



GPF gun at Fort Stevens. Note the "high speed" wheels and tires.

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## War Souvenirs Found at Maginot Line

Charles H. Bogart

Despite what you may have read, the battlefields of Europe, at least those Mary Ann and I visited, are not strewn with the debris of war. We saw no rusty helmets, knives, rifles, shells, or canteens, nor rotting boots, backpacks, or other types of military gear within the woods and pastures we walked. The only thing we found was some thin plastic sticks, which I hold in Photo No. 1.

Wait a minute. I don't think this is a piece of plastic. Could it be "cordite!" Let's light it and see what happens. Wow, it is cordite! See photo No. 2



The term "cordite" is sometimes loosely used as a general term for smokeless powder propellant, although technically cordite was a British double-base propellant, used in small arms and artillery. Composed of nitrocellulose and nitroglycerine, it burns rather than explodes, producing a chamber pressure that propels a projectile. Its name is derived from its shape, that of a cord. Therefore, in the strict sense, this is not cordite, but some continental equivalent. The Austrians used K/97 propellant that was produced in strips, rings, or tubes, depending upon its use. Version 1938 was a "ribbon" roughly 38 mm wide and 3.8 mm thick, up to 940 mm long. Of course, this raises the question, what Skoda heavy guns or howitzers were being used at or around the Maginot Line?

Later while Mary Ann and I were exploring the Hindenburg Line, she found — yes, more "cordite." Maybe those signs saying KEEP OUT – UNEXPLODED MUNITIONS are for real.

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## 2010 CDSG Conference at Puget Sound

Mark Berhow

Puget Sound is a large natural sound in present day Washington State. After the area become part of the United States in 1846, little was done about defenses, except for some surveys. Land was reserved by Presidential proclamation in 1866, but nothing else was done. Puget Sound was not even listed on any of the priority harbor lists by the Endicott Report in 1886. In the early 1890s a second Pacific Coast naval yard was authorized for Bremerton, WA. This led to the authorization of defenses for the entrances to the Puget Sound.

The main entrance at Admiralty Inlet was defended by three major forts, at Point Wilson (Fort Worden), Admiralty Head (Fort Casey), and Marrowstone Point (Fort Flagler). Secondary defenses were considered for Seattle, but later dropped. Mine defenses proved impossible to be deployed at Admiralty Inlet, so secondary defenses including mines were located by Richs Passage at Middle and Beans Points (Fort Ward). A second, smaller entrance to the sound through Deception Pass was defended with mines and 6-inch guns at Goat Island (Fort Whitman). These defenses were completed by 1910.

No major upgrades were implemented for the Puget Sound defenses in the 1920s or 1930s, but the harbor defense received authorization for three 16-inch batteries and four 6-inch batteries from the 1940 modernization program. Ultimately only one 16 inch battery and one 6-inch battery were built at Striped Peak (Camp Hayden) and a second 6-inch battery was built at Partridge Point (Fort Ebey), along with a number of AMTB defenses. The additional two 16-inch and two 6-inch batteries planned for Cape Flattery were cancelled soon after construction was initiated.

The Harbor Defenses were closed down in 1948 and a number of options for the military reservations were used and considered. However, by the mid-1950s, all of the major reservations were transferred to the State of Washington, with a few parcels going to private ownership. As a result, nearly all of the seven forts and camps that held seacoast artillery armament have become public parks today.



The Conference Attendees at Battery Wansboro, Fort Flagler ...

The CDSG previously visited the Puget Sound defenses in 1995. It was interesting to note the changes that had occurred in the past 15 years. In general, not a lot in terms of property and structure status, but a real change has occurred in terms of care and upkeep of the historic structures and more attention is being paid to interpretation, preservation, and restoration. Since 1995, much more information on these defenses is available from a variety of sources. The Puget Sound Coast Artillery Museum has upgraded and expanded their handouts and brochures. These defenses are well documented on the web. The CDSG website has a series of webpages on the Harbor Defenses of Puget Sound (<http://www.cdsg.org/HDPSdata/HDPSmain.htm>) as well as links to the Fort Wiki site on the harbor defense forts ([http://fortwiki.com/Category:Harbor\\_Defense](http://fortwiki.com/Category:Harbor_Defense)). A downloadable PDF of a revised version of the garrison building section of *American Seacoast Defenses a Reference Guide* featuring a series of photos of Forts Worden and Casey has been posted to the CDSG site on the CAC units page (<http://www.cdsg.org/CACunits.htm>). I will not go into much detail about the batteries and structures we visited, just hit the highlights. For more details, visit the CDSG and FortWiki websites.

