop, tens of thousands of customer go through its gift shop a year – a 110 page booklet with articles about Oahu’s fortifications selling for about \$10 would sell like a proverbial “hot cake”; We should be doing local field workshops or seminars on Coast Defense subjects – We should be printing local field guides for all the forts in the continental United States using print on demand. We should strive to become an online research resources for all things related to US coast defense. We are be as a group the leader in coast defense research and in publications; Finding new ways to share the organization’s expertise – Social media connections to site-owners; More of the same – at least until we get more members who are willing to take on more responsibilities; A slide show of fortification photos would be nice; Keep do the same, but do more. Do more serious fundraising and political lobbying to save more of these historic sites – many will be lost without action!; Perhaps CDSG could plan more regional “mini-conferences,” that way CDSG members could meet more often and build relationships;

Perhaps improve the website, make publications orderable online and/or downloadable rather than on a mailed CD/DVD, more representation at sites to steer people to website for more info; Increased emphasis on recruiting and fostering new members; Coast Defense Site owner database needed; Preservation and membership; Do more lobbying and fundraising to support historic presentation; Membership Growth – Get today’s site owners to join; Consider expanding more from the core brick/stone/concrete; I would like to see more active participation by the membership; 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!; Formation of local CDSG chapters to assist in “care and feeding” of sites would be great; Need to find better outreach to increase membership and increase the number of people who benefit from our knowledge base; CDSG should try to gain more members so that we can have more impact on preservation 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.

The third question was “Where should the CDSG hold its future conferences and special tours – and would you organize one?” Sample responses are: Continue to focus on HD forts/cities with an emphasis on those with effective preservation and education programs (both existing and those with strong potential); A Canadian special tour would be nice; Conferences continue following sequences of previous – Tour every 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> year for affordability and scheduling time off from work; Volunteer for New Orleans conference in 2020; Hawaii 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; Sites that haven’t been seen in a while (as the recent NYC conference); 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; Charleston/Savannah – Key West & Dry Tortugas; I would be more likely to attend a conference held in late April-Early May than late March-Early April – too much risk of weather delay crossing the country; Tour to Latin America; Hawaii, Alaska, and Bermuda; Hawaii would be good; Fort at Key West and Fort Jefferson; Conferences to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands; 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, St. Augustine, etc. plus Tampa; 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; No repeats within 10 years; What happened to the tour to the defenses of Australia and New Zealand? Annual meetings in no particular order just spread them out geographically (west coast every 5 years).

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### The Battleship *New Jersey* challenges the CDSG!

The CDSG Fund will match member donations dollar for dollar up to \$1,500 to fund the transport of two 16-inch/50 battleship barrels to the Battleship *New Jersey* Museum and to the Philadelphia Navy Yard

Terrance McGovern, Trustee

The Battleship *New Jersey* Museum and Memorial has challenged our membership to make donations to be matched dollar for dollar up to \$1,500 by the CDSG Fund. This is to raise the funds needed to relocate two 16-inch/50 Mark 7 barrels located at St. Juliens Creek Naval Annex in Chesapeake, VA, or the barrels will be scrapped. The US Navy is allowing qualified organizations to adopt these barrels for free, but those organizations need to pay for the transportation to move them to new homes. Three of the remaining barrels at St. Juliens Creek saw wartime service during World War II and Korea on the USS *New Jersey* until replaced in 1955. The barrels were relined and placed in storage at St. Juliens Creek for the last 60 years.



The Battleship *New Jersey* plans to put one of the barrels on display at the ship for visitors to see up close. The second barrel will be donated to Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) for display at the historic Philadelphia Navy Yard where the Battleship was built and launched on December 7, 1942. Also, the PIDC plans to donate to the Battleship *New Jersey* a quadruple 40 mm Bofors gun mount used aboard the USS *New Jersey* in WWII that is currently on display at the Navy Yard. The third barrel will go on display in Basking Ridge, NJ, at the Mahan Collection Foundation, a large museum dedicated to Mack and other trucks. They plan to display the barrel as it was moved during WWII to the 100-series coast defense batteries.

Transporting, restoring, and displaying these artifacts is estimated to cost \$200,000 and the clock is ticking. As part of the "40 for the 40" campaign, the Battleship is looking for 40 donors to provide major support for this project. The names of the 40 largest donors will be engraved on a plaque near the exhibit. As of today, the Battleship has raised \$107,095 for the project, and 12 donors have made gifts of \$5,000 or more. To see the list of



current project donors, please visit [www.battleshipnewjersey.org/40](http://www.battleshipnewjersey.org/40). For more information, contact Clark Perks at (856) 966-1652, Ext. 127, or email [development@battleshipnewjersey.org](mailto:development@battleshipnewjersey.org)

CDSG members can help by sending donations to the CDSG Fund so they can be matched up to \$1,500. Over the past two years the CDSG Fund has donated funds from our members to help several 16-inch/50 battleship barrels find good homes. We provided \$3,000 to the Fort Miles Historical Association to help them to move a barrel to Cape Henlopen, DE. We also provided \$3,000 to help move a barrel to the USFWS at Cape Charles, VA, to display at Battery Winslow. We provided \$3,100 to the Friends of the Parks for the Monmouth County Park System, NJ, for display at Battery Lewis. We most recently raised \$2,000 for the USS *Iowa* Association for their plan to move their barrel No. 270 to the turret explosion memorial at Iowa Point at Naval Station Norfolk. Remember your gift to the CDSG Fund is tax-deductible for federal tax purposes and 100% of your gift will go to the Battleship New Jersey 16-inch/50 Project (please indicate this purpose on your check). Please send your check made payable to the CDSG Fund as soon as possible so it can qualify for a matching amount. Your check should be mailed to Quentin Schillare - 24624 W. 96th Street, Lenexa, KS 66227-7285. You can also make a donation via the CDSG website at [www.cds.org](http://www.cds.org). Please donate today to save the 16-inch/50 barrels from being scrapped.



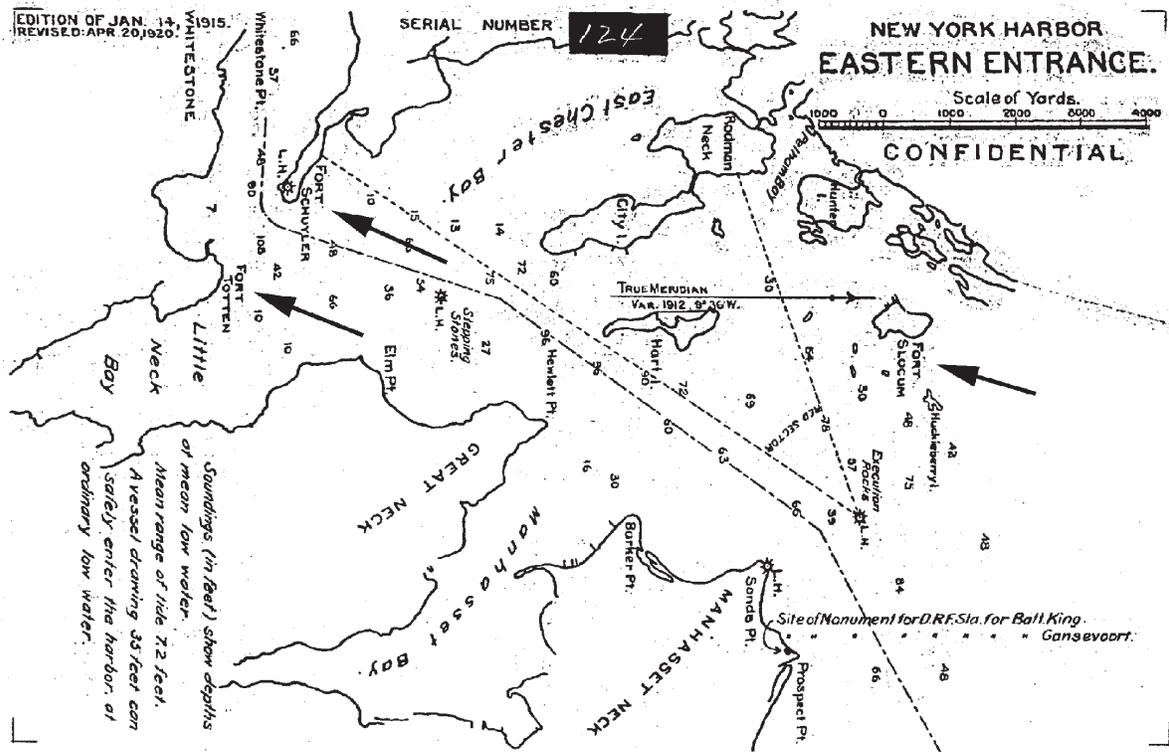
### CDSG Pre-Conference Tour Report, Eastern NY Defenses (March 26 - 28, 2017)

Terry McGovern

The CDSG held a pre-conference tour in the defenses of Eastern NY (Forts Slocum, Schuyler, and Totten) from March 26 to March 28, 2017, which was attended by 38 CDSG members. Given the many coast defenses of New York Harbor and the amount of time required to visit all these sites, the CDSG Board decided not to include all New York City (NYC) defenses in the 2017 CDSG Annual Conference. In response to CDSG members wanting to tour these sites, a pre-conference tour was organized. CDSG tour members gathered on Sunday night, March 26, at the Radisson Hotel in New Rochelle, NY, to discuss our tour plans, arrange carpooling, discuss safety rules, receive daily handouts, and sign documents.

