

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Banks Mortar Battery

other names/site number Fort Banks

2. Location

street & number Kennedy Drive not for publication

city or town Winthrop vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02152

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☒ nationally ☒ statewide ☒ locally (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brona Simon

1/24/07

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the
National Register

☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick W. Andrews

Date of Action

3/12/2007

Fort Banks Mortar Battery
Name of Property

Suffolk, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☐ district
☒ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____ 5 _____ building

_____ 1 _____ sites

_____ 2 _____ structures

_____ _____ objects

_____ 3 _____ 5 _____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

_____ 0 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE/fortification

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls concrete

roof concrete, earth

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Winthrop (Suffolk), MA

LOCATION and SETTING

Fort Banks Mortar Battery is located west of Kennedy Drive, Winthrop, Massachusetts. It was the primary feature of the former U.S. Military Reservation, generally known as "Fort Banks," located between Revere Street and Belle Island Inlet, an arm of Boston Harbor. The Mortar Battery and the adjacent Switchboard are the only remaining structures of the military base. All other land, which closely abuts or overlays the military structure, is used for public and private purposes.

The historic structure crosses modern property lines and intersects modern surface features at irregular angles (see Section 10 for verbal boundary description). The battery consists of four concrete-lined pits arranged in a rectangle with extensive subsurface chambers, corridors, and passages between and around the pits. The northeast pit is adjacent to Kennedy Drive, while the southeast pit is currently buried under a Winthrop public housing project along the same street. The buried structure also extends west below grade into the nearby parking area of the Governors Arms private residential complex. (Photos # 1-3 form a panoramic view of the above-ground elements.)

PLAN OF STRUCTURE

This military structure is an artillery emplacement known as a Seacoast Mortar Battery. It is a modified form of a design known as an "Abbot Quad," consisting of four rectangular concrete-lined pits arranged in a rectangular formation with extensive subsurface and/or earth covered chambers and passages or corridors between and around the pits. (See drawing A) It includes original 1892-96 construction, plus major 1912-16 modifications. While always earth-covered, the Battery was covered to a greater extent historically than it is presently. Much of the original fill was removed during the 1912 modification.

CHARACTER AND USE OF SURROUNDING LAND

The site was formerly part of the larger U.S. Military Reservation which was established to contain the mortar battery, a seacoast artillery emplacement, and finally a support to Nike missiles protecting Boston. Subsequent to its deactivation in the mid 1960s, the land has been subdivided and converted to civilian uses, becoming fully integrated into the development of the town. Kennedy Drive, a modern street, runs generally along the east side of the structure. Winthrop public housing at 4-6-8 Kennedy Drive has been constructed over the buried southeast part of the structure. To the north is a municipal maintenance garage. The garage's parking lot extends to the entrance portals that lead into the mortar battery and switchboard. The western end of the structure extends into the parking lot of a residential complex. Two mortar pits, open on their west sides, are used for parking.

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Some rooms of the battery are used for storage of municipal and civil defense equipment. The south edge of the structure was historically sub-surface; today various modern buildings along Revere Street adjoin it.

The fort consists of a single "layer" with non-overlapping features at two significantly different elevations. There is no basement as such. This is a subsurface and/or earth-covered structure, mostly below grade.

Due to the variation in ground elevation, the east and west halves appear different. The east pits and magazine are below grade, with Kennedy Drive at or several feet above the top of the concrete structure; the northeast pit (photo #4) is open to the surface while the southeast pit has been completely filled in for modern construction. The ground elevation at the west edge approximates the floor level of the west pits. These are open along their west faces and the magazines adjacent to them are above grade. The magazines and passages in the central part of the structure are at a lower level than the east and west ends, and are well below the ground surface.

The walls are bare concrete and original to the 1892-96 construction and the 1910s modifications. The original construction is presumed to be Rosendale-cement concrete, while the modifications are Portland-cement concrete. The structure is generally mass (non-reinforced) concrete. Presumably reinforced concrete is used for the flat ceilings/roofs over the upper-level 1912-16 magazines, but details are not available.

SUB-SURFACE FEATURES

Most of the structure is below grade or earth-covered, but is still accessible through passages, while certain features are buried and inaccessible. The southeast pit is completely filled, and modern non-contributing buildings have been constructed over it, preventing future excavation. The southeastern flank magazines (two rooms) were only accessible from this pit, and are thus effectively sealed. However this pit and magazine are mirror images of the open northeast pit and magazines. The floors of the western pits are covered by several feet of fill, topped by asphalt paving, but the general characteristics of the pits remain intact.

ELEVATIONS

North. An earth embankment covers this face, which includes an entrance portal in the side of the embankment that leads into the northeast pit, the principal access to the interior.

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East, South: the faces of the overall structure are subsurface.

West: the only one exposed at grade. In the middle is the central magazine, the rear (west) face is a blank wall. This magazine is flanked by the two west pits which are open on the rear sides so the entire pit is accessible. For modern use as parking areas the floors of these pits have been raised by filling and paving to improve drainage, but the overall design is intact. On the outside flanks of the pits are additional magazines, which open to the west. The entrances are protected by porticos, which were part of the original construction. These porticos were modified to provide storage by constructing block walls between the columns.

INTERIOR FEATURES

This is a semi-underground structure, organized around four open rectangular "pits" arranged in a quadrangular (2 x 2) pattern. The two eastern pits and their adjacent structures are named "Battery Sanford Kellogg," while the western pair is identified as "Battery Benjamin Lincoln."

The description can be divided into four parts:

The Mortar Pits. There are four pits, which as seen today date principally from the 1915-16 reconstruction.

The north pit of Battery Kellogg (identified on Diagram B as Kellogg/Pit "B") is intact and open, except for an earthen ramp in one corner that was left for the exit of construction equipment that re-excavated the buried pit in 1992. The pit is rectangular, 70 x 100', with concrete walls on four sides. The north and south pit walls are 14' and are the exterior walls of the magazine (see below); while the east and west pit walls are 8' high and retain earth fill. The pit is depressed below grade with earth slopes from the top of the concrete walls to the surface level. The concrete floor of the pit shows four circles 20' in diameter. These are the filled and covered mounting platforms for the four 12" breech-loading mortars. The west wall contains a Telautograph data booth – a very early predecessor to today's fax machine – that would electrically transmit and instantly reproduce handwritten firing orders for the mortars. This dates from the original 1892-96 construction. The excavation was arranged to preserve this feature. (photo #4)

The south pit of Battery Kellogg (Kellogg/"A") is identical. It is entirely buried, with modern housing having been built over it.

The western pits (Battery Lincoln, "A" and "B") are generally similar. However they are only enclosed on three sides and are open to the west. Both are partially filled with several feet of earth. They have been paved and are used as parking lots.

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The Upper Magazines. These date from the enlargement of the batteries between 1912-16. There are six magazine traverses (photo #7); one in the center with four rooms, and one on each flank with two rooms each. Each room is approximately 12 x 67'. Except where noted, these remain intact. The description follows:

North Flank, Kellogg: two rooms open onto a corridor/tunnel that connects the north pit with the exterior. The room adjacent to the pit was for storing projectiles, while the room further to the side was for storing powder. These rooms served the mortars in the nearest (southern) half of the pit. This traverse is intact.

Central Traverse, Kellogg: four rooms opening onto a corridor that connected the north and south pits. The two center rooms were for storing powder, and the two side rooms were for storing projectiles. Each pair of rooms served half of the adjacent pit. A flight of steps from the corridor access the Lower Magazines (see below). This traverse is intact except that the south end of the corridor is sealed because the south pit is buried.

South Flank, Kellogg: this is a mirror of the north flank. However, this traverse is buried.

North Flank, Lincoln: two rooms similar to the flank traverse of Kellogg. Because Battery Lincoln is not enclosed, these rooms opened onto a covered portico with a concrete roof that is supported by columns. This traverse is intact but the portico is enclosed by concrete block walls between the columns. It is used for storage. Additional rooms to the side of the traverse are from a power plant built ca. 1915.

Central Traverse, Lincoln: four rooms similar to the central traverse of Kellogg. Due to the existing Lower Magazines (see below), the new magazines could not be placed directly between the pits. Instead they were "flipped" east-west and extend behind the corridor and pits. Unlike the others, this traverse was extensively modified during World War II, as the interior was sheathed with wood. The interior was later gutted by fire and the interior brickwork is spalling.

South Flank, Lincoln: this is a mirror of the North Flank, without the power plant.

Unusual features of the upper magazines include: overhead conveyor rails for moving shells, including mechanical switches for selecting different types of shell sitting on different rails; and lining of porous brick to reduce condensation. The upper magazines were re-built at a floor elevation 4' higher than the originals in order to avoid draining problems.

The Lower Magazines (photos #8-10)

This complex dates from the original construction, 1892-96. The lower magazines are entirely underground and located between the east and west pairs of pits; they connect the magazines and

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pits described above. They consist of a series of concrete galleries and rooms with arched ceilings. The descriptions follow:

Two *cross galleries* run north-south. One gallery connected the pair of pits in each named battery. These are intact but the original entrances to the pits at the ends of the galleries were sealed during the reconstruction. Near the ends of these galleries are shallow niches in the walls for fire control (see below). From the center of each cross gallery a flight of steps leads up to the adjacent upper magazines. A *main gallery* runs east-west between the cross galleries. Near each junction this divides and runs alongside the triangular complex (see below).