Tuesday, April 13

One fort was not on the official tour agenda. Attendees were on their own to visit Fort Ward, on Bainbridge Island, and its ancillary reservation at Middle Point near Port Orchard. The Middle Point Reservation is now Manchester State Park, with a mine storehouse, mine casemate, an unarmed 3-inch battery, and a 120 mm AA gun position are all in the park. Half of Fort Ward with two 3-inch batteries is currently a state park, which is currently on the list of state parks to be closed or transferred



... minus a few stragglers.

to another agency. The park is open to walk ins, but has limited maintenance. The rest of the fort has been developed with housing. Two more batteries remain on private property, and a number of post buildings have been renovated into private homes.

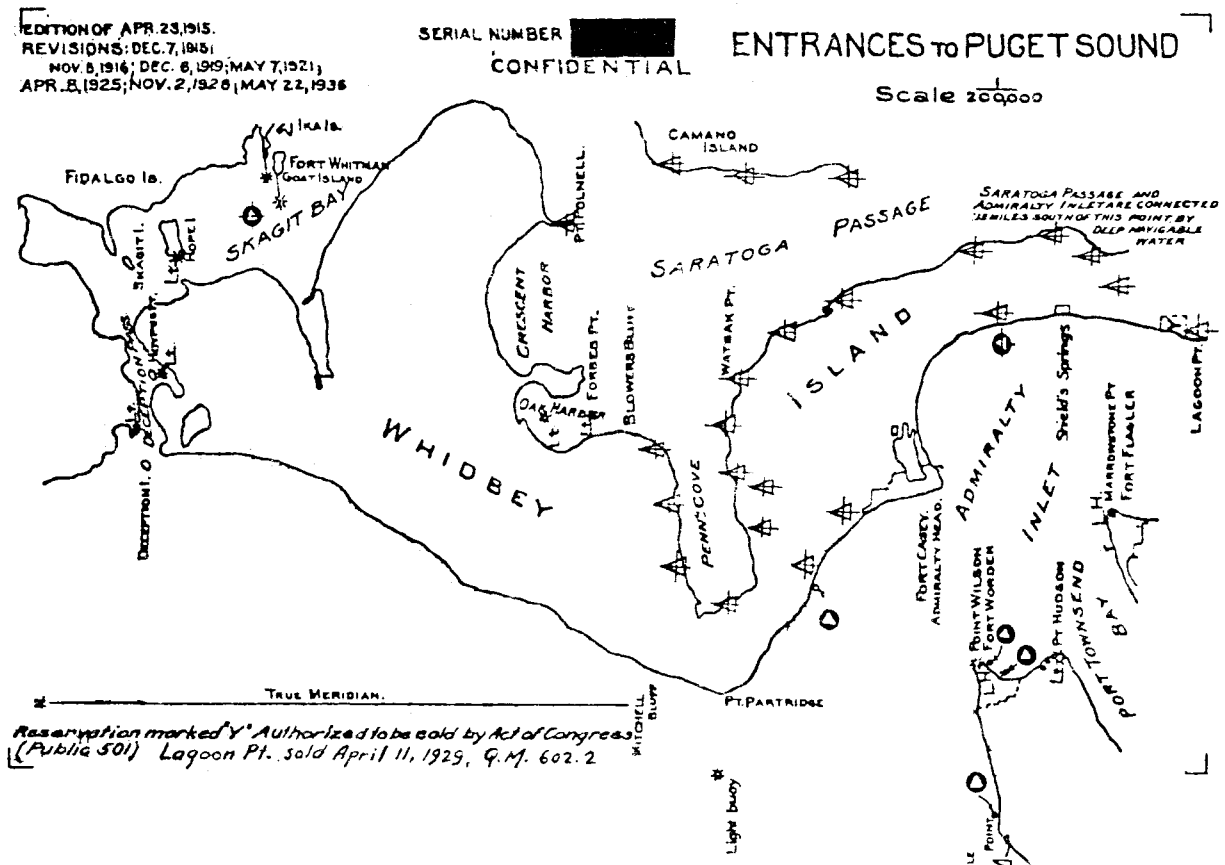
The attendees arrived in Port Townsend, WA, and checked in at the Fort Worden post chapel, which served as the conference headquarters. After registration and a social hour, conference co-chairs Alfred Chiswell and Steve Kobylk outlined the next day's plans, followed by a presentation by Patrick Sullivan on "How Fort Worden was Saved," Charlie Bogart presented a film on barrage balloons, Chon Clayton presented a talk on "Pacific Northwest Defenses," and Glen Williford presented a talk on "Bethlehem Steel and the U.S. Coast Artillery."