On Monday, March 27, the group drove to the Neptune Park Fishing Dock in New Rochelle to meet the Miller's Launch Services workboat (M/S Antony Miller and Capt. Gary Baletti) at 8:30 am to shuttle across to Davids Island, the site of former Fort Slocum. The island was fortified with an early quad mortar battery (Battery Haskin-Overton, 16 x 12-inch BLM) and three other batteries, as well as numerous military buildings. The fort remained in use by the US Army through the 1970s until transferred as surplus to the City of New Rochelle. The fort's buildings increasingly fell into disrepair and were finally leveled in the 2008. The site is now heavily overgrown and little remains except the foundations, the mortar battery (three of four pits), a practice battery for two 8-inch rifles on Rodman carriages, and a 15-inch

Rodman cannon on display. The weather was miserable due to the steady rain and temperatures in the 40s. We were met by Peter O'Meara of the City of New Rochelle Dockmaster's Office to gain access to the New Rochelle docks and we were escorted by New Rochelle Police Officer Michael Dassler onto the island. The workboat landed bow first on Davids Island's primary beach (the island no longer has a dock), where we used a portable ladder to get our five groups of six tour members onto the island. Each of our five "teams" had an hour and one-half to visit the 15-inch Rodman, quad mortar battery, and the practice battery. We were able to visit all three sites including the interior of the mortar bat-





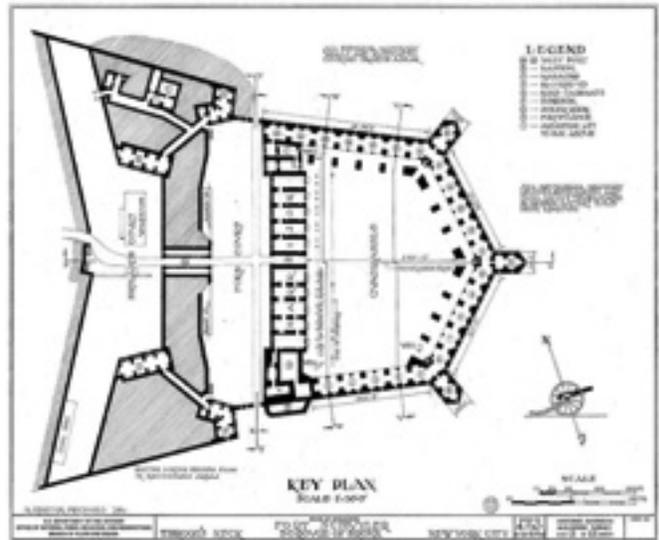
Batteries Haskin-Overton, Fort Slocum, Davids Island, NY, 1930s



Fort Schuyler, Throgs Neck, NY



15-inch Rodman, Davids Island



tery. Being both wet and cold, all tour members were very happy to return to the mainland, the last group landing at 12:30 pm.

Tour members made the 30-minute drive from New Rochelle to State University of New York (SUNY) Maritime College on Throgs Neck in the Bronx, NY, to visit the former Fort Schuyler. Tour members made their way to Vander Clute Hall on campus, where we ate at the "Mess Deck" (dining hall). After enjoying the all-you-can-eat lunch, we met Professor David Allen, several cadets, and maintenance staff for a guided tour. Most of the Endicott batteries have been removed from this site, but the granite fort and most of its outer works remains intact, though modified for use as offices, museum, and library. We toured most of the old fort, including the magazines for one emplacement of Battery Gansevoort (2 x 12-inch DC), and crawled into a mine casemate and a cableway, as well as visited the roof with its remaining fire command station. Part of the old fort is now a library and a museum. The land defenses were unique to this fort, the only one to feature a true hornwork, which remains intact. The glacis approach has been modified for the bridge and for parking, but the counterscarp remains intact. There is a lot to see here in regards to Third-System fortifications. Tour members left around 5 pm to return to the Radisson Hotel overnight and to have their own dinners.



Hornwork (left) and main fort walls (right) Fort Schuyler



Parade Fort Schuyler



Library in casemates, Fort Schuyler

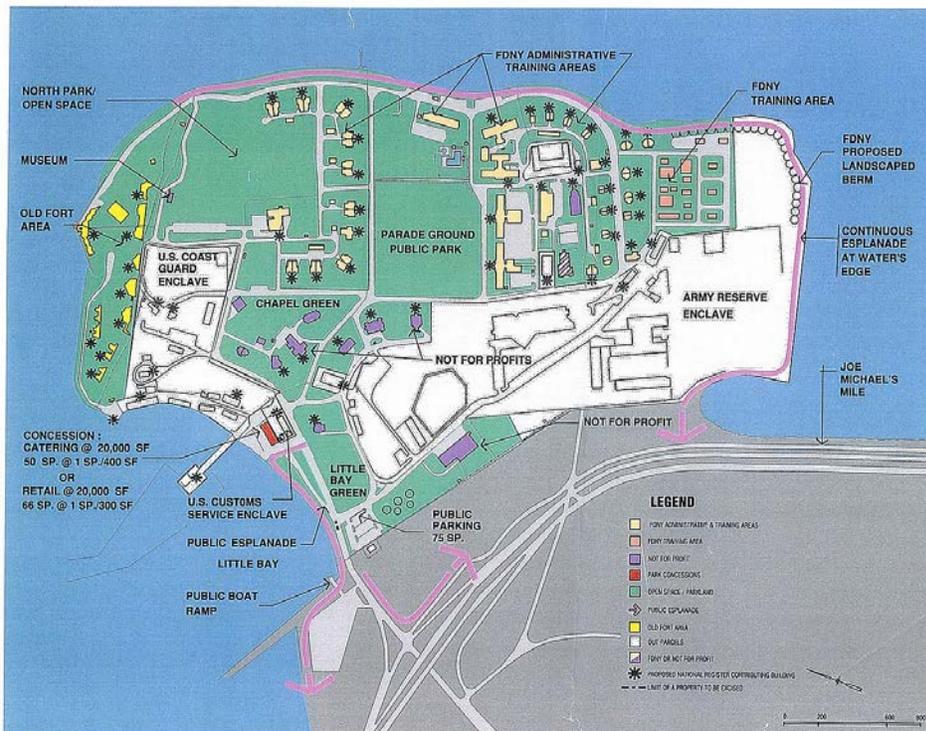


3rd System Fort and Endicott-Taft-Era gun line, Fort Totten, NY

On Tuesday, March 28, the tour group checked out of the Radisson and drove to former Fort Totten on Willet's Point in the Bayside area of Queens, NY. Our first stop for the day was at the NY City Park Visitors' Center, in the old ordnance storehouse on the Fort Totten grounds. Fort Totten is generally closed to public vehicular traffic, but is an open park for walking. It is currently occupied by the NYC Police Department, the NYC Fire Department, and the NYC Parks Department, as well as an Army Reserve Center. We started off with an overview of plans from Sgt. Martha Brodylo, of the Urban Park Rangers, for expanding the open access area of the fort-park. Currently the old concrete battery area is off limits to visitors and somewhat overgrown. It was another chilly and rainy day as the group headed up past a Corps of Engineers soil remediation project and fanned out to visit Batteries Mahan (2 x 12-inch DC), Graham (2 x 10-inch DC), Sumner (2 x 8-inch DC in separate emplacements at each end of Graham & Mahan), then Batteries Stuart (2 x 5-inch BP)



3rd-System Fort Totten, NY



**DRAFT REUSE PLAN FOR FORT TOTTON**

QUEENS, NEW YORK

**FIRE TRAINING ACADEMY & MULTI - USE COMMUNITY**

PH 01307000056  
CONTRACT #97B0764  
JANUARY 2008

CLIENT:  
**THE QUEENS BOROUGH PRESIDENT ON BEHALF OF THE FORT TOTTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

CONSULTANTS:

**THE HELLMUTH, OBATA + KASSABAUM, PC**  
CONSULTANT TEAM  
**HAMILTON RABINOVITZ & ALSCHULER, INC**

**EDWARDS & KELCEY ENGINEERS, INC**

**JAN HIRD POKORNY ASSOCIATES, INC.**

**WALL & ASSOCIATES, INC.**



Endicott-Taft Era Gun line, Fort Totten



Power Panel, Fort Totten



Taylor-Raymond hoist, Fort Totten

and Burnes (2 x 3-inch P) and the remains of the 1870s emplacements. Highlights included an intact 12-inch Taylor-Raymond hoist in Mahan, power room electrical switchboard in Mahan, telephone boxes in Burnes, and a stray 16-inch shell hoist collar. Walking back to the visitors' center we headed down past the reserve magazines through a long tunnel to the incomplete Third-System fort at Willet's Point, with its grand magazine in the hillside behind. On the left flank is Battery Baker (2 x 3-inch P and 2 x 3-inch MP) with its earlier BC behind and a later BC in one of the MP emplacements as this battery remained armed through 1945. This fort, designed by Joseph Totten, is partially complete and shows the penultimate designs of its creator. As we searched for the location of first mine casemate at Fort Totten, Terry McGovern, the tour organizer, slipped on the granite floor, fracturing his shoulder.