Two *powder rooms* and two *storerooms* branch off the mid-point of the main gallery at the center of the overall structure.

An irregular niche is cast in the original walls of the main gallery near the powder rooms. Clay ducts, part of the original ventilation design, are imbedded in the walls and lead to other areas of the magazines (see below). At the junction of each cross gallery with the main gallery is a triangular complex of rooms used for ammunition handling.

The lower magazines contain elaborate interior rooms for ammunition handling, and are an experimental design built only at this battery. The original design included provisions for air-conditioning and humidity control. Remnants of this feature survive. The galleries still exhibit overhead conveyor rails for transporting shells. This structure also includes special niches and ductwork intended for running cables to the mortars to allow simultaneous firing of all mortars

Protected Switchboard

Built ca. 1920, this independent structure is known as a "Protected Switchboard" and was connected to the mortar battery only by communication wires. It originally contained a telephone switchboard that connected Fort Banks to remote observation stations and other harbor defenses.

The Protected Switchboard consists of a room, approximately 20 x 40', with thick concrete walls and roof built into the side of the embankment, providing protection from anticipated enemy shellfire. Within this room, a freestanding wooden building was built to house the switchboard and to protect it from concussion and condensation.

Only the entrance at one end protrudes from the embankment. This was closed by an earthen mound some years ago. It is currently inaccessible but could be reopened. The interior is believed to be reasonably intact.

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EXTERIOR FEATURES

Most features are interior or below grade. Notable exterior details include: the name "Sanford Kellogg" (the name assigned to the tactical battery consisting of the two cast pits), cast in the concrete over the northeast pit entrances (photo #5); the Telautograph Booth (photo #6), a room cast into the west wall of the northeast pit, and the small chamfered windows looking out into the pit; the Maneuvering Rings cast into the walls of the pits that were used to anchor rigging equipment for emplacing and maintaining the mortars; and the porticos that cover the magazine entrances at the western corners of the structure. These are supported by columns that are a square form of Doric order. The spaces have been filled to enclose storage space, but the style is still present.

ALTERATIONS

Major remodeling was done 1912-16. The exterior walls of the pits were removed. The pits were enlarged, the floor level raised to improve drainage, and new concrete bases for the mortar carriages were built with greater spacing. New magazines and exterior walls were built. In effect, two 2-pit mortar batteries of the 1908 type were grafted onto the original Abbot Quad design. This site is unique in that it is the only location where such extensive modification to a mortar battery occurred.

Additional remodeling was done during World War II, when the mortars were scrapped and part of the structure converted to house the Harbor Defense Command Post for Boston. Various changes and/or partial demolition of above-ground features occurred post-World War II. The current configuration dates to the early 1950s, but principally includes items unchanged since the 1912-1916 period. Its integrity remains intact.

OTHER BUILDINGS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPERTY

Five non-contributing modern buildings were constructed on top of the historic structure since the end of the period of significance. A field house/swimming pool was constructed neatly over the central magazine between the two western pits, using the historic structure as a foundation. Three multi-unit residential buildings and a trash storage utility building were built over the buried southeastern pit and adjacent subsurface historic structures.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are located in the area of the Mortar Battery at Fort Banks, sites may be present. Five sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). The location of the fort within 1,000 feet of wetlands associated with a tidal estuary is a locational

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characteristic (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that would have made this area attractive for Native subsistence and settlement activities. Other locational characteristics, however, are difficult if not impossible to determine due to the scale of construction activities associated with the fort. The fort area has been repeatedly excavated since 1892 indicating any Native cultural resources in the area have been destroyed. Given the above information, a low potential exists for the recovery of ancient Native American resources in the Fort area.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the Fort area. While extensive construction activities associated with Fort construction after 1892 would have destroyed any historic resources before that date, several structural components of the Fort are known to survive below grade. Some below ground parts of the Fort are accessible through passages while other areas are buried and inaccessible. Many parts of the Fort are covered by several feet of fill and topped by asphalt paving or non-contributing modern buildings. Many areas of the Fort including potential archaeological features and artifacts associated with Fort construction, maintenance, and operation are effectively sealed below ground.

(end)

Fort Banks Mortar Battery

Name of Property

Suffolk, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave
- ☐ **D** a cemetery
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☒ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ENGINEERING

MILITARY

Period of Significance

1892-1966

Significant Dates

1892, 1912-1916

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Col. Henry Abbot, Army Corps of Engineers

Lt. Col. Samuel L. Mansfield / Capt. Smith S. Leach

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Fort Banks Preservation Association

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SECTION 8: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

INTRODUCTION

Winthrop's Fort Banks, comprised of the Kellogg and Lincoln mortar batteries, was a major component of United States defense against external attack from before the Spanish-American War until the middle of the Cold War. It is a seacoast mortar battery, a type of fortification unique to the United States. This is one of only six examples of this type known as the Abbot Quad, the original approach to using high-angle plunging fire against ships.

There are five other Abbot Quad batteries:

McCook-Reynolds	Ft. Hancock, NY (Sandy Hook)	(intact)
Haskin-Overton	Ft. Slocum, NY (East River)	(one pit destroyed)
Howe-Wagner	Ft. Winfield Scott, CA (San Francisco)	(buried)
Butler-Capron	Ft. Moultrie, SC (Charleston)	(three pits buried)
Rodney-Best	Ft. Dupont, NJ (Delaware Bay)	(intact)

The Fort Banks battery was the first operational battery that put into practice the concepts from Col. Henry L. Abbot's experimental 'proof-of-concept' prototype of the 1870s. It is the only Abbot Quad to use the triangular complex of experimental fusing rooms at the intersection of corridors. The New York and San Francisco batteries were contemporary, but slightly later, using standard designs without the interior triangular rooms. The Delaware and Charleston batteries were the last Abbot Quads, and were an "improved" design with wider corridors and flat vs. vaulted ceilings for interior corridors and rooms.

Fort Banks' battery is the only Abbot Quad mortar battery to be extensively modernized, and thus represents a mixture of late 19th and early 20th century design. The modernized features are the only examples of the '1906 type' mortar battery in the continental United States.

Fort Banks retains integrity of location, setting, materials, association, feeling, workmanship, and design. It meets criterion A for its association with 19th and 20th century American coastal defense during a variety of wartime circumstances, and meets criterion C for its place in the history of military fortifications and structural design. As a rare surviving example of the 1906 Abbot Quad coastal mortar battery it is considered to be of state and national significance. The period of significance extends from 1892 when construction began, to 1966, when its military importance ended during the Cold War and the site transferred to the Town of Winthrop. As such, Criterion Consideration G applies, due to its historical significance extending within the past fifty years.

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SIGNIFICANCE

The structure reflects the growing importance of the United States as a world power beginning in the late 19th century, and recognition of the need to defend against possible attack. Although it was never used in actual combat, Fort Banks played a deterrent role for 70 years from the Spanish-American War to the Cold War.

The extensive modernization resulted from the increased importance of Boston as a port after the opening of the North Channel ca. 1910. In the 19th century, access to Boston Harbor was via a circuitous channel that led from Boston Light through The Narrows (in front of Fort Warren on Georges Island) to President Roads, a channel limited to a depth of 27 feet. In approximately 1897 Lt. Col. Samuel L. Mansfield, who was in charge of Mortar Battery design, was involved in the dredging of the main ship channel (from the wharf area to President Roads) and the South Channel (from President Roads directly to the ocean). These channels had a depth of 30 feet. In approximately 1910 the main ship channel was deepened and a new Boston North Channel (from President Roads directly to the ocean) was dredged to a depth of 35 feet. The new North Channel was presumed related to a contemporary project to fill the shallow Bird Island flats in East Boston and build a massive new shipping facility to increase the capacity of the Port of Boston. The shipping facility was never built, but the area ultimately was filled and would become Logan International Airport.

The North Channel could give enemy warships direct access to Boston Harbor, bypassing the forts located to protect the southern approach. The new shipping facility would be a tempting target for warships that could remain outside the harbor and shell the site indirectly without ever facing the forts at the harbor entrance. This threat increased the need for a mortar battery of the latest design at Fort Banks to keep enemy warships beyond effective range.

With the exception of the Boston Harbor and Delaware Bay batteries, by the early 20th century all harbor approaches with Abbot Quads had already been supplemented with additional separately-located mortar batteries of later design. While Boston did rely on a more modern mortar battery at Fort Andrews on Peddocks Island, this only covered the southern approach. The only mortars covering the northern portion of the harbor were at Fort Banks.

HISTORY OF THE FORT

Fort Banks was established to be the site of a Seacoast Mortar Battery pursuant to the Acts of Congress approved August 1, 1888, and August 18, 1890. Between 1890-1904 some 33 acres were acquired in some 37 different land transactions. Jurisdiction was ceded to the Federal government by an act of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, approved March 16, 1891. The fortification was named "Fort Banks" for Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks,

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Congressman and Massachusetts Governor, who served with the U.S. Volunteers in the Civil War and died September 1, 1894 (per General Order #134, Adjutant General's Office, July 22, 1899).