Wednesday, April 14:

Fort Casey, Fort Ebey, Fort Whitman, and Whidby Island

The group caught the 6:30 AM ferry from Port Townsend to Keystone landing on Whidby Island. After donuts and coffee in the old ordnance storehouse at Fort Casey, about half the group





boarded shuttle buses and headed for the Deception Pass boat landing to take a boat to Goat Island and Fort Whitman. The boat landed the group on the rocky beach below the old fort. A steep 80-foot climb (aided by the clearing and ropes provided by a volunteer crew beforehand) led the group to the top of the old winch landing at the fort. There the group visited Battery Harrison (4 x 6 in DC), including its powerhouse and mine casemate, a mine fire control station, and a number of old foundations. The group returned to Fort Casey by noon, and a second group was shuttled to Goat Island in the afternoon.

Two more shuttle routes were provided by the organizers, one around Crockett Lake to the sites for the old AA mounts, the balloon hanger site, and a searchlight position; the other ran past the site of Ebey's Landing 90 mm battery and World War II-era Fort Ebey with BCN 248 (2 x 6 in BC). The Central Whidbey Lions Club provided a hearty lunch of chili dogs at Fort Casey's picnic area.



BCN 248 at Fort Ebey



Fort Casey Fire Control

The rest of the time was spent visiting Fort Casey. The reservation was divided in two in the late 1950s, the state getting the half containing the majority of the defensive structures, now Fort Casey State Park, and Seattle Pacific University getting most of the remaining buildings around the old parade ground. In the 1980s all central Whidbey Island coast defense sites were included in Ebey's Prairie National Historic Reserve (National Park service) and north Fort Casey in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century was purchase by the Whidbey Camano Land Trust. The SPU cantonment buildings were not open to tour, but the grounds were all accessible. Walking around the parade one could see the remaining officers' quarters, the WW II-era barracks, and Battery Parker (2 x 6 in DC). The remaining batteries are on state park property - mortar batteries Seymour and Schneck (8 x 12 in M each), and the main gun line. Open at various times were the central powerhouse, the switchboard room, the central cluster of fire control stations, the lighthouse, and various rooms and passages in the gun batteries.



Fort Casey parade looking towards officers row



Battery Valleau at Fort Casey



CRF position and Battery Wansboro



Battery Worth's 10-inch guns



Battery Worth's hoist and shell magazine

Of special interest were the two 3-inch M1903 pedestal guns in Battery Trevor and the two 10-inch guns on M1901 DC carriages in Battery Worth, brought back from the Philippines. The state and the volunteer group have done a lot of work to clear much of the brush that had overgrown the hillsides and some of the non-mow-able areas around the batteries. This is a marked improvement over the last visit. The other big change is the restoration work at Battery Worth. The battery has had some concrete restoration work done, and the concrete has been painted. The guns have been painted in the correct army color scheme, and a great lot of detail work has been done by CDSG member Steven Kobylk. The interior of the battery has been restored and painted as well. Work is progressing on restoring the electrical and communication lines. A restored Taylor-Raymond hoist and a partially restored balanced platform hoist are now in Emplacement No. 1. The work is progressing nicely and the restoration effort is superb; work is now in the detail stage. Once this is completed this will be the most fully restored and complete battery in the United States.

The itinerary was set for the day and attendees could tour Whidby Island pretty much on their own schedule, then catch the ferry back to Port Townsend. The evening program started at 6 PM with a social hour, followed by the next day briefing and presentations by Quentin Schillare, "The People Behind the Names," Mike Cornforth, "The Army/Navy Debate on Coastal Defense, 1900," and Ron Novak, "Cold War Days of Artillery Hill, 1960."



