

## Odyssey Cruise Landmarks

Our Banquet Cruise begins and ends at the Odyssey dock at Rowe's Wharf. One of the many wharfs that were built along Boston's waterfront, Rowe's Wharf was the downtown ferry terminal for the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad from 1875 till its bankruptcy in 1940. The wharf lay vacant until the late 1980's when it was redeveloped into the Boston Harbor Hotel and Rowe's Wharf buildings and ferry terminal.

1. Two bridges over the Fort Point Channel: in front, the Old Northern Avenue Bridge, built around 1907, is a pin connected truss swing bridge that still operates as a pedestrian bridge. In the back is the Evelyn Moakley Bridge, named in honor of the late wife of Congressman John Joseph Moakley, built in 1996 as a fixed span to replace the Old Northern Avenue Bridge as a vehicular bridge.
2. Fan Piers and the John Joseph Moakley United States Courthouse that opened in 1998. The Fan Piers were created in 1878 by the filling in of the South Boston tidal flats and the name stems from the way that the railroad tracks fanned out along the semi-circular pier. The courthouse that now stands there is named in honor of the late long time Congressman from South Boston who served as Chair of the House Ways and Means Committee.
3. Boston World Trade Center, originally Commonwealth Pier, Boston's main passenger ship port facility built in 1913, and the Boston Fish Pier, also built in 1913, which became the primary fishing boat dock and fish processing center in Boston.
4. Fort Independence on Castle Island. The site of Boston's harbor defenses dating back to 1634, the present fort dates from 1836. The fort, originally known as Fort William, was renamed Fort Independence by President John Adams in 1799.
5. Spectacle Island. Where did the earth from the Big Dig go? Some of it went to cap Spectacle Island, which used to be Boston's garbage dump up until 1959. The capping of Spectacle Island has allowed it to be transformed into a park facility.
6. James Michael Curley Bridge, which connects Long Island to Moon Island and the mainland. Built by the City of Boston in 1951, with 16 spans and a total length of 3,325 feet, it is Boston Harbor's longest bridge. It is also Boston's least known bridge because it serves city facilities on Long Island that are off limits to the general public and access to it is restricted to authorized personnel.
7. Fort Warren on George's Island. Built between 1833 and 1853, Fort Warren was another key installation of Boston's harbor defenses during the Civil War. Although it never saw military action, it did house Confederate prisoners during the war.
8. Boston Light on Middle Brewster Island. The first lighthouse on this island was built in 1716. British marines destroyed it during the Revolutionary War. The present structure was built to replace the destroyed lighthouse in 1783. This is also where the cruise will be turning around to return back to Boston.
9. Deer Island, site of Boston's primary sewage treatment plant, recognizable by its egg-shaped digester tanks.

10. Logan Airport, Boston's international airport, has been in operation as an airfield since 1923 and sits on top of 1,629 acres of filled land.
11. USS Constitution and the former Charlestown Navy Yard. The USS Constitution, also known as Old Ironsides, is the oldest commissioned warship in the US Navy. The USS Constitution was built in Boston in 1797 and gained fame in the War of 1812, where she earned her nickname in a battle with the British frigate, HMS Guerriere, because cannon balls seemed to bounce off her oak sides without causing damage. The Charlestown Navy Yard is also the site of the Charlestown Naval Dry Dock, an ASCE Civil Engineering Landmark, built in 1834 by Loammi Baldwin, Jr.
12. Zakim Bridge with the Charlestown Bridge in the foreground. The cruise will conclude with a breathtaking view of the Zakim Bridge lit up at night. The Charlestown Bridge was built in 1899 to provide support for the Charlestown Elevated rapid transit line and was originally a movable swing bridge. The bridge has been immobile since the 1950's and the EI was removed in 1975. The Zakim Bridge was built in 2003 as part of Boston's Central Artery Project, also known as the Big Dig. The Zakim Bridge is unique in that it is asymmetrical in its deck configuration, with a two lane ramp cantilevered off of its east side.