The site was apparently intended for two mortar batteries, each with four pits and 16 mortars; however the second battery was never started. The Seacoast Mortar Battery at Fort Banks was constructed between 1892-96, and was transferred to the Artillery on September 2, 1896. Its purpose was to protect Boston Harbor.

Originally the entire structure was named "Battery Benjamin Lincoln" for Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, who served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War and was the first Secretary of War of the Continental government, 1781-83 (per General Order #194, War Department, December 27, 1904). Later the eastern half was renamed "Battery Sanford Kellogg" for Brevet Col. Sanford C. Kellogg, U.S. Volunteers (Maj. 4th U.S. Cavalry), who served in the Civil War and died February 7, 1904 (per General Order #25, War Department, January 25, 1906).

Fort Banks was the site of one of the largest peacetime training accidents in the history of the U.S. Coast Guard Artillery. On October 15th, 1904 during a practice firing, a mortar exploded prematurely with the breech not fully closed. Three men were killed immediately – Provost Sgt. George J. Nevins, Pvt. Edward Higgins, Pvt. James W. Kelly – and Pvt. Arthur Tomlinson died later. Nine other men were seriously injured. Several pieces of ordnance were damaged and required replacement. The accident received extensive coverage in local newspapers. Glen Willford documents more than fifty Coast Guard accidents in the period 1890-1945 – the most destructive being at Fort Monroe Virginia in 1910 where 11 persons died and 7 were injured.

The mortar battery was extensively modernized from 1912 to 1916 to defend the new North Channel that was dredged into Boston Harbor.

In 1922 the fort became the administrative headquarters for all Boston defenses. By World War II the mortar battery was obsolete, the weapons were scrapped, and the magazines became the underground Harbor Defense Command Post for all of Boston. The fort and underground battery structure remained active in support of the anti-aircraft defenses (guns and, later on, Nike missiles) of Boston until approximately 1966. At this time command of all New England anti-aircraft defenses was transferred to a site in Coventry, RI. Subsequently, Fort Banks was closed and the property transferred to various public/private owners.

The mortar pits of Battery Kellogg were filled during the 1970s. In 1990 the north pit of Battery Kellogg was excavated and has been used since then for storage by the Winthrop Emergency

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Management (Civil Defense) organization. The south pit of Battery Kellogg is permanently buried beneath a public housing complex. The two pits of Battery Lincoln and a portion of the magazines are part of the private Governors Park housing complex with varying degrees of re-use.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CRAFTSMEN

Lt. Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was the Boston District Engineer from 1888-98 and was in charge of the original design and construction as the equivalent of the Architect of Record. Capt. Smith S. Leach, Army Corps of Engineers, apparently did most of the original detailed design. Leach would later become the New London (CT) District Engineer. Col. Henry L. Abbot, also from the Army Corps of Engineers, originated the 'Abbot Quad' mortar battery concept based upon his experience in the Civil War. Around 1871 he built a demonstration prototype in New York, using old smoothbore Civil War mortars, but had no direct involvement at Fort Banks. Smoothbore mortars gradually were replaced with rifled projectiles which increased the accuracy and range of firepower.

All three had extensive military careers in the Corps of Engineers and worked on multiple military (fortification) and civil (rivers and harbors) projects. Only fragmentary information is available on Mansfield and Leach. Research into the professional biographies of Engineer officers is in its infancy, and there are no published biographies except for a few famous individuals.

ARCHITECTURAL TRENDS

The Seacoast Mortar Battery is unique to the United States, and was the idea of Col. Henry L. Abbot, derived from his experience with primitive smoothbore mortars during the Civil War. Abbot developed the concept of using "modern" rifled breech-loading mortars (current terminology would call them howitzers) arranged in a quadrangle of 16 mortars, in four pits each containing four mortars, fired simultaneously in a nearly vertical direction. This sent a shotgun-pattern of 16 shells, each 12" in diameter and weighing 700-1,000 pounds in a high arc to rain down on the unprotected decks of attacking ships. The physical spacing of the mortar-pits was based on statistical analysis of the dispersion (random drift) of mortar shells during flight. Because dispersion is greater in range than in azimuth (direction), the spacing is greater front-to-back than side-to-side. This layout resulted in a uniform pattern at impact.

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Because they were fired at a high angle, the mortars could be hidden in deep pits for protection, and were surrounded by underground magazines. The crews could not see their targets; they fired blindly to azimuths and elevation computed by external observers and plotters. A sophisticated fire-control network, using what might be called "manually-driven distributed computing" was used to determine in "real time" the future position of a moving target and compute firing directions to hit it.

Early mortar batteries made extensive use of the Telautograph to transmit these firing directions to the pits. The Telautograph was invented by Elisha Gray in the 1880s and remained in commercial use until the 1960s. Using this system, as an operator generated a handwritten message using a special pen and instrument, its message was reproduced exactly at a remote instrument. This precursor to today's fax machine was developed to be an unambiguous method of transmitting firing directions in a noisy environment. The telautograph was less than fully successful, primarily due to electrical problems, and it was eventually replaced by telephones.

The Seacoast Mortar Battery was a mainstay of American harbor defenses during the early 20th century. Experience showed that the mortars were more accurate than expected, and thus firing 16 simultaneously was overkill. The older four-pit batteries were split into two separate tactical batteries (and given two separate battery names), so they could fire at two targets at the same time.

The original pits were also too small and congested. Later mortar batteries, constructed in large numbers in many harbors, used a simpler arrangement, with larger pits and only two pits per battery. Various designs evolved. Eventually it was determined that four mortars per pit was still too congested for rapid loading. The final designs included only two mortars per pit. Many older batteries had two mortars removed from each pit. By World War II the seacoast mortar was obsolete, and the ordnance was scrapped. The robust protected structures were still valuable assets and were converted for other uses.

The Abbot Quad is a significant milestone in the evolution of military architecture, illustrating the transition from primitive 19th century smoothbore weapons to modern 20th century artillery. It is representative of the era in which the United States became a world power, an era in which military needs drove manufacturing, much as later military needs drove the early computer industry.

Only six mortar batteries were built to the Abbot Quad design (see section 8, page 1). Of these, Ft. Banks is the only one with the triangular-room complexes built at the intersections of main corridors in an attempt to provide increased safety in the handling of new fused ammunition used for the mortars. Several examples exist of the '1906 Type' design that was used in the 1912-16 modernization, but none were connected to an older structure.

(continued)

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Winthrop (Suffolk), MA

The modernization of 1912-16 is an extension of the original use. While substantial changes have occurred to the above ground appearance, the complex's interior subsurface rooms and passages are intact, with most being in their original configuration. These features are most significant as the purpose of the structure was the underground protection of ammunition, and during the active period the interior was hidden from public view.

FORMER CANTONMENT AREA (NOT WITHIN BOUNDARY)

Surrounding the mortar battery itself was a large "cantonment" area for the housing of troops and support of the batteries. Permanent buildings included the administration building, commanding officer's quarters, office quarters (3), hospital, hospital employees quarters, non-commissioned officers' quarters (5), barracks (3), guard house, gymnasium, bakery, stable, a crematory (i.e. garbage incinerator), and various storehouses and work buildings. Officers quarters were located along Revere Street, faced the Parade Ground, and were thus located in the front (east) of the mortar battery. The other buildings were located behind (west) and to the sides (north and south) of the battery.

Prior to World War II the cantonment buildings were the responsibility of the Quartermaster department, not the Engineering department which built fortification structures. These departments had their own styles of construction and often did not cooperate or even communicate. Most of the permanent buildings were constructed in the early 20th century as the fort was established. At Fort Banks these were generally one or two-story, slope-roofed, wood-frame buildings. Some that required extra security, such as the guardhouse, or needed to be fireproof such as the bakery, may have been brick. The style and details were comparable to the best grade of civilian construction of the era.

Temporary buildings, mostly warehouses or temporary barracks, were built during World War I and removed shortly afterwards. Temporary barracks, warehouses, and utility buildings were also built for World War II. Most of these remained until the post was closed in the 1970s.

The cantonment buildings have all been demolished, mostly in the 1970s shortly after the military closed the post, because the area was to be used for the construction of apartments and elderly housing. The last remaining original building (a mule stable and wagon shed) was demolished in March of 2000.

The Fort Banks complex also supported nearby Fort Heath, a single battery of three 12" guns located about one mile to the east, because that site did not have sufficient land for a full complement of buildings.

(continued)

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Today Fort Banks is partially exposed at ground level, open to view, and partially buried. Portions of the original fort have been built over with Winthrop public housing and a condominium complex. In 1966 the Fort was transferred from the Federal government to the town of Winthrop which uses some of the entranceways and tunnels for storage of public works and civil defense equipment. Despite some 20th century changes aboveground, the site retains its integrity, and its original usage is readily apparent. The underground tunnels and magazines are in good condition. Passageways remain lit, and water seepage appears minimal. The Fort Banks Preservation Association has researched and publicized the location, and has kept the interior sections accessible through constant stewardship. They have maintained the Fort, provided explanatory signage, and have been responsible for creating a National Register nomination.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute information relating to fort construction, architecture, armament, and operations; however, the research importance of these contributions is unknown. Considerable documentation exists related to the topics listed above and the value of archaeological information must be weighed against what is already available in maps, architects drawings, as built construction plans and records and the general documentation of fort activities. Construction features and structural evidence of the fort may contribute important evidence of design changes that were made during initial construction and later architectural modifications and changes to the fort's armament. Artifacts and trash deposits may also contribute important information related to the day-to-day activities of fort personnel that are not documented in military records.