Meeting time in Fort Worden's chapel



Thursday, April 15  
Fort Worden

This day was dedicated to the exploration of Fort Worden, which was used by the state for a juvenile home before become a park in the 1970s, and most of its original Endicott-era buildings still remain. The state is finishing up its new long-range plans for renovating and developing the support and use of the reservation. Current uses include vacation housing, conference meeting space, camping, and a supporting a variety of private and non-profit organizations.

The schedule in the morning was to visit Battery Walker (2 x 3 in Ped), near a nesting eagle, then the rest of the artillery and fortification positions on Artillery Hill - the main gun line, the mortar batteries, the HECF/HECP, and a variety of searchlight and fire control positions. Volunteer work has been centered on clearing brush around the main gun line and opening some key view sheds at Battery Ash and overlooking the main parade ground near the AA battery. The HECF and mortar battery plotting rooms were open.

After lunch attendees visited the Puget Sound Coast Artillery Museum in one of the barracks buildings, shuttled on their own to see the south secondary building (one of the few unmodified "Barrancas type" fire control structures left, and in very poor condition) and the searchlight position near Chetzemoka Park, the west secondary position and two searchlight positions off of Hendricks Street, and the fire control position at Tibbells bluff. The rest of the afternoon was spent touring the batteries at Point Wilson.

The evening presentations were given by Karl Fritz, "The Activities of the Endicott Board," Galen Clark, "Status of Russian Artillery Now in Use," and Mark Berhow, "New plans for



Replica plotting room in the museum



Battery Walker, Fort Worden



Commanding officer's quarters, Fort Worden



Barracks at Fort Worden, home of the Puget Sound Coast Artillery Museum



Battery Benson, Fort Worden



Battery Kinzie, Fort Worden



Battery Ash. Fort Worden



Modified West Secondary fire control structure

the CDSG Website And Database Projects.” Terry McGovern presented several DVD videos on French fortifications and the final firing of a Spanish seacoast battery in 2006.

Friday, April 16  
Camp Hayden and Angeles Point

Friday morning it was off to Camp Hayden, now Salt Creek Recreation Area, Washington Department of Natural Resources. After an hour and a half drive, our first stop was at the PSR (plotting and spotting room) for BCN 131. The organizers had a key and were able to tour the facility. Then it was a tour of the interior of BCN 131 (2 x 16 in BC), a bit difficult to arrange due to moldy paper records stored in the battery, but we were allowed inside with our signed waivers. We also visited BCN 249 (2 x 6 in BC), taking care not to disturb the miniature bat colony inhabiting the battery. Visits to four fire control stations were followed by lunch.

That afternoon we caravanned to the auxiliary HECP and radar locations on Striped Peak, and the Panama mounts and railway firing locations at Elwa/Point Angeles. Returning to Fort Worden, the evening presentations were given by Peter Williamson, who showed a rare set of movie footages of the firing of a 10-inch disappearing gun and a 12-inch mortar from the Boston forts, and Terry McGovern, who presented an aerial survey of Oahu fire control stations.



BCN 131 Camp Hayden



BCN 249 Camp Hayden



Fire control station, Camp Hayden

Saturday, April 17  
Fort Flagler

The group convened at 9AM at Battery Wansboro (2 x 3 in Ped) and its two 3-inch guns for our group picture. Shuttle trips were arranged to visit searchlight and fire control locations along the west side of the fort before arriving back at the post hospital for lunch. The volunteer crew is restoring the lower floor of the building as meeting and museum space, and they have made good progress. While there, we were treated to the USS *Abraham Lincoln* steaming by the fort on her way out to sea.

After lunch the group visited the 120 mm AA gun and the interior of the main power plant, which is being used as a workshop for restoration projects at the park. Projects include a working Taylor-Raymond shell hoist built from actual parts and a new mobile searchlight trailer. Then it was out to visit the main gun



line, with its unique set of early 10 and 12-inch barbette emplacements. The lower magazines and passages have been drained of the standing water that was there for years and work has begun to restore another Taylor Raymond hoist in Battery Rawlins. Battery

Lee (2 x 5in BP) has been completely cleared and a top has been fabricated for the disappearing searchlight emplacement built in front of the battery. As we photographed the other batteries and SL positions, we also visited the small but very nice museum



Fort Flagler hospital



Inside the hospital at Fort Flagler



Battery Lee Fort Flagler



Central powerhouse at Fort Flagler



Working mock up of an ammunition hoist, Fort Flagler



Battery Rawlins, Fort Flagler



120 mm AA gun at Fort Flagler

and gift shop located in one of the quartermaster storehouses.