Returning to the visitor center, we thanked the Urban Park Rangers for the excellent tour and passed over the buried mortar battery and possible HDCP to our second stop at Fort Totten. At the former controlled submarine mine complex, we were greeted by Lt. Stacy McCann and Lt. Richard Williams of the NYC Police Department, who gave us a tour of the former mine buildings which their technical support unit currently occupies. Fort Totten was the center of mine development from the 1880s



Mine casemate and store house, Fort Totten



Former officers club, Fort Totten, NY



Double barracks, Fort Totten

through 1906, and a number of interesting buildings still remain, including three mine storehouses, a cable tank building, several torpedo labs/workshops, and a later-period mine casemate.

Our third stop at Fort Totten was the Bayside Historical Society's headquarters in the fort's old officers club. We were hosted by Laura James, executive director of the society, at a catered sandwich lunch. We were joined by Matt Symons, the Northeast Queens Park Administrator for the NYC Parks Department during the lunch, with several urban park rangers. After touring the building and their collection, we continued on to our last stop. Mac Harris, operations manager for the NYCFD, arranged for us to tour the remaining garrison buildings and quarters under the jurisdiction of the fire department. The buildings are used as quarters, offices, and a training center. The NYCFD is slowly going through and renovating a few buildings at a time. One of the old barracks, which lost part of its roof, is currently being stabilized with a plan to rebuild the interior and put a new roof on it. The NYCFD has a daunting task ahead to save these buildings, but seems to be on track to renovate and reuse rather than level and build new. Finishing up with this tour we faced the New York traffic to drive 2 hours across Brooklyn to Staten Island and the formal opening of the CDSG Annual Conference.

The following CDSG members attended the 2017 CDSG Pre-Conference Tour: Tom Batha, Mark Berhow, Gordon Bliss, Charles and Mary Ann Bogart, Jim Buccellato, Stephen Conrad, Buckner Creel, Peter DeRose, Mike Fiorini, Michael Fleming, Karl Fritz, Alan Fyson, Andy Grant, Robert Grimm, Jean Philippe Guichard, Alex Hall, Dave Hancock, Roy Hatanka, Daniel Lindley, Dan Malone, Michael Malone, Dale Manuel, Terry McGovern, Thomas Minton, Gary Paliwoda, Jonathan Prostack, Susan Rayon, Bill Ricker, Gene Scanlon, Richard Schilb, Quentin Schillare, John Scholes, Ian Stevenson, Anne and Shawn Welch, and Chris Zeeman. The tour reached all our targeted sites, both inside and out. The CDSG wishes to thank all the site owners for allowing us to visit; hopefully we were also able to educate them about their former coast defense structures.

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## The CDSG 2017 Conference at the Harbor Defenses of New York

March 26 to April 2, 2017

Shawn Welch, Norm Scarpulla,  
and Terry McGovern, organizers

The 2017 conference of the Coast Defense Study Group was held in the New York City area and visited a very comprehensive set of remaining fortifications guarding the waterways and harbors of greater New York. Many months of planning and negotiations went into setting up this conference, which included the Eastern New York defenses and the defenses at the eastern end of Long Island. Conference organizers Shawn Welch, Norm Scarpulla, and Terry McGovern put together a schedule that included 11 locations spread over 8 days. It was difficult to get all the arrangements in place, but it was well appreciated by the over 60 attendees. The conference required signing four formal agreements. It also included a partner, the Army Ground Forces Association. Many attendees were members of both organizations.

New York's large natural harbor attracted early explorers and settlers. Originally established as New Amsterdam by Dutch colonists in the mid-1600s, the area came under British control in the late 1600s and developed into a major trading, business, and commercial center. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, British forces defeated the revolutionary forces in the Battle of Brooklyn in August 1776, securing New York as a staging area for the British throughout the remaining years of the war. As tensions with Britain rose again after the turn of the century, New York was fortified under the Second System by a combination of federal, state, and city-funded construction projects, which resulted in a ring of over 20 fortifications guarding New York from the inner harbor area, across Manhattan Island, and along the Brooklyn edge of Long Island. These forts secured New York from British invasion during the War of 1812. The Third System brought new fort construction at the East River entrance to Long Island Sound—Fort Schuyler and the incomplete fort at Willet's Point; new works at the Narrows—Fort Hamilton on the Brooklyn side (along with the transitional Fort Lafayette) and Forts Tompkins and a rebuilt Fort Richmond on Staten Island; and the incomplete fort at Sandy Hook, NJ.

All subsequent developments in American seacoast artillery were incorporated into these defenses, including the construction/renovation of smoothbore batteries in the 1870s; new concrete batteries with breechloading guns at Sandy Hook, the Narrows and the East River Entrance during 1895 to 1906; new long-range gun batteries and repositioned gun batteries during 1917-30, and the new weapons of the 1940 Modernization Program. Examples of all stages of the U.S. Army's seacoast defense programs and weapons used from the Second System to the end of the coast artillery in 1950 can be seen here.

Monday-Tuesday, March 27-28:  
Forts Slocum, Schuyler, & Totten

The conference started with a pre-conference tour of the three forts of the defenses of eastern New York at the entrance to the East River from Long Island Sound. Finishing this tour in mid-afternoon on Tuesday, we faced New York traffic to drive south across Brooklyn to Staten Island and the formal opening of the conference. Gathering in the meeting room after dinner, we began our program with the itinerary for the next day followed by presentations on relatives in the coast artillery by Bill Ricker, noisy neighbors (coast artillery practice fire and its impact on the locals as shown by newspaper articles) by Karl Fritz, and details on guard houses by Quentin Schillare.

Wednesday, March 29: Fort Wadsworth

We drove from the hotel to the National Park Service (NPS) Gateway National Recreation Area (GATE) visitors' center at Fort Wadsworth, where we gathered for the day's trek to visit the extensive fortification remains in the park, past the 12-inch training dummy mortar barrel on display in the courtyard. GATE consists of several key sites we would visit, including Fort Wadsworth, Fort Tilden, and Fort Hancock. Our first stop at Fort Wadsworth was the impressive Third-System Fort Tompkins. Built mostly as a land defense work with a dry moat and a three-sided counterscarp against a large glacis, this work had no seaward facing gun casemates, just a barbette tier — with guns facing seaward and landward. Normally open to the public only



Fort Tompkins



Fort Tompkins Parade

for special tours, we got to go up to the barbette tier and down in the extensive counterscarp galleries, as well as wander around the dry moat. The southern glacis and counterscarp had been removed for Endicott construction, but the west and north sides remain. This summer the park service is planning to clear the trees from the barbette and top of the glacis.

After a quick view of New York and a look at the remains of Battery Duane (5 x 8-inch DC), considered the first disappearing gun battery, we headed to the bottom of the hill to visit Fort Richmond (renamed Battery Weed), the impressive Third-System four-tier work at the water. In our short visit, we were able to climb up to the casemates and barbette tier of the large work. With its backside protected by Fort Tompkins, Richmond/Weed's guns all faced the water. Located behind Fort Richmond were the mine facilities for Fort Wadsworth, the cable tanks (now foundations), the large torpedo storehouse, the mine wharf, and the new mine casemate. The old mine casemate was built into Battery Weed. Rounding out our morning tour was a walk along the overgrown emplacements of Battery Caitlin (6 x 3-inch P).

Returning to the visitors' center for lunch, we were greeted by Gateway Superintendent Jennifer Nersesian. After lunch, we headed down to Battery Hudson (2 x 12-inch DC, buried to the parapets) and walked down to Battery Bacon (2 x 3-inch



Battery Weed (Fort Richmond)



Battery Caitlin



Third System Emplacements



Battery Dix

P), past the mostly buried Battery Turnbull (6 x 3-inch P) and past the one remaining intact emplacement for Battery Barbour (2 x 6-inch Armstrong guns and 2 x 4.7-inch Armstrong guns) and along the emplacements of the Third-System/1870s-system earthen faced battery that originally stretched south from Battery Weed. Walking by the fenced and buried Battery Hudson we saw the remains of the adjacent emplacement of Battery Mills (1 x 6-inch DC) and visited the magazine of the other emplacement of Battery Mills (1 x 6-inch DC) across the road in a forest of poison ivy.

Heading down the road to the beach and past a lone fire control station, we visited the newly exposed experimental casemated battery built in the 1870s, then visited Battery Dix (2 x 12-inch DC), one of the last batteries built at Fort Wadsworth. Dix is the large-caliber battery in the best shape for restoration at Wadsworth, but is currently heavily overgrown. Regrouping next to Battery Barry (2 x 10-inch DC), we donned hard hats to tour the interior of the battery, which has a significant amount of concrete failure. Highlights of this battery were two base rings for the carriages, one of which still has the azimuth ring intact, and relatively intact receiving chutes for Type A powder hoists, both rarely seen today. Rounding out the day were visits to the interior of BCN 218 (2 x 6-inch BC) and driving by Batteries



Battery Barry

Ayres, Richmond, and Upton, all buried up to their parapets, fenced off, and overgrown.