(end)

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Continuation SheetFort Banks Mortar Battery
Winthrop (Suffolk), MASection number 9 Page 1

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(continued)

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Continuation Sheet

Fort Banks Mortar Battery
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Section number 9 Page 2

Detailed Drawings of a Battery for Sixteen Rifled Mortars Adapted to a Site at Grovers Cliff, March 31, 1891, sheet 3 of 4 sheets. (NARA, RG-77, Cartographic Files, Drawer 182)(copy in files of Winthrop Historical Commission)

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Some Notes on the History of Fort Banks; December, 1991. Unpublished MS (copy in files of the Winthrop Historical Commission)

Vaughan, T.J., Holder, A.M., Schroeder, A.K.: The Harbor Defenses of Boston, Conference Notes for the 6th Annual Conference of the Coast Defense Study Group, 1988 (text revised 1995); Bel Air, MD, Coast Defense Study Group Press.

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Winslow, Eben Eveleth; Notes on Seacoast Fortification Construction; occasional paper No. 61, Engineer School, U.S. Army; 1920. Washington: Government Printing Office.

(end)

Fort Banks Mortar Battery
Name of Property

Suffolk, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.7 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 336120 4694800
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 336060 4694940
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 336120 4694940
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 336060 4694800
Zone Easting Northing

— See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Thomas Vaughan, Fort Banks Preservation Assoc. with Philip Bergen, MHC, Betsy Friedberg, NR Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 2007

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 671-727-4870

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of Winthrop, MA: Governors Park Condominium Association

street & number Town Hall telephone 617-846-1077

city or town Winthrop state MA zip code 02152

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The boundary follows the outline of the concrete structure of the mortar battery as shown on the accompanying diagram and described thus:

Description: Locate the NE corner of the open pit (known as Pit B of Battery Kellogg) visible from Kennedy Drive (**point #1**). The boundary starts at a point approximately four feet to the east on the subterranean exterior eastern face of the concrete structure (**point #2**). Thence south approximately 255 feet along the exterior face of the concrete structure to a line tangent to the subterranean southern exterior faces of the two right-flank magazines (**point #3**). Thence west approximately 368 feet along this line to a line tangent to the western faces of the square concrete columns forming the rear of the right flank magazine (**point #4**). Thence north approximately 108 feet along this line to the exterior face of the southern wall of the central magazine (**point #5**). Thence west approximately 65 feet along this wall to the exterior corner (**point #6**). Thence north approximately 78 feet along the exterior face of the rear wall of the central magazine to the exterior corner (**point #7**). Thence east approximately 65 feet along the exterior face of the northern wall of the central magazine to a line tangent to the western faces of the square concrete columns forming the rear of the left flank magazine (**point #8**). Thence north approximately 108 feet along this line to a line tangent to the subterranean northern exterior faces of the two left flank magazines (**point #9**). Thence east approximately 368 feet along this line to the subterranean northeast exterior corner of the concrete structure (**point #10**); and also including the entrance tunnel structure approximately 25 feet wide that projects approximately 12 feet north of this line, and the wing walls that project approximately 22 feet further north. Thence south approximately 39 feet along the exterior face of the concrete structure to the starting point (**point #2**).

Additionally the area occupied by the adjacent Protect Switchboard, a subterranean concrete structure approximately 26 feet wide (east-west) by 75 feet long (north-south). This structure begins at an entrance portal, with associated wingwalls, located opposite the southwest corner of the Town of Winthrop Maintenance Garage on Kennedy Drive and extends approximately 75 feet south to contact the outline of the main structure as described above. This structure is shown on the accompanying diagram as "SWBD."

Where subterranean portions of the described structures are overlain by subsequent construction, the site extends only to the top of the historic concrete structure.

Justification: the historic structure extends across current property lines, and occupies portions of property belonging to three different owners or agencies. The remainder of each of these properties is used for unrelated purposes. Modern structures have been built on top of various subterranean portions of the historic structure. The boundary is defined by the outline of the

(continued)

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historic concrete structures plus certain closely adjacent earth fill necessary to define a regular outline. It includes certain features that are intact but are currently buried and inaccessible, because they are part of the distinctive four-pit arrangement. Where modern structures overlay the historic structure, the boundary is limited to the top of the historic concrete structure. The boundary excludes areas outside the general outline of the battery structure since these have been disturbed or put to other uses and no longer retain sufficient historic integrity; and other nearby structures, which are deemed to have insufficient importance or integrity are also excluded.

(end)

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Donald Simonini

Dates: May 2003, * October 1999

Location of negatives: Winthrop Historical Commission

1. General view of south flank of Battery Kellogg, looking southwest
2. General view of Pit B of Battery Kellogg, looking west
3. General view of North Flank of Battery Kellogg, looking northwest
4. Pit B of Battery Kellogg from the north
5. Entrance tunnel at northeast corner of the battery, including 1998 memorial *
6. Telautograph Booth in the Rear Wall of northeast pit *
7. Main passage of central traverse of upper magazine *
8. Main longitudinal (east-west) corridor of lower magazine *
9. Corridor details at west end of lower main gallery *
10. Loading/fuzing room of lower magazines *

Images 1-3 when put together form a panorama view.

List of Diagrams, Maps and Illustrations:

- A. Verbal Boundary Description diagram
- B. Plan, showing old and current features
- C. Photograph locations diagram
- D. Modifications to Battys. Lincoln and Kellogg, 1910-1917 (11 x 17")
- E. Magazine floor plan, excavation of Batteries Lincoln and Kellogg, 1989 (11 x 17")
- F. Aerial photograph, Winthrop, 1952
- G. Assessors map with Fort Banks superimposed onto present-day plot boundaries and structures

(end)

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FORT BANKS MORTAR BATTERY COMPLEX
WINTHROP (SUFFOLK), MA

DATA SHEET

Fort Banks complex	1892, 1916	concrete	C/SI
Mortar battery	1892, 1912	concrete	C/ST
Protected switchboard	ca. 1920	concrete	C/ST
Field House/swimming pool	late 20 th c.	steel, concrete	NC/B
Residential buildings (3)	late 20 th c.	steel, concrete (3)	NC/B
Utility Building	late 20 th c.	steel, concrete	NC/B

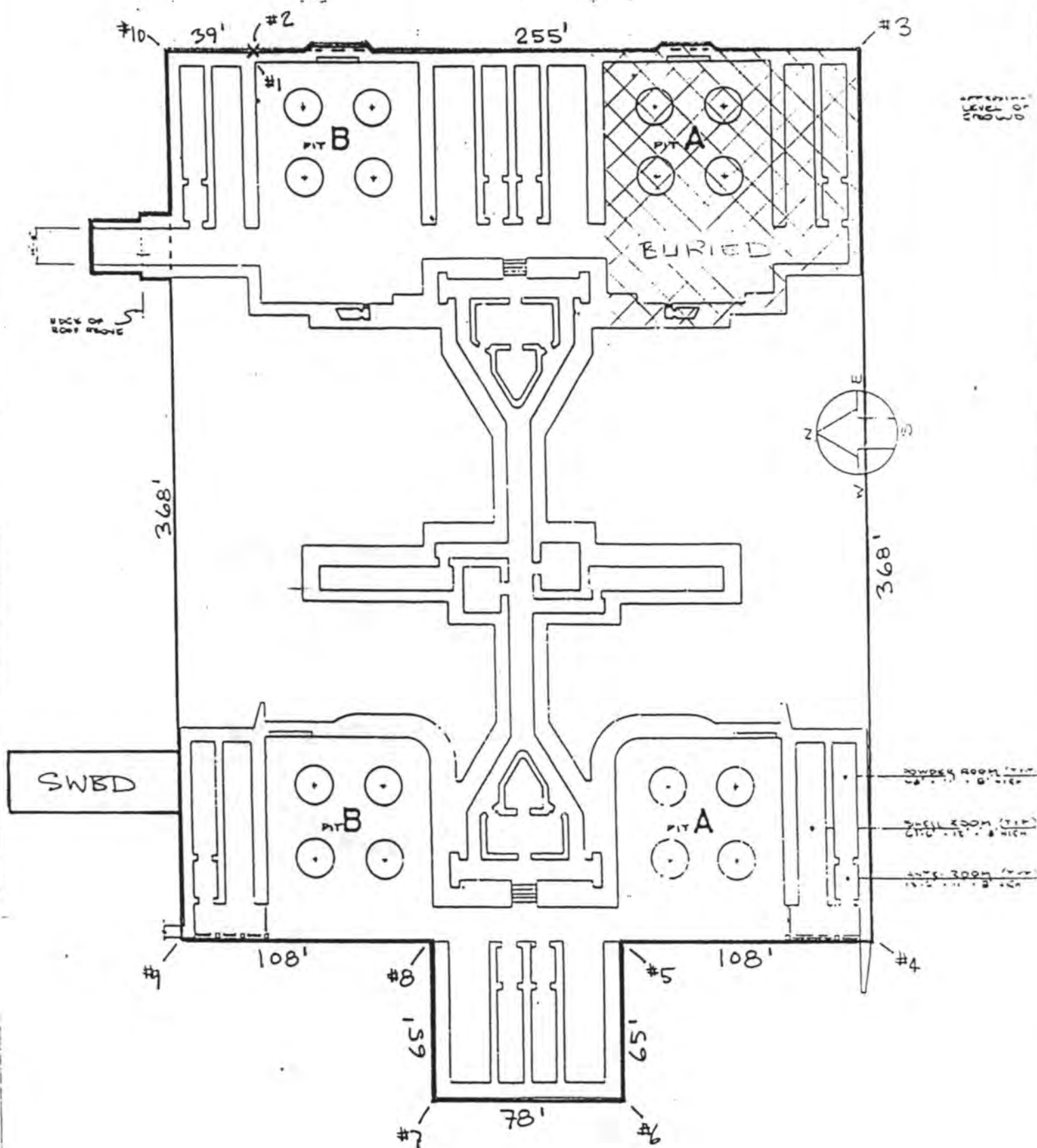
Totals:

2 contributing structures, 1 contributing site
5 noncontributing buildings

DIAGRAM A

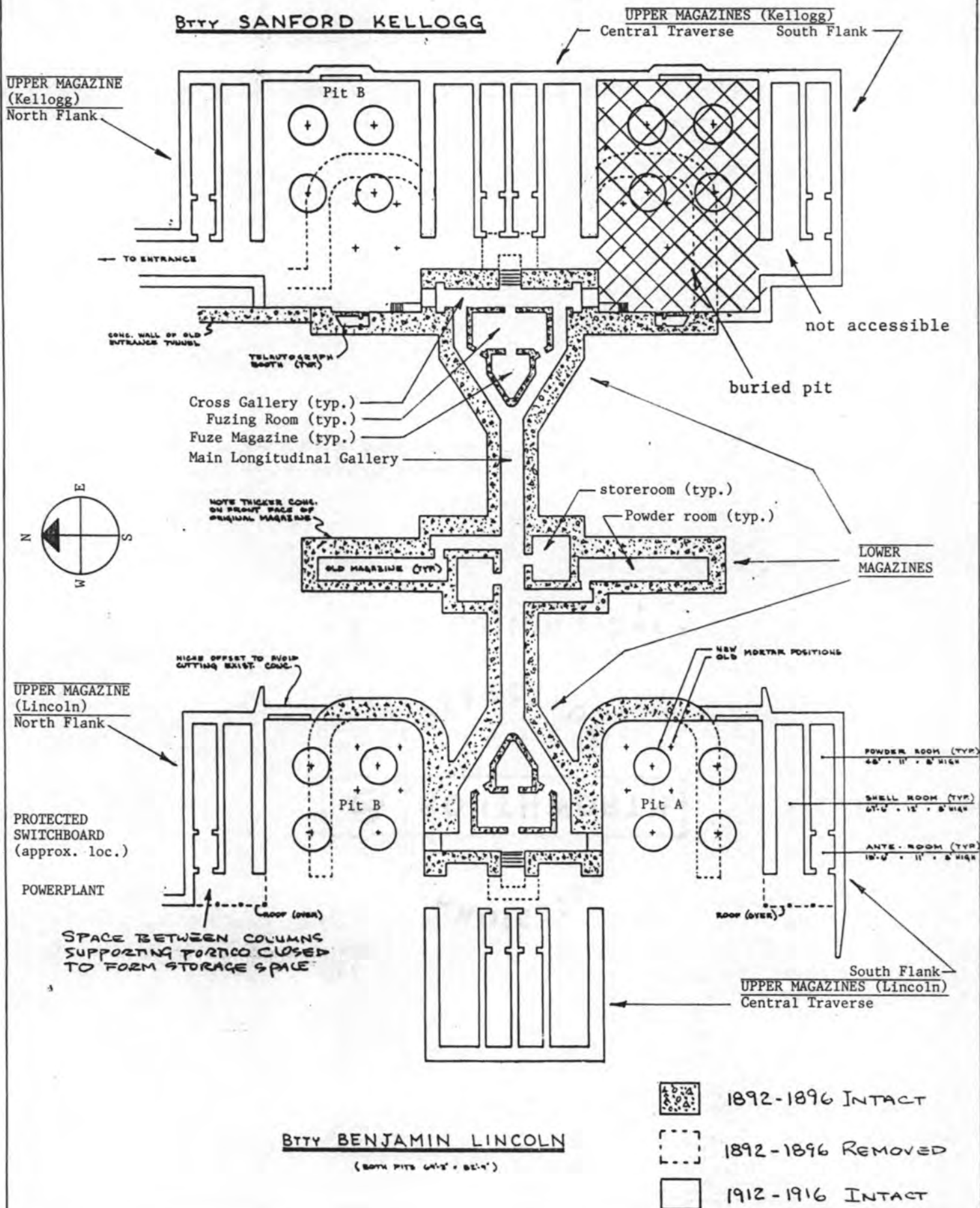
MHC Application for Individual Nomination to NHRP
 The Mortar Battery at Fort Banks
 Part I - Section 11: Diagram to Accompany
 Verbal Boundary Description

ALTHOUGH WORK OF
 SKETCHES, I AM
 THAT SKETCHES ARE
 NOT SHOWN WITH
 ME TO BE THE SKETCHES

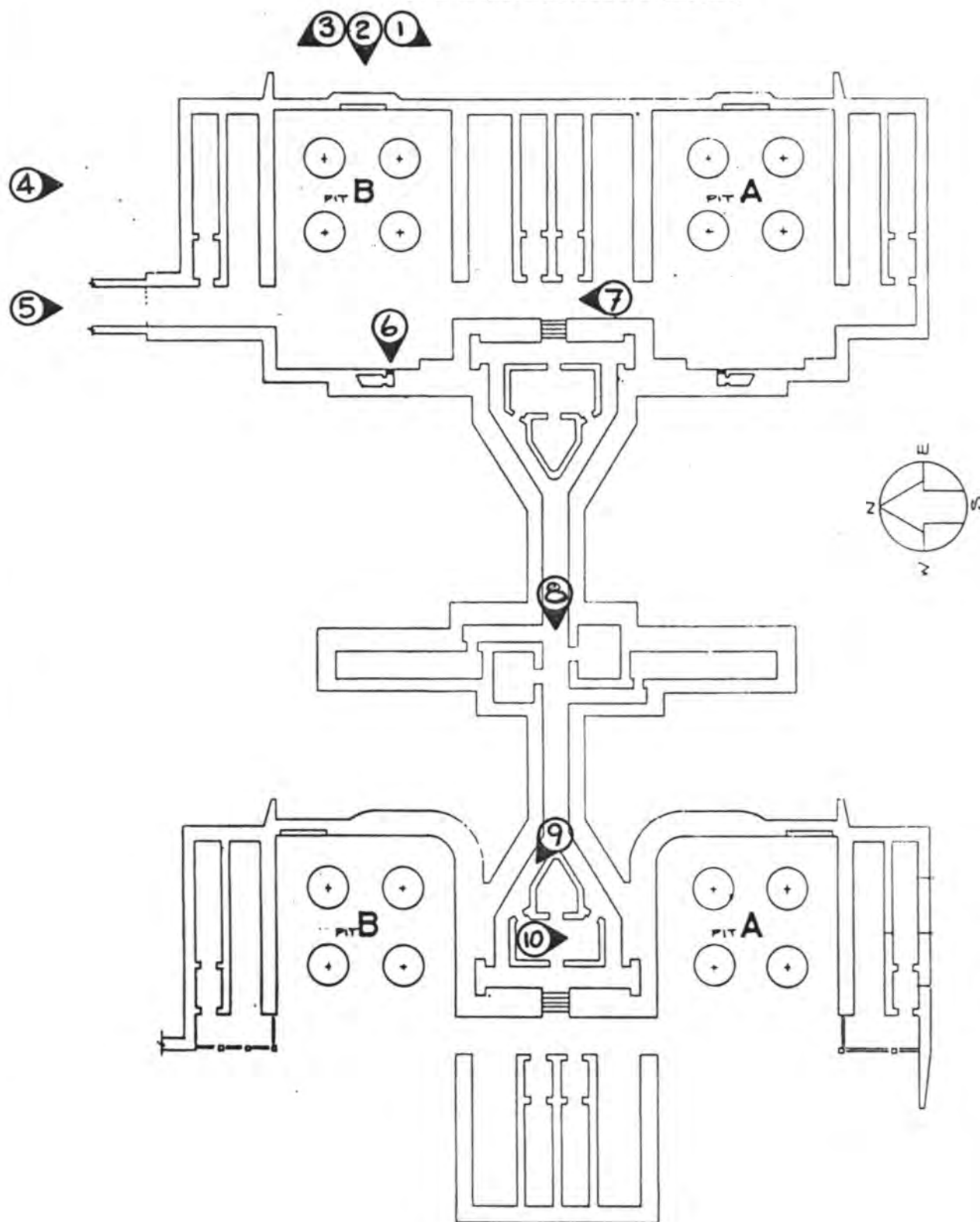


The Mortar Battery at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass.