The evening featured our banquet and annual meeting at the Manresa Castile. The business meeting featured reports by the various committee chairs bringing the group up to date on CDSG membership, projects, meetings, and plans. This ended the US part of the conference.



Four bells at the Manresa Castle  
the Canadian Defenses Special Tour

Some of the conference attendees gathered at Port Angeles to take the ferry over to Victoria, British Columbia to visit the remains of the Canadian defenses of the Strait of Juan De Fuca. Highlights included the magnificent Fort Rodd Hill, the defenses at the Esquimalt Naval Yard, and some of the World War II era defenses.

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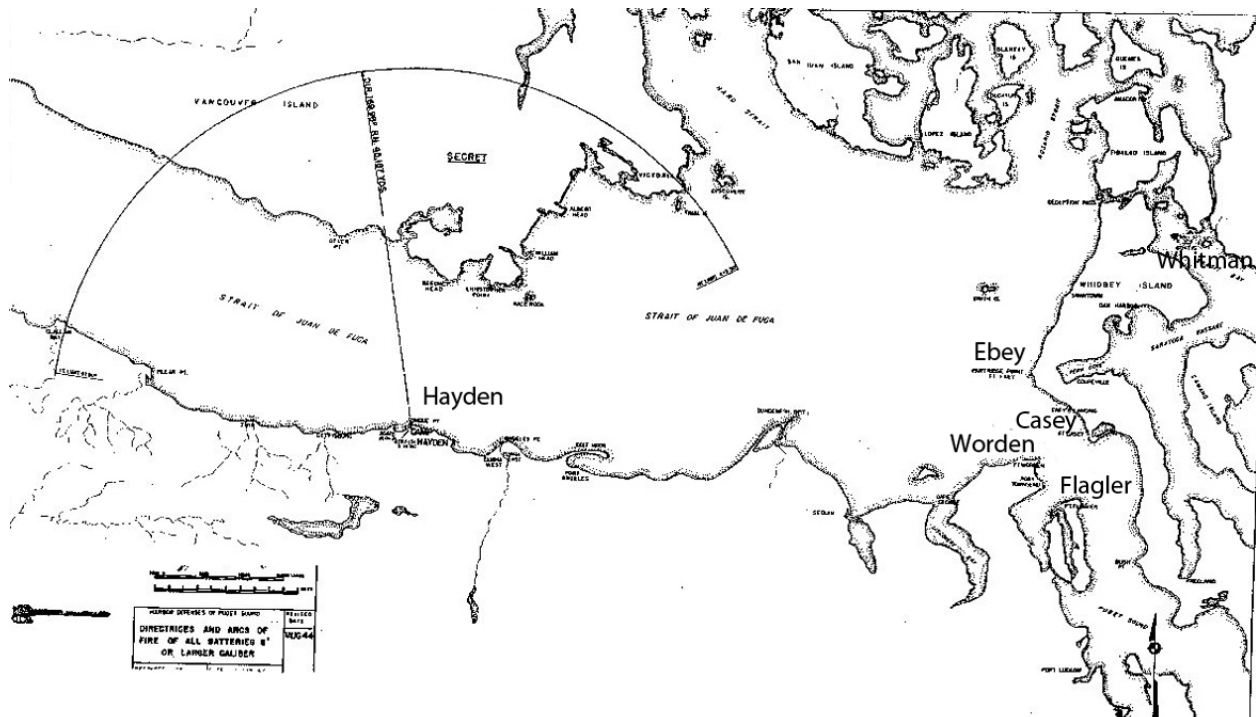
## CDSG Visits British Columbia

Charles H. Bogart

Following the 2010 Puget Sound Conference, a number of CDSG members traveled over to Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, for a two day tour of Canadian coast defenses on Vancouver Island. We were the guest of Parks Canada and the 5<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment. We crossed from Port Angeles, WA, to Victoria on the ferry *Coho*.