Back at the hotel, our evening presentations included an overview of the next day's itinerary followed by presentations on coast defense chemical warfare equipment by COL (ret) Robert Walk, an overview of New York's Second-System fortifications by Dale Manuel, and an overview of New York's Third-System fortifications by John Weaver.

#### Friday, March 31: Forts Hamilton & Tilden

We loaded on a tour bus for Brooklyn, across the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge to Fort Hamilton. Checking access to the active military post off our list, we arrived at Third-System Fort Hamilton. The original roughly rectangular work lost its front third to Endicott emplacements around the turn of the 19th century; the remaining part of the fort was eventually remodeled into an officers' club and is now a community center with a restaurant, event/meeting rooms, and pool facilities in the summer. The caponier at the rear of the work is home to the army's Harbor Defense Museum. Remaining artifacts included two fire control stations on top of the old fort, as well as the museum's storage and office space and the remains of the counterscarp on the landward side of the fort. The museum itself has several important coast artillery artifacts, including a 12-inch 975 lb. armor piercing shell and a



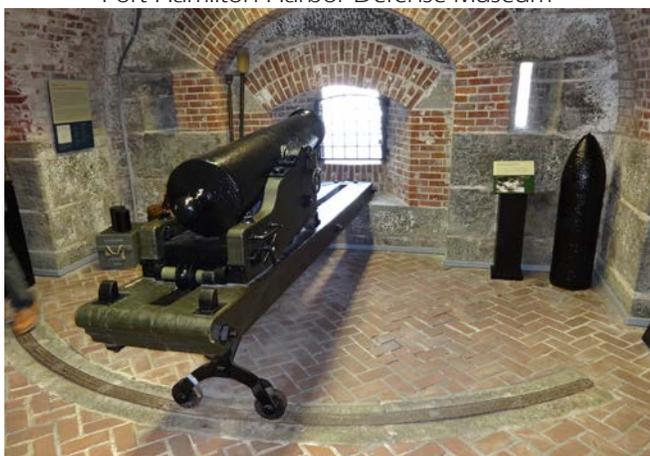
Experimental Casemate Battery



Fort Hamiton Community Center



Fort Hamiton Harbor Defense Museum



Flank Howitzer in Fort Hamiton HD Museum



20-inch Rodman



10-inch, 12-inch, & 16-inch shells

16-inch 2,340 lb. armor piercing shell – both extremely rare. All of the extensive set of Endicott batteries at Fort Hamiton were removed by the army in the 1950s. Heading out of the museum, the group walked by an extensive collection of armament on display including 10-inch and a 13-inch muzzle-loading mortars, a 12-inch/45-caliber naval gun, and one of two remaining 20-inch Rodman muzzleloading smoothbore guns.



Battery Harris Emplacement



Battery Kessler

Back on the bus for the long drive through the Bronx to Fort Tilden, after arriving we gathered for a walk around the reservation, visiting Battery Harris (2 x 16-inch BC in separate casemates), the PSRs for Batteries Harris and Kessler, Battery Kessler (2 x 6-inch P), and BCN 220 (2 x 6-inch BC). Not visited were the remains of Nike Site NY-49's launch area and radar site, both on the reservation but used as a maintenance facility by the park service and generally inaccessible. After a group photo at the flag pole base with its bronze 1920s CAC emblem, we stopped by the relocated fire control tower at Breezy Point, then headed over to Floyd Bennett Field and the NPS historic aircraft restoration facilities in Hanger B, and finally back across town to our hotel. The evening presentations included the defenses of Halifax Harbor by Gordon Bliss and an overview of the Third System by John Weaver.

Saturday, April 1: Governors Island

The group boarded buses for the Staten Island Ferry Terminal and caught the ferry over to Manhattan Island, then walked over to the Governors Island Ferry Terminal next door in a drizzly rain. Special arrangements had been made for us to visit the island, which was not yet open for the season. A trip over with school classes brought us to the landing and a nice walk over to Castle Williams, the impressive Second-System four-tier circular work on the northwest tip of the island. Used by the military as a prison for much of its post-seacoast defense life, Castle Williams is now part of the National Park System and has been cleaned up



15-inch Rodman on Castle Williams Barbette

with an array of interpretive signs on the parade level. We were able to wander through the casemate levels mostly used as cells for the military prison, and up to the barbette level with its three remaining Rodman guns and carriages.

Heading over to Fort Jay, a square Second-System work with redoubts at each corner, we were able to tour one of the barracks being restored by the park service and photograph the four Rodman guns and carriages on the parapets. The front gate is being restored, so it was covered with tarps and scaffolding. A quick journey down to the site of Second-System South Battery, past the stately officers' quarters, then it was back on the ferry to Manhattan, still in a fairly heavy rain. The group fanned out for lunch or a quick visit to Castle Clinton, a Second-System work now used as a concert venue and the visitors' center for the ferry to the Statue of Liberty. Then it was back over to Staten Island and the hotel. Loading into our vehicles, the group headed to Middletown, NJ, our hotel for the next two nights. The evening



Castle Williams



Fort Jay



Castle Williams Parade



8-inch Rodmans at Fort Jay

presentations included 6-inch guns and emplacements by Mark Berhow, coast artillery post cards by Charlie Bogart, and Japanese controlled mine systems by Danny Malone.

Saturday, April 2: Fort Hancock

Fort Hancock (and Sandy Hook Proving Ground) encompasses the entire Sandy Hook peninsula. It is a large sand spit reaching into New York's outer harbor, home to Fort Hancock, a sprawling coast artillery installation with many garrison and shop buildings and defenses from the Third System of the late 1850s through the modern-era defenses up to the missile defenses of the 1950s and 60s. Home to the original army ordnance proving ground of the modern era (1874 to 1919), Sandy Hook is indeed a key piece of American seacoast defense history. Gathering at one of the

parking area in the main post area, we lined up for our ID checks to get into the Coast Guard station at Sandy Hook (transferred to USCG in 1950). After a short briefing we headed out to visit the remaining seacoast defense structures on USCG property.

First stop was the mine storage facilities and the most significant remnant of the large Third-System fort originally known as "The Fort at Sandy Hook." That fort was largely demolished over the years during construction of the early modern defenses in the late 1890s; only part of one bastion and a few pieces of walls remain. We were able to visit the concrete-lined pit that held the experimental dynamite gun battery, and the large mine casemate built at one end. We took a short hike out to one of the few remaining fire control stations and on the way back we were able to visit the overgrown emplacements of Battery Urmston (4 x 3-inch MP & 2 x 3-inch P) and Morris (4 x 3-inch P) and another fire control station (Morris CRF), which are on park property but difficult to get to except from the Coast Guard side.

After thanking our USCG escorts we gathered to visit the crumbling remains of Battery Peck (2 x 6-inch P, later 2 x 90 mm AMTB) and Engle (1 x 5-inch BP). We got an abbreviated visit to two emplacements of the 9-gun battery (four batteries), specifically the magazines of Battery Alexander (2 x 12-inch DC), but could only walk along the back of the rest of the line to view Batters Halleck (3 x 10-inch DC), Bloomfield (2 x 12-inch DC), and Richardson (2 x 12-inch DC). This is a truly impressive heavy artillery complex.



Mine Storhouse with remaining Third System tower behind at Sandy Hook



Mine Casemate at Fort Hancock



Battery Urmston Emplacement



Nine-Gun Battery at Fort Hancock



Battery Peck

Our next stop was the site of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground (1874-1919), with its large array of concrete emplacements for the variety of weapons proofed and tested here. A highlight was the recently cleared platform for proofing the 14-inch army turrets and 14-inch M1909 guns that were sent to Fort Drum in Manila Bay. The vegetation clearing and metal preservation was done by AGFA and the wayside sign was purchased with a grant

from the CDSG Fund. The next stop was a visit to the lower interior level of Battery Potter (2 x 12-inch GLC) the earliest “disappearing” gun battery designed to lower entire gun carriages into the concrete structure for loading. All this before lunch!



14-inch Turret Test Emplacement at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground



Sandy Hook Proving Ground



Battery Potter

Lunch was hosted by the members of Army Ground Forces Association (AGFA), the volunteer crew responsible for much restoration and preservation at Battery Gunnison/New Peck. Battery Gunnison was a two-gun 6-inch disappearing carriage battery whose guns were removed in 1943. The battery was modified to emplace the 6-inch pedestal-mount guns moved from Battery Peck and renamed Battery New Peck. In 1964 the guns were removed and placed in storage by the Smithsonian Institution. They were returned when Fort Hancock was transferred by the army to the Department of the Interior in 1975. In 2002, AGFA began working to restore and maintain the battery—renovating the guns and Hodges ammunition hoists, and returning or recreating much of the equipment and materials in the magazines and plotting room including a complete 1920s lighting and electrical system, a significant amount of telephone equipment, and restoration of the Chemical Warfare Service decontamination room, complete with working blower and treadle. They

even have a period machine shop with 1940s-era lathe, milling machine, and drill press with which they have made an M1900 firing device, traverse indicator, and other impossible to obtain items. The National Park Service is restoring both the battery commander’s station stairs and the ammunition service bridges and evidence of that work was apparent. After a hearty lunch we were treated to gun loading drills and ship tracking (the guns traverse and are equipped with M1904 telescopic sights) to the cadence of the time-interval bells!