Part II [Description] - Section 2a, Plan (showing old/new features)

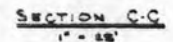
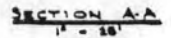
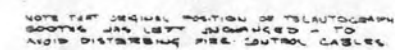
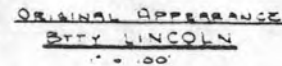
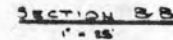
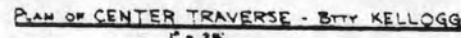
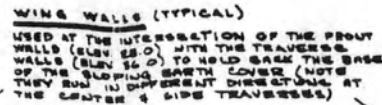


BTRY SANFORD KELLOGG



BTRY BENJAMIN LINCOLN

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



- ## NOTES
1. RECONSTRUCTED FROM DRAWINGS IN "CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE RELATING TO FERTIFICATIONS" 1967-68
CONSISTING OF FOUR DRAWINGS, FIRST OF SEQ-77, SHEET 618,
FILES 240 AND - PAGE, WATRAM, MASS.
 2. PARTIALLY VERIFIED BY FIELD CHECKS IN 1962
- PITS OF "LINCOLN" USED AS TRAILING AREAS FOR
GOVERNOR'S HOME APTS. WATRAM
- BUILDING PLANS BEING CONSTRUCTED ON TOP
OF NEW DCP.
 3. MODIFICATIONS DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE CUTTING OF
EXISTING HEAVY CONCRETE SECTIONS.
 4. CONFUSION EXISTS ABOUT FLOOR LEVELS - APPARENTLY
"OLD" GALLERY FLOOR AT 2.0' (150' - 2.0' BELOW NEW)
TOP FLOOR - VARIOUS NOTES SEEM TO IMPLY THAT
THE FLOORS OF 5 OF THE 4 ORIGINAL PITS ARE PREVIOUSLY
RECONSTRUCTED TO 2.0' (PRESUMABLY DUE TO POOR DRAINAGE
IN ORIGINAL PITS)

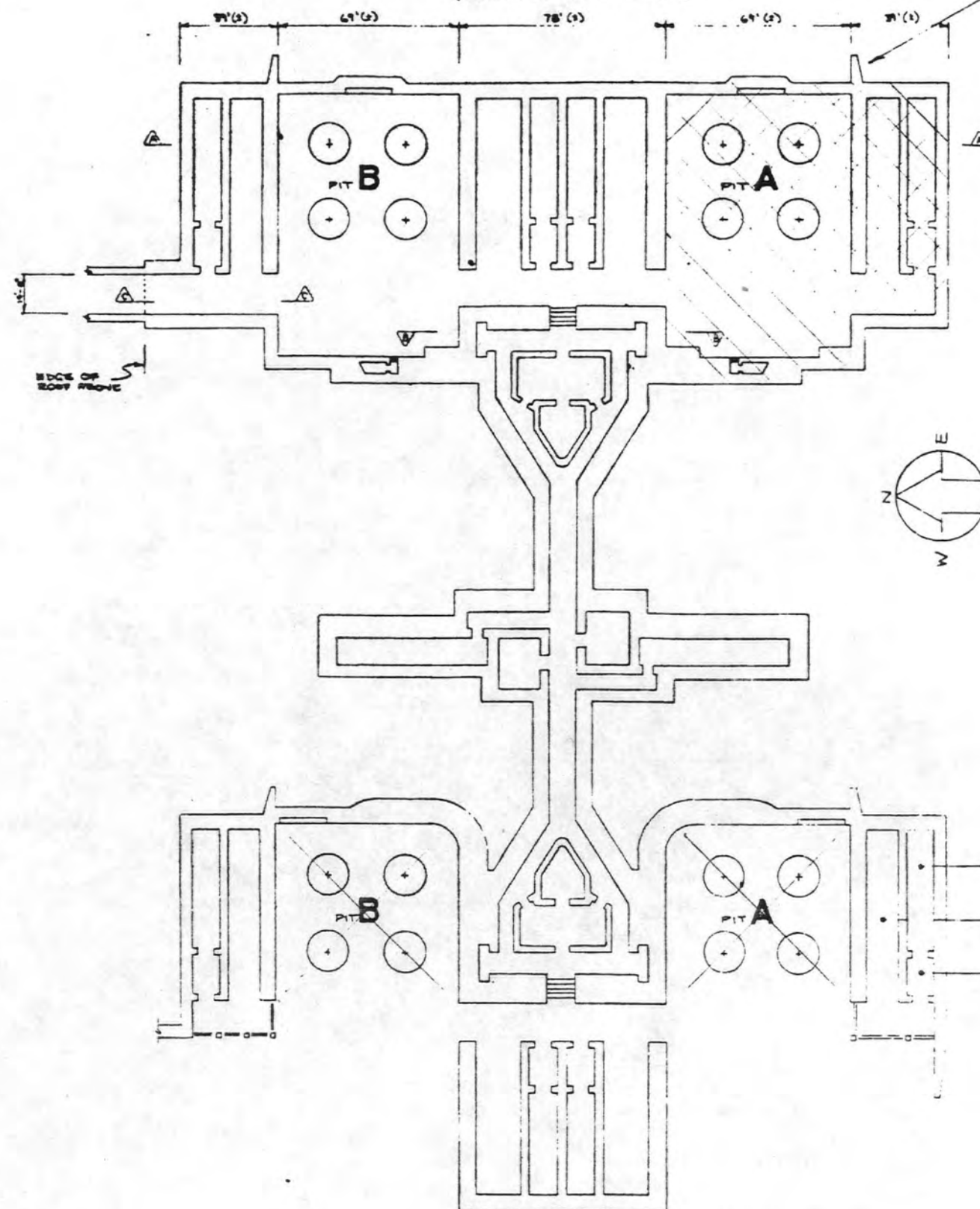
1910 - 1917

(RECONSTRUCTED FROM VARIOUS FILES IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES)

SCALE: 1" = 25'
UNLESS NOTED

THOMAS VAUGHAN
NOVEMBER, 1982
DECEMBER, 1982

BTRY SANFORD KELLOGG
(EACH PIT 61'5" x 101'5")

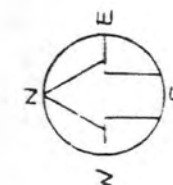
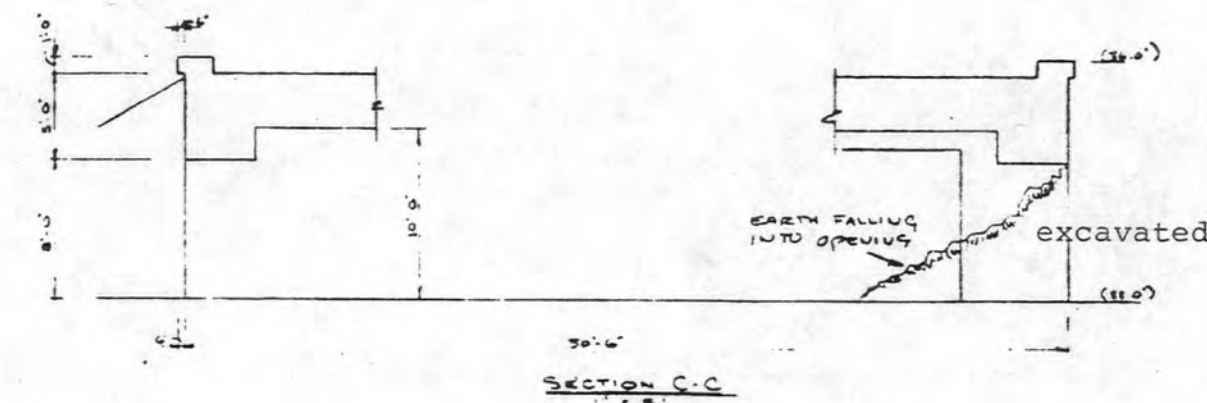
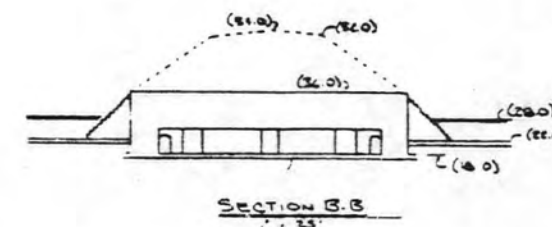
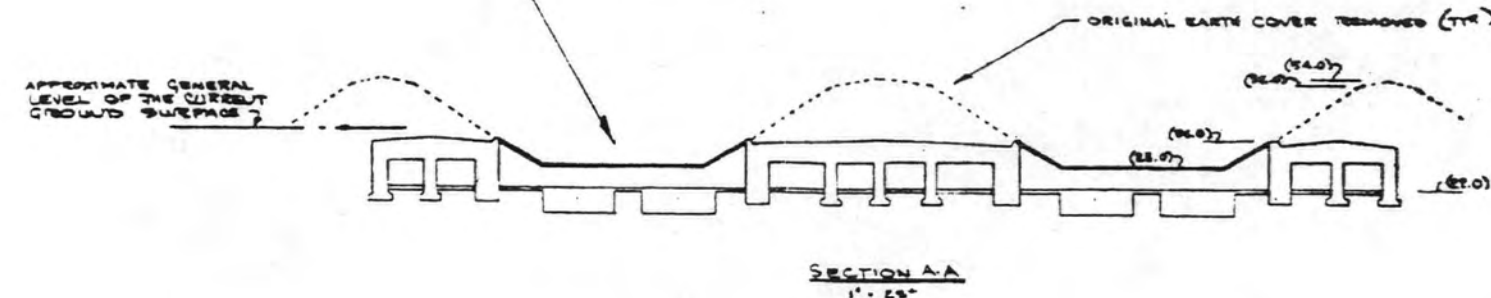


ALTHOUGH SOME OF ORIGINAL USED SKETCHES, I NOW QUESTION WHETHER THEY EXIST - BASED ON PHOTOS THAT SHOW BOTH CORNERS OF THE PIT TO BE THE SAME.