Day One, after debarking, we visited Fort Rodd Hill. This coast defense site was in operation from 1893 to 1956 and is now owned by Parks Canada. The fort contains three batteries: Upper, Lower, and Belmont. Upper Battery has an emplacement for one 6-inch disappearing breechloading (BL) gun. A 6-inch gun barrel rests within the battery and the rooms of the battery are open for viewing. Lower Battery housed two 6-inch BL guns surrounded by fortified barracks. Belmont Battery was originally built for 12-pdr guns, and one is there now, although not original to the fort. The 12-pounder guns were replaced during WWII by a twin 6-pounder quick-firing mount. ("Quick-firing" hardly does justice to this remarkable mount.) This fascinating item is also on display, although the current item came from Norway. The battery included the associated fire control rooms.

Below Belmont Battery are the remains of a 1893-1906 submarine mine field, a 1939-1945 boom defense, and two defense electric light (searchlight) positions. The fortress plotting room was also a treat to those interested in fire control. A number of anti-aircraft and field artillery guns are on display on the grounds. By the time we left Ft. Rodd Hill for our motel we were well indoctrinated in Canadian Coast Defense policies, thanks to our Parks Canada guides.



The Strait of Juan de Fuca and the entrance to Puget Sound showing the field of fire for BCN 131





6-inch battery at Fort Rodd Hill



Belmont Battery

That evening we were guests of the 5<sup>th</sup> FA at their Victoria Armory. As guests of the regiment we were thus allowed to partake of beverages within their officers club. The walls of the club contained various war, sport, and honorarium trophies, paintings, and photos. Following our meeting with the officers of the 5<sup>th</sup> FA and sharing a drink or two we were given a tour of the regimental museum. The history of the regiment from the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until today was proudly on display. While the 5<sup>th</sup> FA has not been tasked with an overseas assignment since WWII, its men as individuals have seen action in the Balkans, Middle East, and Iraq/Afghanistan with the PPCLI.

On Day Two we were guests of the 5<sup>th</sup> FA as they toured the Canadian coast defense bases that guarded the Esquimalt Naval Base. The purpose of the tour was to acquaint 5<sup>th</sup> FA junior officers and NCOs with the heritage of their regiment, for their mission from 1893 until 1956 was manning the batteries defending the Esquimalt Naval Base. Thanks to being part of the 5<sup>th</sup> FA's tour, we were able to visit batteries located within restricted military/naval facilities.

We started our bus tour by visiting five coast defense sites located by the west entrance to Victoria Harbor. These sites were MacAulay Point, Harrison Point, Golf Hill, McLaughlin Point, and Work Point. MacAulay Point from 1878 to 1893 was armed with three rifle muzzleloading guns, then from 1893 to 1938 three 6-inch BL guns, and from 1938 to 1956 two 6-inch BL guns. Harrison Point housed a camouflaged searchlight position and Golf Hill was home to two 12-pounders QF guns during WWII. McLaughlin Point from 1938 to 1956 had two searchlight positions. Work Point was the Garrison HQ from 1893 to 1938 and from 1938 to 1956 site of the fortress headquarters. Across the harbor, we were also able to view the sites of the WWII Ogden Point Battery, one twin 6-pounder gun, and Breakwater Battery of one 12-pounder gun.

After visiting these sites we motored to the Esquimalt Naval Base where we were welcome by the Royal Canadian Navy at their Officer Club/BOQ, and treated to tea and crumpets. Then it was





off for a tour of the naval base and shipyard with stops at Duntze Head, Black Rock, Brother's Island, and Signal Hill. Duntze Head from 1893 to 1938 housed two search lights and two 12-pounder guns, replaced during WWII with one twin 6-pounder gun. Black Rock pre WWII was home to two 12-pounder guns and two searchlights. During WWII one searchlight was removed. Brother's Island at one point during 1873 to 1893 had three rifled muzzleloading guns. Signal Hill in the years before and after WWI had two 9.2-inch guns. Unfortunately, we had no time to visit the great naval museum at the Esquimalt Naval Base.



From the Naval Base we traveled to Fort Rodd Hill for our Canadian Forces box lunch. It was quite good. Then we traveled on to Christopher Point overlooking Race Passage in the Strait of Juan De Fuca. Here we entered the Canadian Forces ammunition storage facility and had all matches and cell phones confiscated. At our first stop we viewed from a distance the remains of both the Fortress Observation Post and the Port War Signal Station on Church Hill. Our main reason for visiting Christopher Point was however, to see the emplacements for the two dismounted M1888 8-inch railroad guns loaned by the U.S. Army to Canada during WWII. CDSG members were put on the spot by the Canadian Forces base historian as she tried to elicit answers from us concerning the function of various objects in and around the two gun platforms and within their connecting covered magazine and equipment rooms. I have to admit that we only answered satisfactorily some 60 percent of her queries. She told us that the 8-inch gun battery can be seen in the movie "Laddie, the son of Lassie."