Battery Gunnison/New Peck



Hodges Hoist in Battery Gunnison/New Peck



Plotting Board, Battery Gunnison/New Peck



Time Interval Bell System, Battery Gunnison/New Peck

Next we stopped at Nike integrated fire control (IFC) radar site NY-56, a double IFC site with two sets of radar for the six magazines of NY-56 launch area down the road. The launch area is now used as a maintenance area by the NPS, but has a Nike-Ajax missile and Nike Hercules missile on display, both on complete launch elevators. A dedicated group of Nike veterans have worked to restore much of the IFC area, complete with radars and the two command trailers attached to the connector building. This is an outstanding complimentary site to Nike site SF-88 at the Marin headland, which has a restored launch area, but not the IFC area.



Nike Control Building and Trailer



Nike Hercules Missile & Launcher

Back at the main garrison area, we went inside Battery McCook-Reynolds (16 x 12-inch M), which was later converted into a harbor defense command post for New York. Then back down the road to Battery Kingman (2 x 12-inch BCLR) and



Battery Kingman



Battery Kingman Interior

Battery Mills (2 x 12-inch BCLR). Originally the guns were on gun blocs with the protected magazines in between; the two batteries were casemated during WWII. We toured the interior of Battery Kingman, which still has its overhead ammunition trolley system, though it is in the process of falling down. The one-of-a-kind powder hoists were also present in the magazine – a very unique find.

After a quick tour of the garrison area, where several abandoned quarters, barracks, and structures are being stabilized for further renovation and reuse via a unique NPS public leasing opportunity, we gathered in Building 77, a mess hall again being used by the Maritime Academy of Science and Technology as a mess hall. One of the large barracks (Bldg. No. 23) suffered a partial roof collapse. The county is now negotiating with the NPS to lease and restore the building for use by a high school. After an excellent catered banquet and a briefing from Fort Hancock Ranger Tyrone Nulls, we proceeded to our annual meeting and presentations on the preservation and interpretation effort at Navesink Highlands by Gail Hunton, and pictures and movies from the National Archives by Terry McGovern.

Sunday, April 3: Navesink Highlands

On the last day of the official conference, we headed down to the highest point closest to the sea south of the Maine coast, Twin



Twin Lights

Lights on the Navesink Highlands. This magnificent lighthouse is now a park and interpretive center, open most days of the week. Fire control instrument pillars, for Fort Hancock's two long-range 12-inch batteries, are on the walks below each of the two lights. What a great view of Sandy Hook and New York City!

Moving on to Hartshorne Woods Park, we followed the well-marked roadway to park in front of Battery Issac N. Lewis (BCN 116, 2 x 16-inch BC). Newly shorn of its vegetation cover and awaiting re-seeding with grass, the battery looked more like when it was built, rather than over 60 years old with newly restored concrete work and restored or replaced doors and metal work. We wandered through the main corridor and the rooms and galleries, well-lit and clean, an absolute rarity among American 16-inch batteries! We were shown the plans and text for the display area that is going into the battery this summer. Then walking out to Emplacement No. 2 with its 16-inch navy Mk VII gun barrel mounted in firing position and gleaming with a fresh coat of olive drab paint, for a true Kodak moment. Thanks

in part to the CDSG, the Monmouth Park System was able to rescue this barrel from St. Julian Creek Naval Annex and make it a centerpiece of their restoration effort. Our commendations to Monmouth County Park System on this effort. Boarding buses,



Battery Lewis casemate



Battery Lewis Main Corridor



The 2017 CDSG attendees gather for a group photo under the Battery Lewis 16-inch gun barrel display



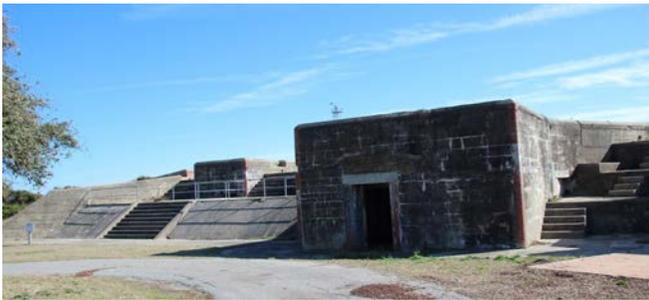


Baptist Convention Center visitor map of Fort Caswell

Since the fort is privately owned, visitation is restricted. I was allowed to drive onto the reservation but was informed I could not get out of the car or drive off the blacktop roads. We missed the instruction that our visitation was limited to 15 minutes. Thus after 25 minutes on the site, we were intercepted, very politely, by security. After I explained our interest in the fortification to the



Third-System Fort Caswell looking at Battery McDonough



Battery McKavett, 3-inch ped.



Battery McDonough, 3-inch ped.



Interior of Third-System Fort Caswell with Battery Caswell.

security officer, our time on site was extended to 45 minutes, and we were allowed to drive our car into the interior of the Third-System fort, escorted by the security officer.

\* \* \* \* \*

### A Visit to Fort Macon, NC

Charles H. Bogart



Officers' row.



Battery Madison, 6-inch disappearing guns.



Battery Swift, 8-inch disappearing guns.



Battery Bagley, 12-inch mortars.

These photos were taken as instructed by the security guard — only from my car on public roadways. I was tempted to get out onto the ground but decided to follow the rules and not cause problems for any other CDSG member wanting to visit. Those interested in a more detailed history of Fort Caswell should consult “Defending the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, 1803-1945,” by William Gaines, in the *Coast Defense Study Group Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 4, (November 1997), pp. 15-71.

Mary Ann and I ended our drive along the North Carolina coast by visiting Fort Macon at Atlantic Beach, NC. The fort protected the entrance to Beaufort Inlet. Both the Spanish in 1747 and the British in 1782 used Beaufort Inlet to raid the countryside around Beaufort Sound.

In 1826, work started on Third-System Fort Macon. Named for North Carolina Senator Nathaniel Macon, the fort was built of brick and stone. Construction began in 1826 and was completed in December 1834. Fort Macon was an irregular pentagonal fortification with guns mounted on its counterscarp and the citadel, the counterscarp wall being separated from the citadel by a dry ditch. Overall, the fort’s walls were 440 yards long. The fort’s armament consisted of thirty-nine barbette mounted guns, 21 on the covered way and 18 on the citadel. During 1841 and 1846, a number of modifications were made to control erosion of the land upon which the fort sat. The total cost of the fort was \$463,790.



A view across the parade ground toward the hot shot furnace. In the foreground are two Model 1861 10-inch seige mortars. The casemates within the walls did not contain cannon but were used as living spaces, offices, and storage.



The hot shot furnace and steps leading to the gun platforms atop the citadel

Fort Macon was a unique design, possibly intended as an experiment. All the offensive armament of the fort was on the barbette level. While the fort contained casemates, they served as quarters and storage spaces and were not armed. As later events proved, the design was impractical, as siege guns prevented the garrison from manning the unprotected barbette guns.

On April 14, 1861, North Carolina Confederate sympathizers seized the ungarrisoned fort and set out to upgrade its defenses. It was soon armed with 54 cannons, manned by 400 soldiers of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Artillery under Col. Moses J. White. Before the year was over, U.S. Navy ships had taken up station off Beaufort Inlet, blockading the port of Beaufort.

In March 1862, Federal troops under Brig. Gen. John G. Parke captured Morehead City and Beaufort. On April 24, 1862, Federal forces moved against Fort Macon and demanded its surrender. When Colonel White refused, U.S. Navy warships and U.S. Army artillery attacked Fort Macon. Using rifled cannon, Federal land batteries began to punch through the fort's walls. This was the second use of rifled artillery against a Third-System fort, after the reduction of Fort Pulaski at Savannah. The rifled cannon struck the fort over 500 times, causing heavy damage. Unable to defend the fort, Colonel White surrendered the fort on April 26. Fort Macon remained in Federal hands for the rest of the war and Beaufort Harbor was used by the U.S. Navy as a coaling and repair station.

The U.S. Army remained at Fort Macon until 1877, using the fort as a military and civilian prison. The last units stationed here were Companies D and E, 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Artillery. Thereafter, until 1898, the fort was home to one caretaker. The fort was occupied during the Spanish-American War by Company C, 6<sup>th</sup>



The fort's six replica rifled 32-pounder cannon.  
The parade ground inside the citadel. (Bolling Smith)  
Replica cannon on the citadel parapet. (Bolling Smith)  
The citadel viewed from the glacis outside counterscarp. (Bolling Smith)



A view down the ditch toward counterscarp galleries whose cannons could sweep the ditch with cannon fire.