NOTE

THE FRONT (EAST) & REAR (WEST) WALLS ARE 8'0" LOWER THAN THE SIDE WALLS EXCEPT @ CORNERS

DIAGRAM E



- POWDER ROOM (TYPICAL)
48' x 11' x 8' HIGH
- SHELL ROOM (TYP)
61'6" x 12' x 8' HIGH
- ANTI-AIR ROOM (TYP)
18' x 11' x 8' HIGH

NOTES

- 1) Pit Kellogg/A buried
- 2) Pits Lincoln/A and Lincoln/B partly filled (1/2 filled) and used as parking lot

BTRY BENJAMIN LINCOLN
(BOTH PITS 61'5" x 88'9")

MAGAZINE FLOOR PLAN

**EXCAVATION OF
BATTERIES LINCOLN & KELLOGG
FORT BANKS - WINTHROP, MASS.**

1989

FORT BANKS
PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

SCALE: 1" = 25' (1:250)
UNLESS NOTED
10-26P-1789



Fort BANKS - Winthrop
1952 DIAGRAM F

DPU-9K-34(D) 1" = 330'

MHC Application for Individual Nomination to the NRHP
The Mortar Battery at Fort Banks
Part I - Section 3: Ownership (Supplementary)

Location of Structure Relative to Streets and Property Lines

Enlargement (1" = 330') of portion of airphoto DPU-9K-34 by Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (8/26/52) showing part of Winthrop, MA.

This photo shows the Fort Banks area of Winthrop. The four pits of the Mortar Battery can be clearly recognized. Alignments can be identified that confirm the position of the Mortar Battery relative to permanent public streets that also show on the current official property maps of the Town of Winthrop.

- (a) The axis of the main east-west corridor (located midway between the northern and southern pairs of pits) extended to the east passes through the intersection of Revere and Locust Streets
- (b) A line extended south from the center of the battery (located midway between the eastern and western pairs of pits) passes just to the west of the intersection of Revere and Harvard Streets.
- (c) A line along the north side of Kay Street extended east passes approximately along the southern edge of the structure (separate from the pits visible in the photo by the width of the underground flank magazines).

These alignments demonstrate that the Mortar Battery straddles the boundary between the two large lots indicated elsewhere as belonging to the Town of Winthrop and the Governors Park Condominium Association.



DIAGRAM G

59-42

TOWN OF WINTHROP

62-94

62-95

55-85



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Fort Banks Mortar Battery

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 1/29/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/16/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/03/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/14/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000144

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: Y
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 3/12/07 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Historically significant engineering work associated with the late 19th/early 20th century military defense of Boston.

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 3/12/2007

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



Fort Banks Mortar Battery
Winthrop (Suffolk) MA

Section number 10 Page 1

The coordinates originally provided for Fort Banks Mortar Battery were:

1. 19 336120 4694800
2. 19 336120 4694940
3. 19 336060 4694940
4. 19 336060 4694800

The correct coordinates are:

1. 19 336800 4694120
2. 19 336940 4694120
3. 19 336940 4694060
4. 19 336800 4694060

(North American Datum 1927).

Corrected March 2009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Fort Banks Mortar Battery

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/13/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000144

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept
REVIEWER C Beall DISCIPLINE N/K
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 12-9-11

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



#1 THE MORTAR BATTERY @ FORT BANKS, WINTHROP, MASS (SOUTH FLANK OF BATTERY KELLOGG)





#2 THE MORTAR BATTERY @ FORT BANKS, WINTHROP, MASS. (PIT B OF BATTERY KELLOGG)



#3 THE MORTAR BATTERY @ FORT BANKS, WINTHROP, MASS. (NORTH FLANK OF BATTERY KELLOGG)





#4 THE MORTAR BATTERY @ FORT BANKS, WINTHROP, MASS. (PTB OF BATTERY KELLOGG FROM THE NORTH)





#5 THE MORTAR BATTERY @ FORT BANKS, WINTHROP, MASS. (ENTRANCE TUNNEL @ NORTHEAST CORNER)

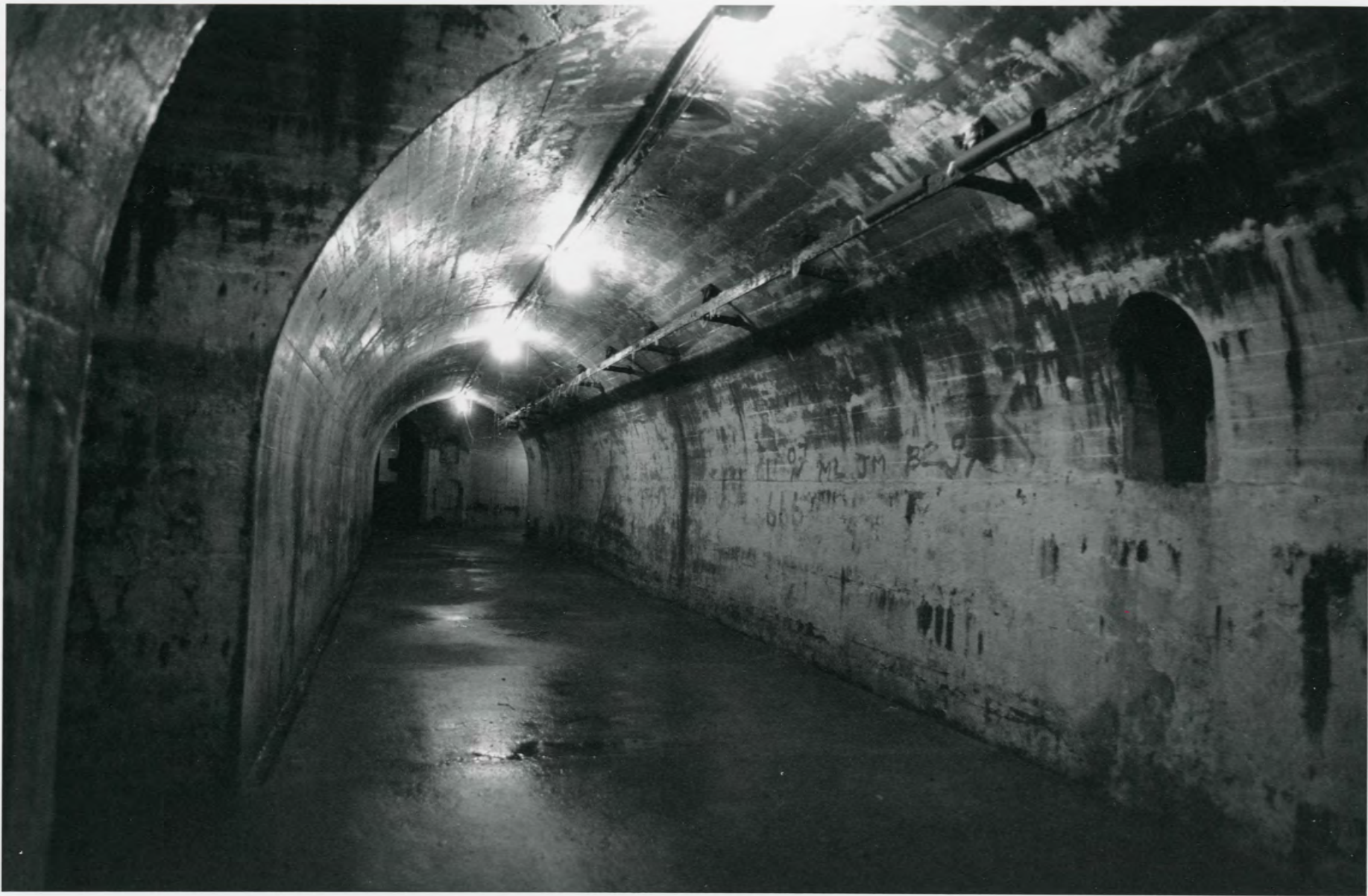


#6 THE MORTAR BATTERY @ FORT BANKS, WINTHROP, MASS. (TELEAUTOGRAPH BOOTH IN NORTHEAST PT)



#7 MAIN PASSAGE, CENTRAL TRAVERSE, UPPER MAGAZINE; THE MORTAR BATTERY © FORT BANKS, WINTHROP, MASS.





#8. MAIN LONGITUDINAL CORRIDOR, LOWER MAGAZINE; THE MORTAR BATTERY @ FORT BANKS, WINTHROP, MASS.





#9. CORRIDOR DETAILS, WEST END, LOWER MAIN GALLERY; THE MORTAR BATTERY @ FORT BANKS, WINTHROP, MASS.





#10 - LOADING/FUZING ROOM; LOWER MAGAZINES; THE MORTAR BATTERY @ FORT BANKS, WINTHROP, MASS.