With our cell phones and matches returned we left Christopher Point for Mary Hill, the WWII site of three 6-inch guns and one searchlight, at the end of a long narrow road that was guarded by a sign that stated the area was a Military Zone and entrance was forbidden. The gun batteries, in poor condition, were perched above the road on the crest of the hill, necessitating some climbing to view them.

Due to the visit at Christopher Point taking longer than planned as a result of security hoopla our visit to the three 9.2 gun batteries at Albert Head was cancelled. During our day and a half with Parks Canada and the 5<sup>th</sup> FA however, we saw the majority of the coast defense sites in and around Esquimalt and Victoria. Our thanks to Parks Canada, the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Forces, and the 5<sup>th</sup> FA for putting up with such a group of coast defense aficionados.



### Some Comments on the 2010 Conference

Mark Berhow

Very little has changed in the past 15 years in terms of ownership, but there is a big difference in efforts at preservation and interpretation today since I last visited in 1995. In 1995 it seemed to me there was little effort at active restoration. A small number of volunteers maintained the Coast Artillery Museum and the state was focusing its efforts on maintenance, lodging, and camping. Since that time all three of the major forts have developed stronger friends groups that have a vested interest in the restoration of defensive structures, both in appearance and





Balloon hanger at Fort Worden, now modified for use as a live performance theater function. It seems to me that the state, despite continual budget woes, has made the effort to support these volunteers to work together on projects of mutual interest. As a result excess brush and vegetation has been cleared from the batteries and fire control structures at all three forts, phenomenal progress has been made on the stabilization and restoration of Battery Worth and Trevor at Fort Casey, Battery Lee and the main gun line at Fort Flagler (previously it was closed to the public), restoration has begun on the Fort Flagler hospital, and new interpretation efforts and vegetation clean up has begun at Fort Worden.

I would like to applaud the efforts of the Fort Casey/Ebey Volunteer Battalion, Friends of Fort Flagler, and the Puget Sound Coast Artillery Museum Association for all their hard work and recognize the funding and work provided by the State of Washington to help implement these projects. These efforts, and the fact that in general most of these sites are open to the public every day only reinforces my belief that the Puget Sound Forts are one of the best places to see Endicott and WW II defenses.

I would like to thank all involved in the organization of these meeting. Special thanks go to Co-Chairs Alfred Chiswell and Steve Kobylk for getting this up and running. As always, none of this would have been possible without a dedicated crew of volunteers from the sites.

We must thank the staff and volunteers at all the locations we visited for the excellent job of hosting and showing us around, as well as the volunteer crew at the Puget Sound Coast Artillery Museum. We would also like to thank the local land owners that let us on their property to view the old fire control stations.



Shells and shot cart, Fort Worden Coast Artillery Museum

From Fort Casey/Ebey/Whitman special thanks go out to: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and the Regional Manager Jim Neil; Washington State Wildlife Commission, Seattle Pacific University, Whidbey Camano Land Trust, National Park Service, Island County Historical Society, Fort Casey/Ebey Volunteer Battalion, Fort Casey Rangers K. Hagemen, B. Baine & CDSG member Ranger Jim Spaulding; Fort Ebey Park Rangers A. Terada and Curt Steinage.

From Fort Worden/Flagler/Salt Creek: Kate Burke- Park manager Fort Worden; Bob Suther - President, Friends of Fort Flagler; Ron Novak - VP of CAM; Don Smith - CAM board member; Joanne Fritz - CAM board member; owners of the Elwha River and West Secondary Sites; Dale Mumford - Parks Canada; Wayne Fitzwater, Washington Dept. Natural Resources; Bruce Giddens, Clallam County Parks; Lore Pena, Salt Creek Park; and the many other park employees and volunteers that supported the effort.

And of course all who made the meeting and attended. These conferences would not be possible without the support and participation of our membership.

See you next April in Narragansett Bay!

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## Post Conference Follow-Up July 2010

Steven Kobylk

CDSG as a whole received kudos and a "job well done" by unanimous feedback from the sponsoring organizations controlling the sites we visited. They were impressed by everyone's knowledge, enthusiasm, and willingness to share information about the coast defenses, as well as by the friendliness of our attendees and the respect they showed for the sites visited.

As a direct result, the awareness and importance of the Puget Sound Coast Defense has been enhanced by our group's visit.

The "Whidbey Camano Land Trust" environmental group, whose primary goal for their Naas property (North Fort Casey) is reintroducing the endangered Golden Paintbrush to the area, has already twice asked CDSG to include tours of their Coast Defense sites as part of their overall interpretation of the property. They have also agreed to help stabilize and preserve the remaining military structures on site.

Seattle Pacific University has provided the old gas station for a small museum and fort interpretation. Future projects include possible use of a section of the quartermaster building and/or gymnasium.

Fort Ebey State Park has given the go ahead for the Volunteer Battalion to start restoring the plotting and spotting rooms. Already the CWS door and plotting room double doors have been restored to working order and the room locked. Contracts have been sent out for asbestos removal (plotting room floor), relaying floor tile, and installing light fixtures. By year's end the plan is to have several EE-91 phones, a time interval bell, plotting board (original), terminal block, BD-95 switchboard, and the main switchboard reinstalled in the battery.

The CDSG field rep has been asked to present a brief report on the Land Defenses of Fort Casey at the annual "Ebey's Forever" Conference in November, a departure from the usual environmental and geological themes.

On behalf of Alfred Chiswell and myself, thank you for your support and attendance at the 2010 CDSG Conference in Puget Sound. You are the ones that make the conferences a positive experience and learning opportunity for everyone, CDSG members or not.

Also a special thanks to all the Puget Sound volunteers that made the conference a success. Your hundreds of hours of work are greatly appreciated. We are happy to report that no CDSG funds or seed monies were asked for or used for the conference. We were self sustaining throughout!

Looking forward to next year in Narragansett Bay! Have a fantastic Year!

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### The CDSG Fund

The CDSG Fund supports the efforts of the Coast Defense Study Group, Inc., by raising funds to support preservation and interpretation efforts concerning seacoast defenses around the United States. The CDSG Fund is seeking donations for preservation projects around the United States consistent with the goals of the CDSG. Donations are tax-deductible for federal tax purposes, and 100% of your gift will go toward the project selected. The CDSG Fund will acknowledge your gift and keep you informed on the status of its projects. Make checks or money orders payable in US funds to The CDSG Fund.

The CDSG Fund is always seeking proposals for the monetary support of preservation and interpretation projects at public parks and museums. A one-page proposal briefly describing the site, the organization doing the work, the project to be done or supported, and how the money would be used, should be sent to the address listed below. Successful proposals, usually one to two per year, are typically funded at \$500 or more. Upon conclusion of project, or the year in which funding was received, a short report suitable for publication in our newsletter is requested.

Send all donations and proposals to:

The CDSG Fund

C/O Alan Hardey, Trustee

1577 Braeburn Road, Altadena, CA 91001-2603

oozlefinch\_1@earthlink.net

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### Support the CDSG 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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### CDSG Logo Patches and Shirts

The CDSG is pleased to offer custom-made T-shirts and patches to our membership. Wearing these 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. Placed on hats or jackets these patches will show your membership in the CDSG.

To order your 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 T-Shirts and Patches Ordering Information

Red T-Shirt with white ink:

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

Kaki T-Shirt with black ink:

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

Navy T-shirt with yellow ink:

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

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

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

Be sure to include your name and shipping address.

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### Gettysburg Appeal

New member Dan Siderio of Gettysburg, PA is seeking support to stop another proposed gambling casino near the Gettysburg National Battlefield Park.

In 2006, the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board denied the application for a casino license in Gettysburg, and in their press release cited "overwhelming public opposition" and "proximity to the battlefield" as major factors in their decision. The new location is on the famous Emmitsburg Road, only one-half mile from the park boundary.

An effort to atop this plan can be helped by sending a postcard or letter in opposition to a casino near the Gettysburg Battlefield to:

Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board  
P.O. Box 69060  
Harrisburg, PA. 17106

Dan would like you to alert members of your history groups, and tell your friends & family. Please help to preserve & protect Gettysburg for future generations.