The ditch between the counterscarp and the citadel. (Bolling Smith)

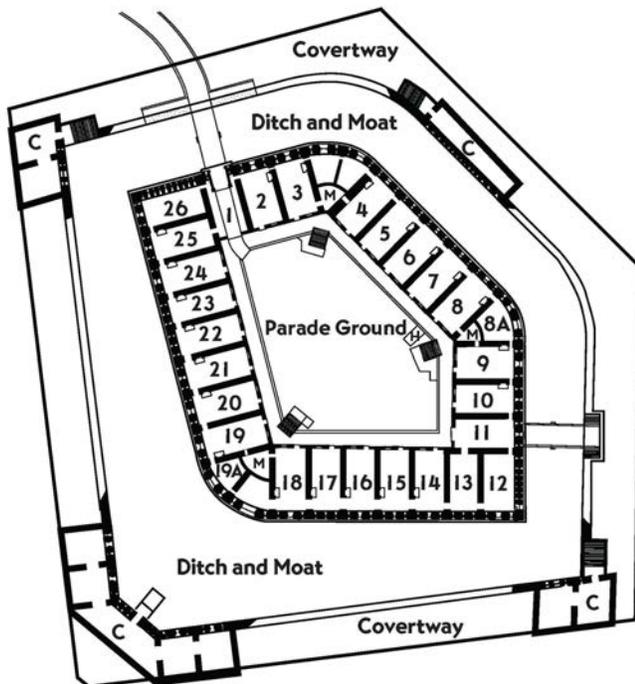


Within the walls of the citadel, showing the brickwork



The sallyport into the citadel from the counterscarp. (Bolling Smith)

U.S. Artillery, and North Carolina militia. After the war, the fort was returned to its caretaker. In 1903, even the caretaker left Fort Macon, and the military reservation was used by picnic groups brought down river by steamers. In 1923, Fort Macon was put up for sale by the army as surplus. The fort was sold to the state



Plan of Fort Macon.

of North Carolina for development as a park. However, it was not until 1936 that Fort Macon State Park officially opened as North Carolina's first functioning state park.

In December 1941, with the declaration of war with Germany, the U.S. Army returned to Fort Macon in the form of Battery B, 244<sup>th</sup> Coast Artillery, formerly New York National Guard. A battery of four 155 mm GPF guns was installed on Panama mounts in front of the fort. The battery remained in place until November 1944. However, the U.S. Army continued to use Fort Macon as a signal station and command post for the rest of the war. On October 1, 1946, the army returned the fort to the State of North Carolina and Fort Macon State Park re-opened to the public in 1947.

The fort is one of North Carolina's most popular state parks, receiving over a million visitors each year. It has a very nice modern visitor center with a museum and bookstore. Most of the fort's casemates contain historical displays that tell the history of the fort. The bookstore does close an hour before the fort does.

Those interested in a more detailed history of Fort Macon should read *Fort Macon: A History*, by Paul Branch, reviewed in the *CDSG Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (May 1999). Branch, historian at Fort Macon, is noted asset to the park, and his book is highly recommended.

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## 52<sup>ND</sup> Coast Artillery (Railway) and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway

Charles H. Bogart

When the US Army began to arrive in France to provide America's contribution to the Allied cause in World War I, it was serious short much of the materiel necessary. One major shortage was long-range heavy artillery, necessary to support the troops in the field. The CAC would largely fight World War I with guns and mortars supplied by our British and French allies, as the county struggled to provide our own weapons. The first of the dismounted coast defense guns remounted onto rail carriages only arrived in France in August 1918. When the Armistice was declared on November 11, 1918, these guns with their crews were just completing their training and were being prepared to move up to the front lines.

With the war over, the U. S. Army found itself with a number of railway guns and mortars. But weapons that could be used against fixed positions on Western Front could not engage moving warships, so new carriages were necessary. Meanwhile, severe retrenchment eliminated all but one railway artillery regiment, the 52<sup>nd</sup> Coast Artillery Regiment (Railway) (52<sup>nd</sup> CA Rwy), at Fort Eustis, Virginia. The theory was that the 52<sup>nd</sup> CA Rwy's guns and mortars could be moved by rail to any point on the East Coast of the United States threatened by an enemy fleet. Fort Eustis was chosen as the home of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Rwy as it was in the geographic center of the eastern seaboard. When Fort Eustis was inactivated in 1931, the 52<sup>nd</sup> CA Rwy was divided between Fort Hancock, NJ, and Fort Monroe, VA, in the belief that an enemy naval attack would most likely be north of Newport News.

While the 52<sup>nd</sup> CA Rwy was based at Fort Eustis, VA, it fired its annual target practice at Fort Story, VA, located at Cape Henry.

To move elements of the 52<sup>nd</sup> CA Rwy from Fort Eustis to Fort Story, the army moved the rail cars to Lee Hall Junction, VA, for interchange with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway (C&O). (1) From there, the C&O hauled the 52<sup>nd</sup> CA Rwy's railcars to Newport News, VA, where they were loaded onto C&O car floats to cross the James River to Norfolk, VA.



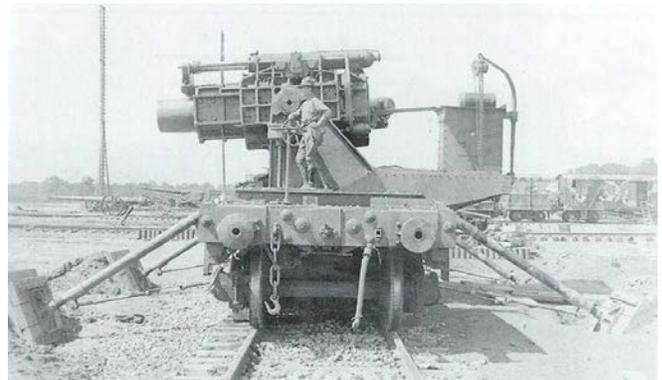
In 1929, **C&O Ry Car Float No. 2** is seen at Norfolk after transporting six M1918 12-inch mortars (railway) and one ammunition boxcar across the James River from Newport News. The weight of all the railcars has been placed on the car float's center track. Each mortar weighed 88 tons; with mortars and boxcar the float is carrying at least 560 tons. (U.S. Army). (4)

At Norfolk, the cars were turned over to the Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad (2) who delivered them to the Norfolk Southern Railroad (3) for movement to Virginia Beach, VA. At Virginia Beach, the 52<sup>nd</sup> CA Rwy cars were handed off to the army for movement to the Fort Story rail spurs from which the guns and mortars would fire at a towed target.

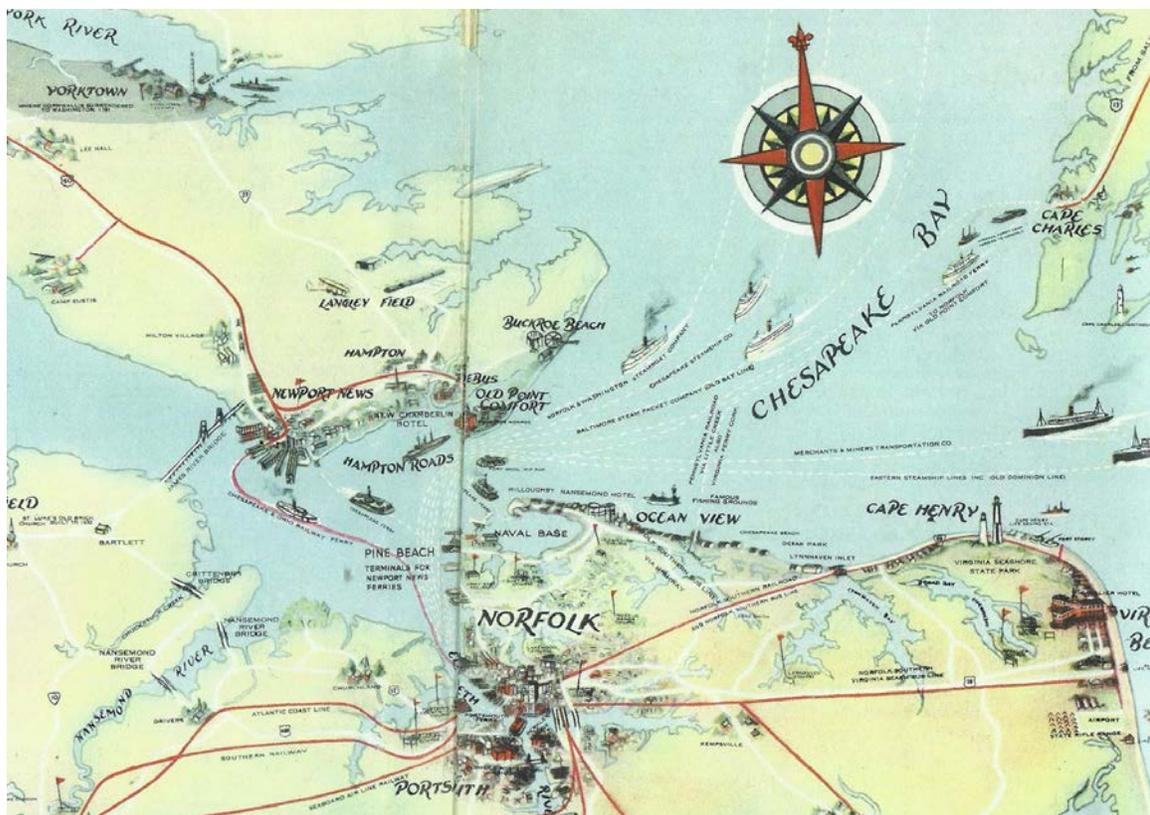
For more details, see William Gaines, "Fifty-Second Coast Artillery (Railway) Regiment," *CD Journal*, Vol. 22, No. 1, (Feb. 2008).

Notes

1. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway (1869-1987) ran from Phoebus, VA, to Chicago, IL. Mile Post 0 was in view of Fort Monroe. Today the C&O is part of CSXT.



M1918 12-inch railway mortar carriage in firing position. (U.S. Army)



Rail route traveled by the 52<sup>nd</sup> CA (Rwy) between Fort Eustis and Fort Story.

2. The Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad provided local switching. It is now jointly owned by CSXT and NS.
3. The Norfolk Southern Railroad (1880-1981) ran from Norfolk, VA, to Morehead City, NC. Today it is part of Norfolk Southern Railway (NS).
4. Built in 1924, Car Float No. 2 was 370 feet long and could carry thirty 40-foot boxcars. The unpowered car float was moved by a C&O tugboat. Sold in 1978, it was scrapped c. 1985.

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### CDSG Whidbey Field Representative Report July, 2017.

Steven J Kobylk

Fort Casey

#### State Parks Capital Expenditure Interpretative Project

The Washington State Parks fort interpretative project was completed in July. The primary purpose is to provide the visitor with static representative displays and interpretative panels on Fort Casey specifically and coast artillery in general.

Brief Background: Over the past several decades it has been Washington State Parks intensions, under David Hansen's direction, to turn Fort Casey into a premier coast artillery interpretative center. It has been pointed out that Fort Casey is a rare example of an intact Endicott-Era fort that is, with one small exception (unnoticeable at dawn and dusk), unmodified.

The early vision was to restore Battery Worth, with its plotting and fire control stations, into an interactive center complete with operating equipment. The vision has changed somewhat over the decades for various reasons into primarily static displays. This project is just another step in accomplishing the long-term vision for the fort. Modifications or drawing deviations were required to meet current electrical, safety, and vandalism issues, and ADA standards.



Your CDSG field rep was the only full-time volunteer on the project team and was on site daily as the state project management representative working with the contractors. I provided historical technical design research and references as need, images, and

daily reports. Another advantage of being a CDSG rep, I was able to call on other CDSG experts in several areas to answer specific questions.



#### 1) Work accomplished by contract:

- Battery parade road-level interpretative kiosks installed throughout the main battery gun line.
- Vertical Interpretative panels installed throughout Battery Worth and the plotting room. No new intrusions into historical fabric were allowed-innovation was the key. From a distance the panels blend in well with the walls and are not obtrusive.
- Installation of voice tube plaques.
- Installation of a working time-range board at Battery Worth Emplacement No. 2
- Full-size representations of several telephones, time-interval bell, deflection board, and range board.
- All represent a 10-inch DC gun battery.
- Construction of full-size Whistler-Hearn 1904 plotting board with bench. The board components are fixed in place, however State Parks has the computer drawings to build a working board in the future except for the dial indicators.
- Twelve projectiles, nine long points and three with Johnson caps installed.





2) Additional support work accomplished by your CDSG field rep and volunteers:

- Cleaned, stripped, and painted Battery Worth plotting room interior.
- Repaired exterior doors and installed lighting in the ammunition rooms for Battery Worth Emplacement No. 2.
- Repaired old and installed new wood conduit runs in plotting room and BC.
- Oak Harbor High School constructed a shot cart for a 10-inch gun.
- Cleaned out and restored all drains. Installed new iron reproduction drain covers.
- Installed authentic equipment in Battery Worth BC and a T-I clock, headset, and handsets in the plotting room.



State Parks Maintenance Project:  
 Washington State Parks has committed to an ongoing project for repairing concrete that has a potential to impact public safety. They do not want to limit public access because of falling concrete.

- Repaired exterior concrete of Battery Moore emplacement.
- Current authorized project is to repair the concrete of Battery Moore's battery commander's station.



#### Upcoming Proposal:

The budget request for the next biennium includes operational restoration of Battery Worth balance platform hoist, powder bags/cans, more shells, and enhanced interpretative items. Whether this happens is to be determined.

#### Fort Ebey

##### Plotting Room:

The goal is to partially restore the plotting room as much as possible for tours and make it interactive for interpretation. The original M3 plotting board and EE-95 switchboard are available as well as other equipment.

- Eight of 12 EE-91 telephones have been installed and wired up a terminal board-all are operational.
- Also a T-I bell and a wall mounted heater fan have been installed in their original locations. Full lighting has been installed with rebuilt original fixtures, as well as two power circuits.
- The rest of the communication and power circuits for the spotting and plotting room have been identified but not yet installed.
- All the work so far has been by volunteers at their expense.

State Parks has approval and material to install a power cable from a distribution center approximately 200 feet away from the emplacement. They have yet to install the cable due to other priorities, so work in the plotting room has ceased for now.

##### Areas of Concern:

The 10-inch guns at Battery Worth are in sad shape and literally falling apart. Your CDSG rep has cared for them and patched them up for 20 years but is no longer able to appropriately. No other volunteers have come forth to take over. Washington State Parks is fully aware of the issue over the years (unceasing pressure) and hopefully now that money is flowing once again, parks will fund refurbishment of the guns. It would be a shame to lose them.

Power cable has been installed to a box outside of F6 on Fire Control Hill. The conduit and manhole covers have been cleaned from F6 down to and including Battery Valleau. It is not known if or when power cables will be installed or to what locations. There seems to be a problem with permitting new cable in century old conduit. Hopefully that will work itself out.

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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.

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](http://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 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.

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### The CDSG ePress Collections

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

The CDSG is offering three CDSG ePress collections: the *CDSG Documents Collection*, the *CDSG Harbor Defense Collection*, and the *CDSG Publications Collection*.



### 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).

CDSG hats, T-shirts and patches ordering information

Black T-shirt with white ink:

Size & # \_\_\_L \_\_\_XL \_\_\_2XL \_\_\_3XL

Red T-Shirt with white ink:

Size & # \_\_\_L \_\_\_XL \_\_\_2XL \_\_\_3XL

Kacki T-Shirt with black ink:

Size & # \_\_\_L \_\_\_XL \_\_\_2XL \_\_\_3XL

Navy T-shirt with yellow ink:

Size & # \_\_\_L \_\_\_XL \_\_\_2XL \_\_\_3XL

Total Number: \_\_\_ times \$ \_\_\_\_\_ = Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 (domestic \$18/overseas \$26 each)

Patch: \_\_\_ times \$ \_\_\_\_\_ = Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 (domestic \$4/overseas \$6) each

Hats: \_\_\_ times \$ \_\_\_\_\_ = Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 (domestic \$20/overseas \$25) each

Be sure to include your name and shipping address.

You can also order online at [cdsg.org/shopping/](http://cdsg.org/shopping/)

The *CDSG Document Collection* contains the Annual Reports of the Chief of Coast Artillery (1901-1937); the Annual Reports of the Chief of Engineers (1866-1922); Army Directories (1893-1940); various official board reports (1886-1946); Board of Engineers Proceedings (1887-1905); several textbooks; a number of coast artillery reports; coast artillery war-game manuals; coast artillery Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOEs), The Histories of the Eastern, Southern, and Western Defense Commands (1945); army coast artillery field and training manuals (FMs & TMs); the gun and carriage record cards; coast artillery related Ordnance Department Documents (ODDs); coast artillery army Training Manuals; coast artillery army Training Regulations (1905-1930); coast artillery army unit history record cards and documents; the Office of the Chief of Engineers Engineer Board Mimeograph series (1895 -1923); and various other documents. This collection is available on a 16 GB USB drive for \$50.

The *CDSG Harbor Defense Collection* contains documents related to specific harbor defenses, forts, batteries, etc., of the modern era (1890-1945) and are organized by harbor defense. The collection contains the engineer reports of completed batteries (1900-1917) and the reports of completed works (1919-1945); engineer battery construction correspondence files, the engineer notebooks for each harbor defense; the confidential blueprint map series (1906-1937); inspection reports; the quartermaster building records (1900-1940); aerial photographs of the harbor defense sites (1920-1938); the harbor defense project plans, annexes, modernization board reports, and supplements (1932-1946), in additions to a number of more modern reports and documents (post 1970) acquired for the various conferences held by the CDSG. Some harbor defense collections are more complete and comprehensive than others depending the availability of the records. The CDSG is currently offering this complete collection on a 128 GB USB drive for \$250. Individual harbor collections are available for \$50 on USB drives or DVDs.

The *CDSG Publications Collection* contains the complete collection of all of its back issues of its *News/Journal/Newsletter* (1986-2016) in PDF format on a documents DVD for \$55.

For information and requests for specific document titles, please contact Mark Berhow, [berhowma@cdsg.org](mailto:berhowma@cdsg.org).

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### Essential Nike Missile Sites to Visit

Mark Berhow

With the end of seacoast artillery defenses in 1948, the United States essentially depended on the U.S. Navy and the newly organized U.S. Air Force to defend its borders. The Cold War brought about the reorganized Department of Defense and a new program of static defenses to defend against bomber attack in 1950. Initially the skies above America were guarded by WWII anti-aircraft guns deployed by units of U.S. Army anti-aircraft

artillery, along with USAF interceptor squadrons. These were soon replaced by the new surface-to-air missile defenses of the US Army Nike program beginning in 1954, initially with the Nike Ajax system and later the Nike Hercules program. In all, some 43 defense areas containing over 235 missile launch sites were built in the continental US, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Visiting the actual sites is not an easy task—many have been destroyed or heavily modified, while the ones that do remain are not often accessible. However, there is good news—four great sites can be visited, where volunteer crews are working to interpret and restore the sites to preserve the Nike program history. Unfortunately, the sites are at opposite corners of the continent.

**Fort Barry Nike Site SF-88, San Francisco Defense Area:** As the Nike program was ending, and as plans were being made to turn over the military property around both sides of the Golden Gate to the NPS, the army decided it would leave the Nike launch area at Fort Barry on the Marin headlands intact for the NPS to preserve. For a number of years this site languished in neglect until a dedicated group of volunteers began work to restore the site in the early 1990s. Currently the site has a large collection of equipment, several radars, and three control trailers. The missile assembly and warhead buildings remain, as do the dog kennels for the guard dogs. The magazine area makes this site a special place to visit. Filled with Nike missiles, the elevator works, the launch rails are still in place, and when a missile is raised from the magazine on the elevator, it can be raised to launch position. Tours are held twice a day, three days a week, an outstanding opportunity to view a functional Nike site. The IFC site is largely intact on Wolf Ridge to the north, but it is accessible only by trail.

Open Thursday, Friday, & Saturday, 12:30 to 3:30 PM, with tours 12:45 and 1:45. <https://www.nps.gov/goga/nike-missile-site.htm>

The Nike Historical Society was founded by volunteers working on the restoration of SF-88. The society now provides a wealth of technical information on Nike, this and many other sites, at <http://nikemissile.org/>

**Fort Hancock Nike Site NY-56, New York Defense Area:** When the NPS inherited Fort Hancock in 1974, it had its hands full just converting an old military post into a recreation area. Nike Site NY-56 was a double site with two sets of launch magazines and two radar control sites, which sat more or less neglected for almost 30 years. In 2001, after obtaining surplus Nike radar equipment, the NPS then began clearing the vegetation and restoring the buildings and radar platforms of one of the twin IFC sites in 2002 and bringing tours through the facility. During the period 2005-11 the NPS acquired four Nike Ajax missiles and one Nike Hercules missile for display. In 2012 Hurricane Sandy caused significant damage to the site and set restoration efforts back, but good progress on restoration has been made since. The site is open for scheduled tours several times each month during the spring, summer, and fall. The site includes three radar antenna, two on their original towers, a set of control trailers attached to the connector building, and a work shop. Guided tours are given by a group of veterans who provide detailed information for the visitors and assist with restoration. A Nike Ajax and a Nike Hercules on launchers are on display at the

entrance to the launch area on the road into the park a mile or so before the entrance to the IFC area. The launch area is currently used by NPS as a service area. Hurricane Sandy washed away the area next to the magazines, which are now close to the beach.

Open certain weekends during the summer months, tours are at Parking Lot L: Horseshoe Cove. <https://www.nps.gov/gate/planyourvisit/sandyhookniketours.htm>

Fort Hancock Nike Site NY-56 Volunteers Association has a website with information on the Nike Program and Site NY-56C. They also post the dates and times of their site tours on their web site at: [www.ny56nike.weebly.com](http://www.ny56nike.weebly.com)

**Site HM-69, Florida City, Homestead-Miami Defense Area:** This later Nike site was built to defend the SAC base at Homestead, FL, and for defense against a Cuban airstrike. The site was designed for Nike Hercules only, and did not have the underground magazines of the earlier sites designed for Ajax. The missiles were stored on their launchers in covered structures for protection from the elements. There were three launch platforms with four launchers each. This site, preserved relatively intact since its inactivation in 1979, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2004. The IFC to the north is currently used by the NPS as a research center. The NPS has been working on a restoration and interpretation program for the site, which includes a Nike Hercules missile. It can be visited by a ranger-led walk offered December to April. Visitors are highly encouraged to call ahead to check on availability and schedule changes.

Florida City Nike Site HM-69, Everglades National Park <https://www.nps.gov/ever/learn/historyculture/hm69.htm>

**Nike Site Summit, Anchorage Defense Area:** This site was designed for Nike Hercules missiles and had unique storage shelters for the missiles and launchers to protect against the harsh Alaskan winters. The IFC site located to the Northwest also had special retractable shelters for radar antennas. Nike Site Summit was decommissioned in 1979, one of the last two sites in the nation to close. After maintaining Nike Site Summit into the early 1980s, the U.S. Army abandoned the site. Following the end of the Cold War in 1989, interest in preserving the site grew. In 1996, the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an outstanding example of a Cold War-era Nike Hercules missile site. Efforts to preserve the site continued, with limited success, throughout the late 1990s. In 2009, the U.S. Army, the NPS, the State of Alaska, and local preservation groups reached an agreement that preserves most of Nike Site Summit and allows for guided tours. Friends of Nike Site Summit began restoration efforts in June 2010. During the summer months Friends of Nike Site Summit offer regular tours, but the schedule is only posted online in the late spring, and reservations must be made in advance. The tours fill quickly, so advance and flexible planning is recommended. All participants must pre-register at least 30 days in advance so they can be cleared by military security. Tours are led by FONSS-volunteers and depart from Arctic Valley Ski Area parking via 28-passenger buses. No hiking is required, but the ground may be uneven in places. The tour itinerary depends on weather and conditions. Space is limited for each tour and registration closes once that limit has been reached.

Friends of Nike Site Summit, <http://www.nikesitesummit.net/>

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### Support the CDSG.ORG Website

The CDSG supports its web site ONLY through donations. If you download PDF files from the website, please help the CDSG continue to maintain it by donating a shareware fee. The suggested fees will be noted next to each PDF document. We suggest a minimum donation of \$5.00. Thank you for supporting the CDSG web site!



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### Warship International Steam Back Into History...

Go to sea with the ships of the world's navies – the USN's Essex & Independence-class carriers, the Arizona, the Japanese I-400 class subs, HMS Vanguard, Czarist Russia's battleships, French cruisers of the 1922 Program. These are subjects of some of the articles that have appeared in recent issues of Warship International. These issues are still in print and can be obtained at special rates for new members.

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\* \* \* \* \*

### Company of Military Historians

This organization is dedicated to the study and preservation of military history in the Americas. Its objectives are to promote and advance the research of military history and traditions through publications, exhibits, and meetings. Members include anyone interested in military history, such as historians, collectors, writers, artists, and those involved in living history.

The company publishes the quarterly journal, Military Collectors and Historian, and an ongoing series of color plates—"Military Uniforms in America."

For membership information contact:

Company of Military Historians  
David M. Sullivan, Administrator  
P.O. Box 910, Rutland, MA 01543-0910  
Phone: 508-845-9229  
E-mail: [cmhhq@aol.com](mailto:cmhhq@aol.com) or [Dsulli7875@aol.com](mailto:Dsulli7875@aol.com)  
<http://www.military-historians.org>

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### The Artilleryman Magazine

The *Artilleryman* is the only magazine exclusively for artillery shooters and collectors. History, unit profiles, events, places to visit, book reviews, advertising. It is published quarterly; subscriptions are \$18 a year. Free sample copies are available.

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See our web site for information on publications and activities

[www.campjamp.org](http://www.campjamp.org)

## The Coast Defense Study Group cdsg.org

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 2017 are \$40 domestic, \$55 for Canada, and \$70 for international. Join online at [cdsg.org](http://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  
[membership@cdsg.org](mailto:membership@cdsg.org)

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## The Coast Defense Study Group Press

This is an all-volunteer operation provided as a service to our members and to other interested historians. Credit card orders are accepted on the [cdsg.org](http://cdsg.org) website. For mail orders please send check or money order in U.S. currency. Please note clearly in your order which items you are ordering. All prices include domestic / international shipping costs (US Postal Service). Allow at least 8-10 weeks for delivery.

**CDSG 1985-2016 Publications DVD.** Text-searchable PDF files of the entire set of *CDSG News/Journal/Newsletters* \$55 domestic and foreign on a data DVD. An updated copy can be purchased for \$10.

**CDSG Documents USB** \$50 domestic and foreign mail. These PDFs cover a range of historical documents related to seacoast defenses, most are copied from the National Archives. Included are PDFs of annual reports of the chief of coast artillery and chief of engineers; various board proceedings and reports; army directories; text books; tables of organization and equipment; WWII command histories; drill, field, training manuals and regulations; ordnance department documents; ordnance tables and compilations; and ordnance gun and carriage cards.

**Harbor Defense Documents USB** \$250 domestic and foreign mail. These PDF documents form the basis of the conference and special tour handouts that have been held at harbor defense locations around the U.S. The collection includes RCBs/RCWs; maps; annexes to defense projects; CD engineer notebooks; quartermaster building records; and aerial photos taken by the signal corps 1920-40, and other items. These collections are available as PDFs on a USB drive, the size of the collection varies from harbor to harbor. Please visit [cdsg.org](http://cdsg.org) for more details.

Past meetings include: Manila Bay, PI, 1991; Oahu, Hawaii 1991; Canal Zone, Panama 1993; New York 1997; Tampa/Key West 1998; Columbia River 1999; Chesapeake Bay 2000; 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.

### CSDG 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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