NORTH BATTERY © FT. BANKS
WINTHROP (SUFFOLK), MA

Lynn

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1997

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1978 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1979. Boundaries revised 1998.

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 1000-meter grid. Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. 10 000-foot ticks: Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The value of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts, 13270, 13271 (1982), 13275, and 13276 (1981). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.7 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	
1	3.2808		4	5		
2	6.5617		6	7	8	
3	9.8425					
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9658					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 100 magnetic declination (MD) at center of map. Diagram is approximate.

ISBN 0-607-89588-8
9 780607 895889

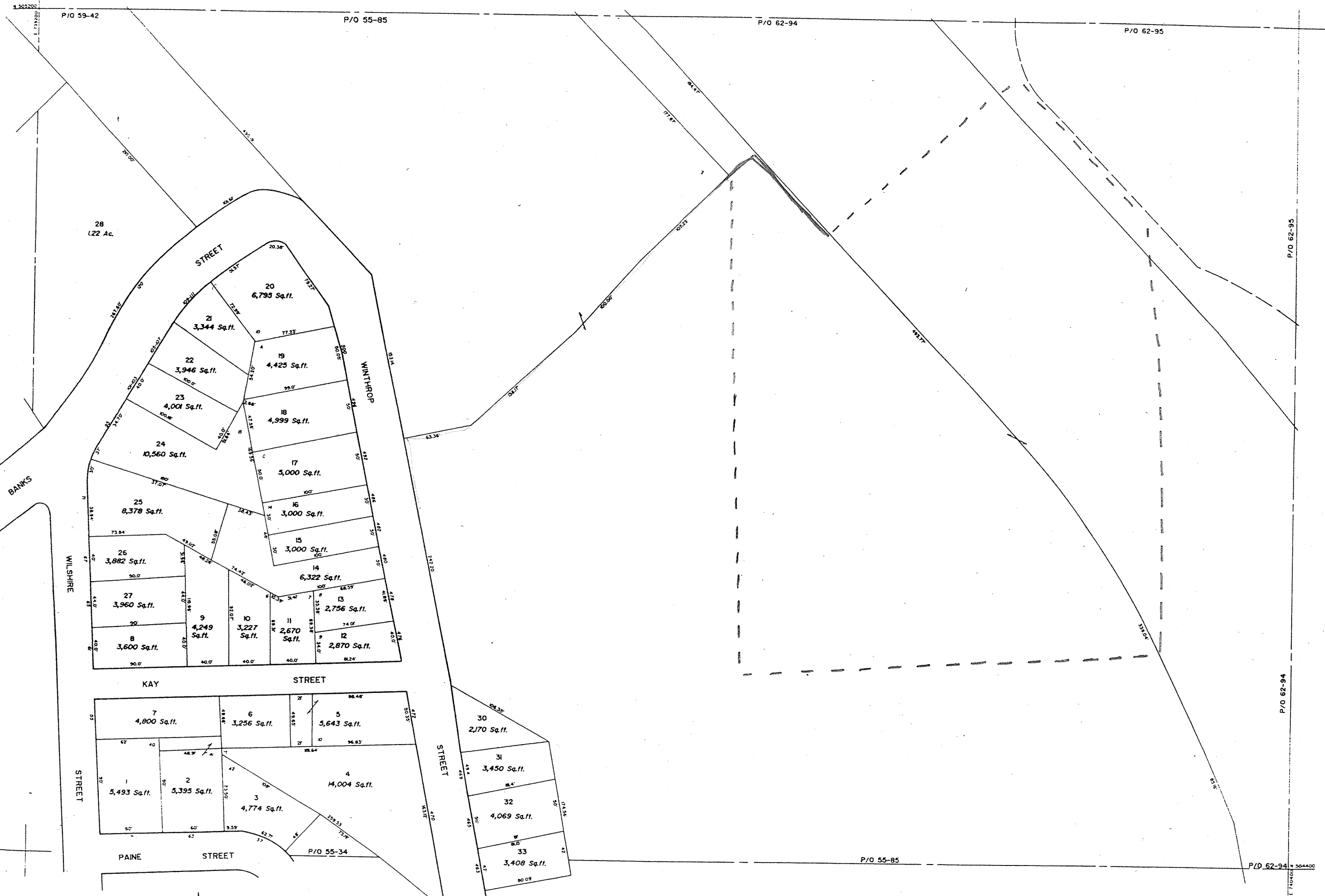
Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....
Unimproved road; trail	.....
Route marker: Interstate; U. S.; State	.....
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	.....
Bridge: beambridge	.....
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....
House; farm; church; school; large structure	.....
Boundary	.....
National, with monument	.....
State	.....
County, parish	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....
National or State reservation; small park	.....
Land grant with monument; land section corner	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....
Range, township, section line: location approximate	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....
Cemetery; grave	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Wellhead; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index, intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, line, and	.....
Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Submerged marsh, marsh, swamp	.....
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

Fort Banks Mortar Battery
Suffolk County, MA

- 4694800 336120
- 4694940 336120
- 4694940 336060
- 4694800 336060

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225



P/O 59-42

P/O 55-85

P/O 62-94

P/O 62-95

P/O 62-95

P/O 62-94

P/O 62-94

P/O 55-85

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 3-23-88
DATE OF COMPLETION
DATE OF REVISIONS

LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE

For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances

TAX MAP
TOWN OF WINTHROP
SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE
SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 FEET

	66	
60	MAP NUMBER 61	62
	55	

PERKINS & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

THE MILL
73 PRINCETON STREET, SUITE 306
NORTH CHELMSFORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01863-1558
TELEPHONE (978) 251-8509
800-642-4906
FAX (978) 251-3608
REAL ESTATE FAX (978) 251-3859
E-MAIL LAWPB@aol.com

CHARLES A. PERKINS, JR.

ROBERT W. ANCTIL*

ERICA L. MONOPOLI*

ANITA L. CHMILARSKI
DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

*ALSO ADMITTED IN NH

OF COUNSEL

JEFFREY M. BROWN

KEVIN G. MURPHY

ROSEMARY A. MACERO*

April 18, 2002

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL - #7001 2510 0002 7873 4960

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

RE: Application of Fort Banks Preservation Association
Address Location: n/n Kennedy Drive, Winthrop, Massachusetts

Dear Sir/Madam:

Please be advised that the undersigned represents the Board of Trustees of the Governor's Park Condominium Association.

The Condominium Association currently owns a portion of bunkers located on its property which have been submitted by the Fort Banks Preservation Association for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

It is our understanding that the placement of this property in the National Register shall not restrict the Condominium Association from the use of this bunker and any structure associated with the same on the Association common areas in any form or manner.

→ Subject to the above, the Condominium Association indicates that it has no objection to the inclusion in the above National Register.

If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Perkins, Jr.

CAP/sma

cc: Trustees, Governor's Park Condominium
JML Properties

Donna Boyken 846-3842
and Belcher 846-1211

WINTHROP HOUSING AUTHORITY

9 GOLDEN DRIVE
WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS 02152

TEL. 846-7100
Fax: 846-7581



ERNEST C. CAGGIANO
PETER A. CICCARELLI
CHRISTINE M. MacNIEL
LLOYD F. LYONS
JEAN DONOVAN McNEISH
ALICE C. HAYES, *Executive Director*

RECEIVED
AUG 28 2003
MASS. HIST. COMM

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Ma 02125
August 27, 2003

Dear Ms. Friedberg,

At the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors held on August 26, 2003, a motion was made and seconded to "support the nomination of the Fort Banks Bunker to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places." All in favor.

Present: Lloyd Lyons, Chairman
Ernest Caggiano, Treasurer
Frank Ferrara, Vice-Treasurer
Jean McNeish, Member

Absent: Christine MacNeil, Vice Chairperson

Also Present: Alice C. Hayes, Executive Director

Yours truly,

Alice C. Hayes
Executive Director

cc: Donald Simonini, Chairperson
Winthrop Historical Commission

TOWN OF WINTHROP



OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN

RICHARD F. DI MENTO, Chairman
MARTIN W. O'BRIEN
SUSAN J. BOLSTER

RECEIVED
SEP 07 2004
MASS. HIST. COMM
TOWN HALL
WINTHROP, MA 02152-3156

TEL: 617-846-1077
FAX: 617-846-5458

September 2, 2004

Betsy Friedberg,
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Dear Ms. Friedberg:

Please be advised that the Winthrop Board of Selectmen voted on September 22, 2003, to support the nomination of the Fort Banks Bunkers to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions on this nomination, please feel free to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Virginia L. Wilder,
Executive Secretary/CAO
cc: Winthrop Historical Commission



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 24, 2007

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Fort Banks Mortar Battery, Winthrop (Suffolk), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Three letters of support have been received.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Thomas Vaughan
Judith Buono, Winthrop Historical Commission
Thomas Reilly, Winthrop Town Council
Richard Dimes, Winthrop Planning Board
Winthrop Housing Authority
Governors Park Condominium Association



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 20, 2011

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Re: Additional Documentation (Technical corrections of UTM's)

In the process of mapping National Register nominations for our GIS database, we have identified errors in UTM coordinates for 23 properties. The errors vary from a few hundred feet to hundreds of miles, often due to transposition of numbers.

As recommended by Edson Beall, we are enclosing a continuation sheet for each of the nominations. Please let me know if you need more information in order to correct your records.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures