

Volume LI, February 2001

Prison Life at Fort Delaware

by Jeffery Forret

Second of two articles (see February 2000, Volume L), prison period 1863-1865, Prison Times Newspaper (1865), social life in the prison pens, jewelry makers, musicians, the Christian Association, etc.

Parole & Exchange

by R. Hugh Simmons

Dix-Hill Cartel (a general exchange agreement) signed July 22, 1862, legal definitions of parole, delivery, and exchange.

Brother Against Brother

by William E. Craven, Jr.

Family letters and genealogy of the Goldsborough family of Baltimore, Maryland; Major William Worthington Goldsborough, 2nd Battalion, Maryland Infantry, CSA, a POW at Fort Delaware, Immortal 600; Private Eugene Y. Goldsborough, Company C, 2nd Battalion, Maryland Cavalry, CSA, died at Fort Delaware, mother took body home; Dr. Charles E. Goldsborough, Assistant Surgeon, 5th Maryland Infantry, USA, POW in Libby Prison, Assistant Surgeon at Fort Delaware.

The Fort Delaware Prison Fund

by R. Hugh Simmons

Ration reduction for idle men; hospital fund; prison fund; role of the sutler; commissary operations; anti-scorbutics; scurvy;

Private William Davidson Young

by Warren Johnson

Young's Independent Battery, G for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; guards at Fort Delaware; Captain John Jay Young; Pittsburgh Heavy Artillery; Allegheny County; Gihon image; light artillery jacket.

The Reverend & Mrs. Jacob Ott Miller

by R. Hugh Simmons

Virginia Lightfoot McChesney Miller; York, Pennsylvania; First Reformed Church, York, Pennsylvania; Trinity Reformed Church; correspondence with prisoners of war at Fort Delaware; boxes for prisoners; money for prisoners; clothing; food; outside aid to the prisoners.

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Jeff Thompson Poetry

From a collection of poems written by Missouri Brigadier General M. Jeff Thompson, CSA while he was a POW at Fort Delaware.
Contributed by Atwood J. O'Neil, a great great grandson of General Thompson.

Illustrations FDN 2001

New Sea Wall at Fort Delaware [cover photo]

Civil War Rations Table

Battery G, Pittsburgh Heavy Artillery [1863 Gihon photo]

Volume LII, February 2002

A Confederate Prisoner's Experience in The New Barracks

by R. Hugh Simmons

Observations from the diary of Sergeant James H. Franklin, Company A, 4th Alabama Infantry; Law's Brigade; captured Gettysburg on July 2, 1863; first occupants of new prison barracks; enlisted prison pen; enlisted men's dining room; prison rations in the summer of 1863; Rogue's Square; Hell's Half Acre; Sutler's Store for prisoners; the water boat & Brandywine Creek; sent to Point Lookout in October 1863; born in England; a resident of Selma, Alabama after the war.

That Damned Old Secesh Preacher

by R. Hugh Simmons

The Reverend Isaac William Ker Handy; a civilian detainee from July 20, 1863 to October 13, 1864; political prisoner; personal diary; minister of the Presbyterian Church in Portsmouth, Virginia; Port Penn, Delaware; national Presbyterian Church politics; retribution and revenge; Welsh, the Fort Delaware sutler; Handy's brother-in-law William H. Purnell; released without taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Company Q: Fort Delaware's Union Army Prisoners

by R. Hugh Simmons

Union prisoners; United States Army courts-martial; court-martial sentence; deserters; convicts; bounty-jumpers; Reverend Handy's diary; diary of Private Andrew J. Hamilton, Battery G, Pittsburgh Heavy Artillery; "Bullfinch coat"; old barracks on parade ground inside Fort; wearing the ball & chain; hard labor; corporal punishment; political prisoners; Maryland Confederates sentenced by U. S. Army courts-martial.

Old Company Q: A Poem by "One Of The Number"

by Colonel Lester

Poem attributed to the mysterious "Colonel Lester" who was a political prisoner housed with Reverend Handy.

Letters From A Fort Delaware Guard

by Norma J. Kiger

Private William Hopes; Philadelphia; Hermann Segebarth's Marine Artillery; Company A, 3rd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery; stationed at Fort Delaware from January 13, 1862 until May 1, 1863; mail and packages from home; drill; mounting of heavy guns; punishment

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for desertion of taking "French leave"; paymaster; died at Andersonville in August 1864.

Rearming Fort Delaware

by Lee Jennings

Cannons; Columbiad seacoast howitzers; Rodman rifled guns; coast artillery; St. Barbara's medal; 8 inch Columbiad recovered in Allentown, Pennsylvania and purchased with the help of the Fort Delaware Society for display at Fort Delaware State Park.

Passing The Guns of Fort Delaware

by Daniel J. Cashin

Artillery enthusiast Dan Cashin has long been interested in the power and effectiveness of the heavy artillery installed in Fort Delaware. Dan presents a hypothetical scenario in which a foreign navy sends a vessel of war up the Delaware River. The potential effectiveness of the various guns mounted on the fort is discussed. The article includes interesting tables acquainting the reader with the range of the various types of guns available at the fort.

Jeff Thompson Poetry

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Illustrations FDN 2002

Restored POW Barracks 1863 – 1865 [cover photo]

Restored Barracks Building Outside Fort Delaware

Inside The Restored Barracks

Wooden Barracks Inside Fort Delaware Circa 1862 [Neugas sketch]

Issuing the "Bullfinch" Coat to Company Q [Redwood woodblock]

8 Inch Columbiad, Gun Number 46 in Northwest Bastion Sketched by Max Neugas April 18, 1864

Present Day View of Northwest Bastion Showing 8 Inch Columbiad Gun Number 46 Restored

10 Inch Columbiad

Weight and Diameter of Solid Shot [table]

24-Pounder Flank Howitzer

32-Pounder Seacoast Gun

42-Pounder Seacoast Gun

The Guns of Fort Delaware [table]

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History of the Two Field Cannon at Fort Delaware

by Wm. E. Craven, Jr.

Six-pound iron field guns cast at Bellona Foundry, Richmond, Virginia in 1820 & 1821; Wilmington Home Guard; Early's Raid in 1864; Old Town Hall, Wilmington, Delaware; Delaware National Guard; Paul Grimes of the Hagley Museum; Civil War Centennial Commission of the State of Delaware; Rob Howard.

The Rare Six Pounders

by Rob Howard

United States field artillery; 6-pound guns predecessor to the Civil War Napoleon's; Bellona Foundry; gun barrels (tubes); gun carriages; Anchorage Productions (Rob Howard's company); restoration work done on the two field artillery pieces.

Three Lonely Graves

by Thomas Massey, III

Fairview Cemetery, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania; Private James W. Alban, 12th Virginia Cavalry; Private M. R. Locklin, Company K, 3rd Georgia Infantry; Private W. H. Quaintance, Sharpshooters of Cupper Court House, Virginia. Died July – August 1863.

Dr. Edward S. Sharpe, A Civilian Detainee

by R. Hugh Simmons

Detained at Fort Delaware October 1862 - January 1863; medical doctor and resident of Salem, Salem County, New Jersey; outspoken anti-war & anti-Lincoln Administration Democrat; mid-term fall elections 1862; politics of loyalty & disloyalty; copperheads; peremptory arrest; Salem County Historical Society; released without taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Pennsylvania Volunteers at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

Commonwealth Independent Company of Heavy Artillery (1861, Captain James E. Montgomery, Philadelphia).

Collis' Company of Zouaves de Afrique (1861, Captain Charles H. T. Collis, 114th Pennsylvania Infantry, Philadelphia).

Independent Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers (1861-1865, Captain Frank Schaffer, Captain Stanislaus Mlotkowski, Philadelphia).

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2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Companies D, G, and H (January – March 1862, Captain James S. Anderson, Philadelphia).

Jones' Independent Battery, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania (February – November 1862, Captain Paul T. Jones, transferred as Battery L, 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery).

Schooley's Independent Battery, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania (February – November 1862, Captain David Schooley, transferred as Battery M, 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery).

Segebarth's Battalion, Marine and Fortification Artillery (February 1862 – May 1, 1863, Company A, Captain John S. Stevenson, Company B, Captain Franz von Schilling, both companies from Philadelphia, transferred as Batteries A and B, 3rd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery).

Company A, 74th Pennsylvania Infantry (August – December 1862, Captain A. von Hartung, recruited from Philadelphia German immigrants).

157th Battalion, Pennsylvania Infantry (February-June 1863, sent to the Army of the Potomac, survivors merged with 191st Pennsylvania Infantry).

Battery M, 3rd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (July 1863, composed of "Galvanized Yankees" recruited from among disgruntled Confederate POWs in the Fort Delaware prison pen

196th Pennsylvania Infantry (100-day militia, sent to Fort Delaware in November 1864 to be mustered out).

201st Pennsylvania Infantry (one-year service, sent to Fort Delaware May 25, 1865 for three weeks, mustered out June 21, 1865 at Harrisburg).

215th Pennsylvania Infantry (100-day militia, dispersed companies collected at Fort Delaware May 31, 1865, mustered out in Philadelphia on July 31, 1865).

Company Q Barracks Sketched by Max Neugas

by R. Hugh Simmons

Company Q was pre-war army slang for slackers and shirkers, a term used during the Civil War to describe Union army prisoners sentenced by courts-martial to serve hard time; United States Army courts-martial; deserters; convicts; bounty-jumpers; housed in temporary wooden barracks built on parade ground inside the Fort and torn down in 1864.

Treason Was Afoot!

by R. Hugh Simmons

Charles Perrin Smith, a Republican politician from Salem County, New Jersey and Clerk of the New Jersey State Supreme Court in 1861; claims to have drawn national attention to the defenseless condition of Fort Delaware in April 1861; accused Captain Augustus Abel Gibson, 2nd U. S. Artillery and commander at Fort Delaware of associating with "known Rebel sympathizers"; patronage issue; Smith, a former supporter of the anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic "Know Nothing" party seemed to be taking issue with the hiring of Irish Catholic civilian workers hired at Fort Delaware during Captain Gibson's tenure as Post Commander.

Photos of Rev. and Mrs. Jacob Ott Miller

by R. Hugh Simmons

Jacob Ott Miller, Virginia Lightfoot McChesney Miller; Trinity Reformed Church in York, Pennsylvania; prisoner's aid society.

Doctor Haynie's Poem

Copied from Reverend Isaac W. K. Handy's diary. Dr. Haynie was described as *"one of Morgan's surgeons who has lately put forth the following effusion which is worth transcribing as a specimen of our Island poetry, and for the important local history involved."*

Jeff Thompson Poetry

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Illustrations FDN 2003

Restored Six Pounder At Fort Delaware [cover photo]

Old Civil War Cannon Found In Rear Of The Old Wilmington City Hall

Old Civil War Cannon Restored By Mr. Paul W. Grimes

Tube Markings

Tony Shahan Cutting Mortise

Rick Frunzi Assembling Gun

Before and After Repair Of A. Typical Bolt

Grave Markers In Fairview Cemetery

Dr. Edward S. Sharpe Circa 1914

Major Henry S. Burton and Staff Circa August 1862

Company Q Barracks

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Jacob and Virginia Miller Circa 1895

The Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D., 1853-1898

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Delaware River Mined During The War With Spain

by William C. Gaines

1895-1906; submarine mine warfare; mine control casemate; cable gallery; wet storage tanks; torpedo storehouse; Major Charles W. Raymond, District Engineer, Philadelphia District; Engineer Battalion from Fort Totten (Willet's Point, New York); 139th Mine Company, Coastal Artillery Corps.

Civil War Burials on Pea Patch Island

by R. Hugh Simmons

Union and Confederate dead buried on Pea Patch Island prior to June 1, 1863; soldier's burial ground across the Delaware River in Salem County, New Jersey was selected for burial of Confederate dead after June 1, 1863; New Jersey burial ground designated as Finns Point National Cemetery in 1875; dead from Pea Patch Island, Union and Confederate, exhumed and removed to Finns Point.

August Koecher, Philadelphia's Independent Battery A, Fort Delaware Guard

by John Potter

German immigrant born Lowenstein, Saxony, Prussia; foundry work as chandler before the war; enrolled in Independent Battery A (Shaffer & Mlotkowski's company) in September 1861; honorable discharge September 19, 1864. August, wife Catherine, and surviving children left Philadelphia moving to Minnesota in 1877.

Brigadier General John Robert Jones, CSA

by Wm. E. Craven, Jr.

One of 14 Confederate general officers held at Fort Delaware; Jones graduated from VMI in 1848; First Captain of the Corps of Cadets; raised the Rockingham Confederates which became Company L, 33rd Virginia Infantry in 1861; promoted to brigadier general June 25, 1862 under Stonewall Jackson; resigned after Chancellorsville; captured at a civilian in Maryland on July 4, 1863, treated as a Confederate general officer and held until July 1865; transferred to Johnson's Island in July 1863.

Over On Pea Patch Island

From Handy's diary: *"Had some talk, on the bank, this afternoon, with a young Pennsylvanian, named Hackman, who is an attendant at the hospitals. He was sent South on account of his principles, and is now a prisoner, having been captured at Gettysburg. –Like*

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myself, he is gathering up the Island poetry; and at my request, furnished me with the following rhymes, which he found in the barracks--."

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In Memoriam

Leah L. Roedel, 1916-2003, "First Lady of State Parks" and a member of the Board of Directors of the Fort Delaware Society for 17 years.

Illustrations FDN 2004

Restored Shoreline At Fort Delaware [cover photo]
1904 Murray Board Sketch of Mining Facilities
Mine Control Casemate and Cable Gallery
Submarine Mine Schematic
Paying Out The Cable From Terminal Hut to Mine Yawl
Reel Brake Off, Cable Running Free
Cable Run Complete
Empty Cable Reel Is Returned To Shore
Mine No. 10 Towed To Planting Position
Planting Mine No. 10
Location of Cemetery Plots On Pea Patch Island
August Koecher
Candlestick Made By August Koecher
Rifle Range Telescope Power 33
John Robert Jones
Leah L. Roedel

Volume LV, February 2005

The Missing Piece

by Dan J. Cashin

Fort Delaware Society archives holds a piece of a Union flag carried by Private Henry Thomas Peters, Company H, 2nd Delaware Infantry while a prisoner of war at Andersonville in 1864; captured at Briscoe Station on October 14, 1863; tore regimental colors into pieces before capture; flag scrap kept by Private Peters when he returned home to Wilmington, DE; member of Camp No. 34, Union Veteran's League; flag fragment donated to Society by descendant Milton McCann of Wilmington in 1963.

Prisoner of War Delivery Places on the James River in Virginia

by R. Hugh Simmons

Dix Hill Cartel (a general exchange agreement) signed on July 22, 1862; Aiken's Landing (aka Varina Landing); City Point; Cox's Landing; Boulware's Wharf; Lieutenant Colonel William H. Ludlow, Federal Agent of Exchange; Confederate Colonel Robert Ould, Agent of Exchange in Richmond; Confederate Captain W. H. Hatch, Assist. Agent of Exchange.

"Bivouac of the Dead," A 19th Century Poem by Theodore O'Hara

by Rich Thompson

Memorial Tablets in Finns Point National Cemetery marking the east end of the Confederate burial trenches; Department of Veterans Affairs.

Daniel W. Burgner, Ahl's Delaware Battery, A Fort Delaware Guard

by R. Hugh Simmons

Biographical sketch; Daniel W. Burgner was enrolled in Company D, 61st Tennessee Infantry in the fall of 1862 during a Confederate recruiting raid into eastern Tennessee; captured at Big Black Bridge on May 17, 1863; delivered to Fort Delaware June 15, 1863; "galvanized" and joined Ahl's Battery at Fort Delaware in July 1863; died of smallpox at Fort Delaware on October 23, 1864 and buried on Pea Patch Island; remains now interred in Finns Point National Cemetery.

Patrick Hogan, The Immortal 600

by R. Hugh Simmons

Biographical sketch; Patrick Hogan, enrolled in the Rockbridge Greys at VMI which became Company H, 4th Virginia Infantry;

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elected 2nd Lieutenant on September 25, 1862; captured at Spotsylvania Court House on May 12, 1864 and delivered to Fort Delaware; selected to be among the Immortal 600; survived the ordeal, returned to Fort Delaware and released upon taking the Oath of Allegiance on June 17, 1865.

Christopher Mengis, A POW at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

Biographical sketch; Christopher Mengis was a German immigrant in New Orleans; enrolled as a Private in the Crescent City Blues Company B; sent to Virginia, this independent company eventually became Company K, 15th Louisiana Infantry; captured at South Mountain during the Confederate retreat from Gettysburg on July 5, 1863; arrived at Fort Delaware July 7, 1863; paroled for exchange, delivered to Confederate authorities at Boulware's & Cox's Wharves on the north bank of the James River March 10/12, 1865; furloughed home; made his way to Vicksburg, married, and was a resident there to the end of his life.

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Illustrations FDN 2005

Society Headquarters, Delaware City [cover photo]

Andersonville" Flag Fragment on Display

3rd Delaware Infantry National Colors

Delaware Regimental Flags

"Andersonville" Flag Fragment Preserved

James River Map of Operations

"Bivouac of the Dead" Memorial Tablets

Seven Quatrains Placed at Finn's Point

H. E. Burgner at Union Monument

Daniel W. Burgner's Death Certificate

Patrick Hogan

Christopher Mengis

Volume LVI, February 2006

Trinity Chapel on Pea Patch Island

by R. Hugh Simmons

Cornerstone laid, building consecrated by the Right Reverend Alfred Lee, D.D., the Episcopal Bishop of Delaware on September 12, 1863. Gothic style Trinity Chapel was completed around May 1, 1864. Located outside the walls at the northeast bastion of the Fort. Intended for the use of the garrison and for services of all denominations. Erected by Confederate volunteers from the prison pen, plus skilled members of the garrison, and Union army convicts in Company Q. Roman Catholic Bishop James F. Wood of Philadelphia conducted services for the Confederate prisoners of war in Trinity Chapel in March 1865. Chapel was badly damaged by the hurricane of 1878 and demolished in 1894 at the beginning of the Spanish-American War period. Post Chaplain: Reverend E. J. Way, Methodist; Hospital Chaplain: Reverend William H. Paddock.

Galvanized Yankees from Fort Delaware in the 1st Connecticut Cavalry

by R. Hugh Simmons

The states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania were allowed to recruit "volunteers" from among disgruntled Confederate POWs at Fort Delaware in the summer of 1863. "Galvanized Yankees" was a derogatory term that came to be applied to Confederate soldiers who renounced their enlistment oath to the Confederate States and took an Oath of Allegiance to the United States. Generally released into northern Society prior to 1863, during the last two years of the war most were enrolled in Union army service. Company G, 1st Connecticut Cavalry recruited 82 men at Fort Delaware in the summer of 1863, company served briefly around Baltimore, and was then sent was an independent company of U. S. volunteers to Minnesota in the spring of 1864 to fight the native Americans on the northwest frontier. Camp Cheeseborough; Fort Ridgely; Snelling; St. Paul, Minnesota.

Victor Braud, Released Upon Taking Oath, Finds "Job" in Union Army

by Arthur W. Bergeron, Jr.

Private Victor Braud enrolled in Company B (Baton Rouge Fencibles), 7th Louisiana Infantry at Baton Rouge in March 1862; straggler, captured on July 14, 1863 at Falling Waters, Maryland; sent to Old Capitol Prison; took Oath of Allegiance on December 13, 1863; enrolled as substitute for Oliver Benner in Company A, 104th Pennsylvania Infantry; resided in Berwick (near Wilkes-Barre), Pennsylvania after the war.

An 1861 Letter from Private Robert D. Coxe

by R. Hugh Simmons

Private Robert D. Coxe, Commonwealth Independent Company, Heavy Artillery; 100 day volunteers from Philadelphia under Captain James E. Montgomery organized in April 1861 and rushed to Fort Delaware; described as among the "brightest and best of Philadelphia society"; mustered out in Philadelphia on August 5, 1861; later enrolled in Pennsylvania militia units (7th Pennsylvania Infantry, 32nd Pennsylvania Infantry) in response to the Confederate invasions of 1862 and 1863; an attorney-at-law and resident of Glenolden Borough, Delaware County, Pennsylvania after the war.

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Plane Crash on Pea Patch Island

by William E. Craven, Jr.

A single engine, six passengers Beechcraft Bonanza crashed on the northeast corner of Pea Patch Island on January 26, 2003 killing both occupants of the plane. The dead were Richard C. Meyer, 67, and his wife Judy, 63, of Chapin, South Carolina. This was the second plane crash at this site. During W. W. II, a P-38 Army Air Force plane piloted by Captain David R. Raub crashed on December 15, 1944. Captain Raub was killed.

Illustrations FDN 2006

Trinity Chapel, Pea Patch Island [cover photo]

Trinity Chapel - View from West End

Table Model of Pea Patch Island

Trinity Chapel - View from Southeast

The Lord's Prayer Tablet

Stone Cross that Adorned a Roof Peak

Minnesota & the Frontier Outposts [map]

Volume LVII, February 2007

Five Paroled Union Prisoners from Ohio Who Died at Fort Delaware in 1862

by Daniel H. Reigle

Paroled Union prisoners of war returned from Virginia in the fall of 1862 under the terms of the Dix-Hill Cartel; Fort Delaware served as parole camp for these paroled Union POWs while they awaited exchange; buried on Pea Patch Island, remains transferred to Finns Point National Cemetery in November 1875; survivors were transferred from Fort Delaware to the Annapolis Parole Camp in December 1862 and declared exchanged; biographical sketches for:

Private George M. Cargill, Company E, 29th Ohio Infantry
Private James M. Cookes, Company I, 66th Ohio Infantry
Private David Merrill Humes, Company A, 66th Ohio Infantry
Private Andrew N. Moore, Company G, 4th Ohio Infantry
Private Darius Sterling, Company F, 66th Ohio Infantry

Colonel John Henry Waring, A Maryland Citizen Imprisoned at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

Prominent land owner in Prince Georges County, Maryland; sentenced by military commission; three sons served in 1st Maryland Cavalry, CSA; a biographical sketch; narrative by daughter Elizabeth Margaret Waring Duckett including her visit to Fort Delaware, observations by Reverend Isaac W. K. Handy.

Leopold Gošnik, A Prisoner of War at Fort DuPont, 1944-1945

by Irena Tršinar

Slovenian conscript into the German army in 1942; captured in North Africa by the British in 1943; POW sent to Scotland, then Roswell, New Mexico; played in Camp Roswell orchestra; assistant to Camp Roswell dentist; transferred to Fort DuPont POW Camp in 1944; attendant in Fort DuPont Officer's Mess; return to Yugoslavia after the war; career as dental technician; suffered discrimination under the communist Yugoslav regime; out of the shadows with the demise of the communist regime.

Brigadier General James J. Archer, A Maryland Confederate

by George M. Contant

Brigade commander in the Army of Northern Virginia; captured on the first day at Gettysburg; arrived at Fort Delaware 5 JUL 1863, transferred to Johnson's Island on 18 JUL 1863; returned to Fort Delaware 24 JUN 1864, and sent away the next day as member of The First Fifty to Charleston, SC; paroled & exchanged 4 AUG 1864;

died 16 OCT 1864 before he could return to duty; prison experience described.

The Great Fresh Beef Scandal

by Dr. Joel D. Citron

A defense of Captain Gilbert S. Clark, Acting Assistant Commissary and Post Commissary at Fort Delaware; prison rations; purchase and issuance of beef to the prisoners and garrison; anonymous charges of corruption; July 1864 Board of Survey investigation and findings; government beef supplier was the firm of Barnhart & Barnes, later Holtz & Barnhart.

Private William Raybon Overstreet

by Nick Linville

Biographic sketch; enrolled in Company I (the Jasper Blues), 2nd Florida Infantry; captured during the Confederate retreat from Gettysburg; died at Fort Delaware of anemia on October 17, 1863; buried on the "Jersey shore" in Finns Point National Cemetery.

A Picture from the Past

A biographical sketch of "Mr. Chips", a canine guard employed on Pea Patch Island in the 1970's.

Illustrations FDN 2007

Fort Delaware Society Archives & Library, Fort DuPont State Park [cover]

Union Monument, Finn's Point National Cemetery

"Weddie", Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret Waring Duckett, Daughter of Colonel John Henry Waring

Caution: this image turns out to be a well documented photo of Hetty Cary Pegram misidentified in the article as Mrs. Duckett by Waring family genealogy researchers. See retraction printed in the February 2008 issue of *Fort Delaware Notes*, page 45. Editor.

Leopold Gošnik, A Prisoner of War at Fort DuPont, 1944-1945

At the Train Station, September 8, 1942

Symphony Orchestra Nicomei, Camp Roswell, New Mexico 1944

Brigadier General James J. Archer

Major Gilbert S. Clark, Brevetted October 1865

William Raybon Overstreet, Private, 2nd Florida Infantry, 1861

"Mr. Chips" Guarding Fort Delaware from Vandals

Entrance to the Fort Delaware Society Headquarters, Archives & Library

Volume LVIII, February 2008

Brigadier General J. Johnston Pettigrew, First Confederate General Officer Held Prisoner at Fort Delaware

by Beverley A. Ramsey

Biographical sketch of the first Confederate general officer to be held as a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware; wounded and captured Fair Oaks Station on May 31, 1862, General Pettigrew was allowed to stay on parole in Baltimore at Guy's Monument House, a fashionable hotel; Radical Republican outrage over issue of "being soft on Rebels" resulted in his transfer to Fort Delaware in June 1862; paroled for exchange and delivered under the Dix-Hill Cartel on 5 AUG 1862; returned to duty; mortally wounded July 13, 1863 at Falling Waters, Maryland, died four days later in nearby Bunker Hill, West Virginia; born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

The "Dark Cells" at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

Union army prisoners; the non-judicial punishments of close confinement and solitary confinement as applied at Fort Delaware are described; holding cells; bread and water; discussion of treatment of Union army enlistees enrolled in the Pennsylvania volunteers who later claimed protection of the British Crown; Lieutenant Colonel Delavan Perkins in command of Fort Delaware; interaction with representative of the British Foreign Secretary in 1863.

Nathan Boone Lusk, Jr., The Immortal 600

by Judy Griffin

Biographical sketch; 2nd Lieutenant Nathan B. Lusk, Jr., Company G, 12th South Carolina Infantry; captured May 6, 1864 in the Battle of the Wilderness; among the Immortal 600, captured Confederate officers placed under the guns on Morris Island, South Carolina in September 1864; held at Fort Pulaski where they were badly treated; survived ordeal, returned to Fort Delaware in March 1865, and was released upon taking the Oath of Allegiance on June 16, 1865; post-war resident of Marshall County, Alabama.

Elon Jones Way, Post Chaplain, 1862-1865

by Frederick Seyfert, D. Min.

Ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; pastored congregations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; appointed pastor of the Delaware City Methodist Episcopal Church in 1861;

appointed Post Chaplain at Fort Delaware in November 1862; resigned position in June 1865 when the war was over; twice widowed, Reverend Way married a third time to Delaware City widow Mrs. Mary First Robertson; couple gave property for the Delaware City Cemetery where both are buried.

Robert Rion Lucas, A "Citizen" of West Virginia

by R. Hugh Simmons

Private, 1st Virginia Cavalry; detained as a *"Citizen of Jefferson County, Virginia in Rebel service owing allegiance to the U. S. [who] did take up arms against the U. S. and join the Confederate service and repeatedly give aid and encouragement to guerillas in and about Jefferson County, Virginia"*; released June 21, 1865; brought home to Shepherdstown, West Virginia a violin purchased collectively by Confederate prisoners in 1862 and handed around the prison community with the understanding that the last man liberated would be the final owner; the Lucas Violin is part of the Fort Delaware Society archives collection; extensive correspondence with Miss Sallie Stroup, New Castle, DE.

Four Bounty Jumpers Sentenced to Hard Labor at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

Union army soldiers sentenced to hard labor by Union army courts-martial in September 1864 and sent to Fort Delaware; charged with desertion and violation of the 22nd Article of War; Company Q.

Edward Korpee, Company A, 166th Pennsylvania Volunteers
John Smith alias John Hoffef, 41st Massachusetts Volunteers
James Nolan alias John O'Neil, 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers
Cornelius Toomy, Company E, 2nd District of Columbia Volunteers.

Dr. Theophilus H. Turner, A Contract Surgeon at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

Biographical sketch; first contract surgeon hired by Brigadier General Albin F. Schoepf in May 1863; resident of Hope, New Jersey; graduate of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia; took "Iron Bound Test Oath" required of civilian employees and military officers in after 1862; promoted to Assistant Surgeon, US Volunteers in 1864 and transferred to an artillery brigade at Cumberland, Maryland; applied for retention in post-war army, transferred to the frontier; Post Surgeon, Fort Wallace, Kansas, died of disease in 1869 at Fort Wallace.

"Hettie" versus "Weddie", A Correction

by R. Hugh Simmons, Editor, **Fort Delaware Notes**

Image identified as Elizabeth Margaret Waring Duckett by Waring family researchers and published as such in the February 2007 issue of the Fort Delaware Notes (see page 45 of that issue) was in fact someone else. Dr. John Coski, Chief Historian and Librarian at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia confirmed that this is a well documented image of Hetty Cary Pegram. A now deceased member of the Waring family had noted on the back of the image "Weddie" and latter day researchers assumed that meant the photo was of Mrs. Duckett. This was popular image of Mrs. Pegram circulated circa 1900. This one was given to Mrs. Duckett

Illustrations FDN 2008

Provost Marshal's Holding Cell, Sally Port at Fort Delaware, View from Drawbridge [cover photo]

Brigadier General J. Johnston Pettigrew Posthumous Oil Portrait circa 1866

*A "Dark Cell" at Fort Delaware? A Typical Windowless Storage Room
Provost Marshal's Holding Cell Sally Port at Fort Delaware Interior View
2nd Lieutenant Nathan B. Lusk, Jr., Company G, 12th South Carolina
Infantry*

Elon and Mary Frist Way, Grave Marker, Delaware City Cemetery

The Lucas Violin at Society Headquarters

Theophilus H. Turner, Brevet Captain, USV circa 1868

"Iron Bound Test Oath" Signed by Dr. Theophilus H. Turner At Fort Delaware

Hetty Cary Pegram

Volume LIX, February 2009

Allen Christian Redwood, Illustrator of Reverend Handy's Diary

By Stephen Davis

Condensed biographical sketch written by Stephen Davis and published in the October 1984 issue of *Civil War Times Illustrated*; Redwood served as Private in Company C, 55th Virginia Infantry, and later in Company C 1st Maryland Cavalry, CSA; described by Confederate General Bradley Johnson after the war as "*the best drawer of the Confederate soldier who has ever lived*"; resident of Baltimore after the war; wrote articles published in *Scribner's Monthly* magazine in 1878; created woodblock images used to illustrate Reverend Isaac W. K. Handy's Diary.

1st Lieutenant James Barroll Washington, A Fort Delaware POW in 1862

by Beverly A Ramsey

Biographical sketch; son of Lewis Corbin Washington, grandson of the half-brother to President George Washington and Washington's closest living relative at the time; 1st Lieutenant & Aide-de-Camp to Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston; captured at Fair Oaks in June 1862; West Point classmate of George Armstrong Custer; Library of Congress photo of the two young officers seated on an overturned army rations box before Washington was sent off to military prison; served as temporary aide-de-camp to General Johnston Pettigrew at Fort Delaware; a post-war resident of Baltimore, Maryland; custodian of memorabilia from General George Washington; maintained ties to the Custer family.

A Letter from Annapolis

by R. Hugh Simmons

Paroled Union prisoners in parole camp at Fort Delaware; Private J. Hamilton Armstrong, Company K, 66th Ohio Volunteers; captured at Port Republic in Virginia June 9, 1862 and held in Confederate POW camps at Lynchburg and on Belle Isle in Richmond; released on parole, delivered to Fort Delaware on September 17, 1862; wrote to hometown newspaper describing trip through Chesapeake & Delaware Canal from Fort Delaware to Camp Parole at Annapolis, Maryland December 20/21, 1862; comparison of conditions at the two locations.

William Preston Johnston, Aide-de-Camp to Jefferson Davis

by R. Hugh Simmons

Biographical sketch; son of Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston; commissioned into Confederate service from the State of

Kentucky; appointed Colonel of Cavalry & Aide-de-Camp to Confederate President Jefferson Davis in 1862; captured with President Davis in Georgia and delivered to Fort Delaware on May 22, 1865; letter to wife written from Fort Delaware on July 4, 1865 describing his imprisonment; released in July 1865; post-war law practice in Louisville, Kentucky; Professor of History and Political Economy at Washington College (now Washington & Lee University) in Lexington, Virginia; wrote biography of his father; served as President, Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge (1880-1883) and as President, Tulane University in New Orleans (1883-1899).

Thomas B Brown, 1st Sergeant, Ahl's Battery

by Alfred Wilson

Ahl's Battery was credited to the State of Delaware, but the vast majority of its enlisted men came from the Confederate prison pen at Fort Delaware; biographical sketch; enrolled at Camp Boone, Tennessee as Private, Company D, 3rd Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry; captured May 16, 1863 at the Battle of Champion Hill; arrived at Fort Delaware in June 1863; took the Oath of Allegiance and enrolled in Ahl's Battery in July 1863; selected to be company 1st Sergeant; married Margaret Thomassin of Delaware City in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church on September 11, 1864; mustered out July 25, 1865; returned with Margaret to her native state of Louisiana; moved to Missouri, divorced in 1884, and moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas; occupations included Deputy U. S. Marshal; died in 1922 and buried in the Fort Smith National Cemetery.

George Washington Newell, A POW in Citizen's Barracks at Fort Delaware

by Roger A. Bullard

Biographical sketch; conscripted into the Confederate army and assigned to Company D, 53rd North Carolina Infantry; captured at Gettysburg; asked to take the Oath of Allegiance but apparently unwilling to serve in the Union army; housed separately away from the other Confederate POWs with Anderton's Squad [Private William T. Anderton, Company G, 9th Virginia Infantry] in the Citizens Barracks; regarded as "galvanized" by the other Confederates; wrote letter in November 1864 to George Hay Stuart, Chairman of the United States Christian Commission complaining about not being released; endorsement by Chaplain William H. Paddock indicates there were 200 to 300 of these "citizen" prisoners being held; released by special orders on April 2, 1865; returned home to North Carolina, attended Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in

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Greenville, South Carolina, called to be pastor of the First Baptist Church of Wilson, Franklin County, North Carolina.

Thomas Thompson, Private, Company G, 196th Ohio Infantry at Fort Delaware, August-September 1865

by R. Hugh Simmons

Biographical sketch; Private Thompson enlisted for one year's service on February 27, 1865; initially sent to Camp Chase with the 187th Ohio Infantry, he was transferred on March 23, 1865 to Company G, 196th Ohio Infantry; sent to the Valley of Virginia; company transferred to Fort Delaware at the end of July 1865; regiment mustered out at Baltimore, Maryland on September 11, 1865.

A Stranger Among Us, Easton, Pennsylvania's Rebel, Lieutenant Harry Warfield Coleman

by Carole J. Heffley

Biographical sketch; 1st Lieutenant, Company H, Miles's Legion, Louisiana Infantry; family connections to Vicksburg, Mississippi; captured at Port Hudson, Louisiana; arrived at Fort Delaware on April 28, 1865; died May 20, 1865; body removed by brother-in-law Theodore Fitz Randolph to Easton Cemetery and buried in a family plot; Randolph was a successful railroad owner heavily involved in the coal hauling business, a member of the New Jersey Assembly and the Senate, and elected Governor of New Jersey in 1869.

A Picture from the Past

A 1950 view of the Fort Delaware parade ground showing members of the Society visiting. The narrow gauge railroad tracks used during the Endicott Period (the Spanish-American War) and W. W. I to move ammunition and supplies around was still in place. Grounds over grown with brush and small trees. Fort Delaware State Park has come a long way from this initial image.

Illustrations FDN 2009

Exercising the Prisoners, an Illustration by Allen Christian Redwood, from Reverend Handy's Diary [cover image]

Cooking on the Bank, an Illustration in Reverend Handy's Diary by Allen Christian Redwood

West Point Classmates, 1st Lieutenant James Barroll Washington with 2nd Lieutenant George A. Custer

An Attorney at Law circa 1854 in Louisville, Kentucky

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*Marriage Certificate, Thomas B. Brown and Margaret Thomassin,
Delaware City, September 11, 1864*

*Grave Marker, 1st Sergeant Thomas B. Brown, Ahl's Battery, Delaware
Heavy Artillery*

Chaplain Paddock's Endorsement

*Thomas Thompson, Private, Company G, 196th Ohio Infantry, at Fort
Delaware August-September 1865*

Henry (Harry) W. Coleman, Private, Virginia Southrons, 1861

*Lieutenant Harry Warfield Coleman, Grave Marker, Randolph Family Plot,
Easton Cemetery, Easton, Pennsylvania*

1950 View of the Parade Ground

*Visitors Examine Book Shelves in The W. Emerson Wilson Memorial
Library at 33 Staff Lane*

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The Charleston Affray, Civilian Detainees at Fort Delaware

By David P. Price

Copperheads (Peace Democrats, aka "butternuts") in Charleston, Coles County, Illinois engaged in a brief gunfight with local Union soldiers from the 54th Illinois Infantry on March 28, 1864; 15 men detained without trial and sent to Fort Delaware; released on direct orders of President Abraham Lincoln dated November 4, 1864; analysis of the politics of southern Illinois during the Civil War.

Thomas Benton Bush, Private, Company F, 60th Virginia Infantry

by Alvin G. Bush, Jr.

Biographical sketch; descended from Revolutionary War ear German immigrants and a resident of Gilmer County, Virginia; enrolled in Confederate service on November 13, 1862; captured with General Early's forces on March 2, 1865, sent via Harper's Ferry to Fort Delaware; released after the war was over on June 27, 1865; resident of Glenville, Gilmer County, West Virginia, a member of the Knights of Pythias.

A Letter from Fort Delaware, Gilbert Averill Pendleton, Independent Battery G

by Richard H. Cole, Jr.

Independent Battery G, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Allegheny County; written May 12, 1863 from Fort Delaware at the beginning of the Schoepf period; Dix-Hill Cartel still being honored relative to Confederate enlisted prisoners, hence arriving POWs are promptly paroled for exchange and sent away; description of garrison rations and duties.

The Oath of Allegiance as Administered at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

The standard pre-war officer's oath of office was modified to reflect the situation providing an Oath of Allegiance for prisoners of war released in 1861 and 1862. The Ironclad (aka Ironbound) Test Oath for government employees accommodated Radical Republican concerns about past loyalty, as well as current and future loyalty. President Lincoln developed an Amnesty Oath as part of his Ten Per Cent Plan for reconstruction. Prisoners released from Fort Delaware from March 1864 through May 1865 took Lincoln Amnesty Oath. Following President Lincoln's death, Andrew Johnson developed his own amnesty plan and revised the Amnesty Oath. Prisoners released from Fort Delaware in June and July 1865 first took the

War Department's Oath of Allegiance, and then had the option to take the Johnson Amnesty Oath. Confederate officers above the rank of Captain had to take the Johnson Amnesty Oath first and apply to the Office of the President for a pardon. If pardon was forthcoming, they were released upon taking the War Department's Oath of Allegiance. Examples of these various oaths given at different times at Fort Delaware are provided with close attention to the language used.

Memoirs of a Philadelphia Woman

by R. Hugh Simmons

Biographical sketch; Margaret Anna Parker Knobeloch was married to a German immigrant and had family ties to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Charleston, South Carolina. Her husband returned to Germany to avoid Union army service and Mrs. Knobeloch provided aid to Confederate prisoners of war at Fort Delaware from the fall of 1862 through much of 1863. Meantime, her mother and sister moved from Charleston to Newberry, South Carolina where the family resided after the war. Her memoirs were written in 1905 and describe events during Major Henry Stanton Burton's tenure as Post Commander at Fort Delaware.

Major Henry Stanton Burton, Post Commander, August–November 1862

by R. Hugh Simmons

Biographical sketch; Major Henry Stanton Burton was a West Point graduate and veteran of service in California during the War with Mexico. He married Maria Ampara Ruiz, a daughter of the Mexican land owning class in Upper and Lower California. Burton remained in California after the war as an American military officer. Promoted to Major, he was recalled to Fort Delaware in 1862, briefly commanded the post, and was then superseded. An experienced artillery officer, he later commanded an artillery brigade with the Army of the Potomac during the early stages of the siege of Petersburg in 1864. Felled by malaria, he was given command of the 5th U. S. Artillery regiment. Promoted to Brigadier General for his services at Petersburg, he was sent to Fort Monroe where he was in charge of ex-Confederate President Jefferson Davis during the second year of Davis' incarceration. Following Davis' release, General Burton was sent to command Fort Adams at Newport, Rhode Island and died there shortly after his arrival on April 4, 1869 suffering from a recurring bout with malaria. Maria Ruiz de Burton returned to California and wrote two English language novels about the American occupation of California by the Americans after the War with Mexico.

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Childhood Memories of Fort DuPont, 1933 to 1939

by Neil Lewis

Author Neil Lewis was the son of Staff Sergeant Fay G. Lewis, a member of the regimental band of the 1st U. S. Engineer regiment stationed at Fort DuPont. Born in Walter Reed Army Hospital shortly before his family moved to Fort DuPont. His recollections of life at the Post are those of a very young child.

A Picture from the Past

Neil Lewis provided an original of the wide angle group photo of the Regimental band, 1st U. S. Engineers at Fort DuPont on August 1, 1936.

Illustrations FDN 2010

10 Inch Columbiad, Sketched by Max Neugas, Confederate POW from South Carolina, April 18, 1864 [cover image]

Civilians from Charleston, Illinois Imprisoned at Fort Delaware June 27th to November 4th, 1864

Thomas Benton Bush, Private, Company F, 60th Virginia Infantry

Thomas B. Bush Letter From Fort Delaware, March 14, 1865

Oath of Allegiance, "Citizen" Alvin Draper Trimble, Barbour County, West Virginia, Signed at Fort Delaware on September 12, 1863

President Lincoln's Amnesty Oath, Private Joseph Jackson Fields, Company K, 37th Virginia Infantry, Signed at Fort Delaware on May 11, 1865

Oath of Allegiance, 1st Lieutenant John R. O'Brien, Company C, 4th Louisiana Infantry, Signed at Fort Delaware on June 12, 1865

Oath of Allegiance, Private William L. Faust, Company E, 15th Alabama Infantry, Signed at Fort Delaware on June 14, 1865

President Johnson's Amnesty Oath, Major John H. Skelton, 16th Georgia Infantry, Signed at Fort Delaware on June 19, 1865

Major Henry Stanton Burton, Post Commander, August-November 1862

Burton Monument, Post Cemetery, West Point, New York

Staff Sergeant Fay G. Lewis, Trumpeter Seated Right, Regimental Band, 1st U. S. Engineers, August 1, 1936

Regimental Band, 1st United States Engineers, Fort DuPont, August 1, 1936 [Group Photo]

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Benjamin Kendrick Pierce, Brevet Major, 4th U. S. Artillery, Post
Commander 1827-1831

by R. Hugh Simmons

Benjamin Kendrick Pierce was the second garrison commander assigned to the first Fort Delaware on Pea Patch Island known to history as the Old Star Fort. He was the older brother of the 14th President of United States Franklin Pierce. The Pierce family was from New Hampshire and Benjamin K. Pierce was educated at Philips Exeter Academy and Dartmouth College. He studied law before volunteering for service at the beginning of the War of 1812. Commissioned as an artillery officer, Pierce spent most of his career at frontier army posts in Michigan and Florida. His exploits during the Seminole Indian wars in Florida resulted in the naming of the modern city of Fort Pierce in his honor. Relative to Fort Delaware history, he is perhaps most remembered as the post commander during the fire in February 1831 which ended the serviceability of the Old Star Fort.

The Compassionate Chaplain, Reverend William H. Perry Paddock

by Frederick C. Seyfert

The Reverend William H. Perry Paddock was an ordained Episcopal minister from western Pennsylvania who served as the Hospital Chaplain for the Post of Fort Delaware from June 1863 through December 1866. Paddock was first appointed Hospital Chaplain on July 5, 1862 and served initially in the military hospitals in Philadelphia. He assumed his duties at Fort Delaware in June 1863 just prior to the arrival of the Confederate prisoners of war from the Gettysburg Campaign.

Burton Norvell Harrison, The Last Rebel Prisoner at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

Burton N. Harrison was the Private Secretary of Confederate President Jefferson Davis from March 1862 until he was captured with Mr. Davis in Georgia in May 1865. A civilian employee of the Confederate President and a potential witness in any future treason trial of Mr. Davis, Harrison was sent to Old Capitol Prison and then held for two months at the Old Arsenal Penitentiary in Washington, DC. At the end of July 1865, he was transferred to Fort Delaware. He was the last Confederate prisoner to be released from Fort Delaware and his release coincided with the mustering out of Brigadier General Albin F. Schoepf in January 1866. Burton was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, attended the University of

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Mississippi from 1854 to 1855 and was admitted to Yale University. He returned to the University of Mississippi upon graduation from Yale and was an instructor there when called to serve President Davis. After the war, Harrison enjoyed a successful legal career in New York City.

The Journal of DeWitt Clinton Thomas, A POW at Fort Delaware 1864-1865

by Joseph E. Chance

DeWitt Clinton Thomas was enrolled as a Private in Company A, Willis' Cavalry Battalion (Waul's Texas Legion) and was captured at Tullahoma, Mississippi (Grenada County) on October 22, 1863. Incarcerated over the winter of 1863/1864 at the Alton Military Prison in Illinois, he was transferred to Fort Delaware arriving on March 6, 1864. He was released from Fort Delaware after the war was over on June 9, 1865. Thomas' *Journal* encompasses his entire life. His remembrances of Fort Delaware and the details of his long trip home to Texas were written down in the *Journal* during the post war years 1878-1884. Certain select passages were extracted from the *Journal* to create this short article. An annotated copy of the *Journal* can be obtained by contacting the author. See the Editor's Notes at the end of the article.

John Wheaton Lynch, Montgomery's Commonwealth Heavy Artillery

by Robert D. Lynch

Captain James Elgin Montgomery's Commonwealth Independent Battery, Heavy Artillery were a group of 90-day Pennsylvania volunteers who were rushed to Fort Delaware from Philadelphia ten days after the firing on Fort Sumter to reinforce the regular army garrison stationed at the fort. John Wheaton Lynch, a resident of Philadelphia, volunteered after the battery had arrived at Fort Delaware and joined them on May 2, 1861 as a Private. Letters home to his future wife describe the temporary soldiers' barracks on the parade ground inside Fort Delaware and garrison life at the fort during the hectic early days of the war. Mustered out at the end of his term in August 1861, John Lynch helped recruit men for the 106th Pennsylvania Infantry and served as an officer of this regiment. A photo and biographical sketch of his war time experiences and life after the war are provided by descendant Robert D. Lynch of Philadelphia.

The Major Reybold of the Salem and Philadelphia Line

by J. Brendan Mackie

Delaware River steamboats played a major role in the daily operations of the artillery garrison and military prison on Pea Patch Island. A vessel frequently mentioned in contemporary accounts of historic Fort Delaware was *The Major Reybold* which ran between Philadelphia and Salem, New Jersey with stops at New Castle, Penn's Grove, and Pea Patch Island in between. A photo of *The Major Reybold* and a summary of its service from 1853 until it was sold at auction in 1908 are provided in this article.

Ten Gun Battery At Reedy Point 1864-1870

by David Ames, et al

The precursor to the Endicott Batteries at historic Fort DuPont was an earthen fortification located "*east of the Reeves Farm at the edge of the swamp on Reedy Point*". Known simply as Ten Gun Battery, this site was described in a report to the Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation titled "*Fort Dupont, Delaware: An Architectural Survey and Evaluation*" dated June 1994. Extracts from the report along with maps provide readers with a thumbnail sketch of this battery which was an adjunct to Fort Delaware.

Young's Battery at Ten Gun Battery 1864-1865

by R. Hugh Simmons

Ten Gun Battery was manned by a contingent of Pennsylvania volunteers from Young's Battery G serving at Fort Delaware. Letters home from Corporal Bishop Crumrine to his family in Allegheny County give readers a firsthand feel for the day to day operations of this adjunct battery.

"Fighting Joe" Wheeler Imprisoned at Fort Delaware May 22-June 8, 1865

by R. Hugh Simmons

Confederate Major General Joseph Wheeler, commander of Wheeler's Cavalry Corps of the Confederate Army of Tennessee was delivered to Fort Delaware as a prisoner of war along with Colonel Francis Lubbock and Colonel William Preston Johnston. The two colonels were military aides to Confederate President Jefferson Davis who were captured with the President on May 10, 1865 near Washington, Georgia. General Wheeler had been surrendered and released on parole under the Johnston/Sherman Military Convention signed April 26, 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina. He was arrested on a train near Atlanta. How and why he was detained and sent to Fort Delaware is examined in this article. After due

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consideration, a decision was made by the Federal War Department that General Wheeler was protected from arrest by his North Carolina parole and he was ordered released. For extra measure, he was paroled again by General Schoepf before being released on June 8, 1865.

A Picture from the Past

Restoration on the Old Quartermaster Building at Fort DuPont State Park was begun by the Fort Delaware Society in 2006. This building houses the Society's headquarters, library and collections. An official Open House was conducted on April 15, 2007.

The article recounts how the Society "*operated out of a P. O. Box and members basements, attics, garages, and studies*" from 1950 to 1988. The Society's first semi-permanent home was in the old Fort DuPont NCO Club from 1988 until 1995. Office space in the Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation's new Grass Dale Center near the C&D Canal provided a suitable home for the Society from 1996 to 2003. The old Wilmington Trust Building in Delaware City served as Society headquarters from 2004 through 2006. Fort Delaware Society President Bill Robelen recounts the decisions and trials and tribulations associated with each of these moves.

Illustrations FDN 2011

Benjamin Kendrick Pierce, Brevet Major, 4th U. S. Artillery, Post Commander 1827-1831 [cover image]

Pierce Family Memorial, Immanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, New Castle, Delaware

Ministering to the Sick, An Allen Christian Redwood Illustration From Reverend Handy's Diary

Paddock Family Monument, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania

Burton Norvell Harrison, Yale University Class of 1859

John Wheaton Lynch, Captain, 106th Pennsylvania Infantry, Circa 1863

The Major Reybold, The Pier, Penn's Grove, New Jersey

1860 Delaware Valley Map

Plan of Ten Gun Battery, By Lieutenant Colonel Hy. Brewerton, US Army Engineers, 1864

Major General Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler's Cavalry Corps, Confederate Army of Tennessee

Old Quartermaster Building at 33 Staff lane, Fort DuPont State Park, Before Restoration, January 2006

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Delavan Duane Perkins, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Volunteers

by R. Hugh Simmons

Lieutenant Colonel Delavan Duane Perkins served as Post Commander at Fort Delaware from November 19, 1862 until April 2, 1862. His tenure as Post Commander was marked by the presence of very few Confederate prisoners of war. The Dix-Hill Cartel, a general exchange agreement signed in July 1862, was still being honored and required a prompt return of all POWs to their own side on parole to await a declaration of exchange. This declaration of exchange then permitted them to return to duty. A West Point graduate and regular army officer, Perkins subsequently served as Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State of Connecticut before dying of tuberculosis in Georgetown, DC in early January 1865. He was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York by his wife of just two weeks.

"Recollections" of a Kernstown POW, Randolph Jones Barton

by Margaretta Barton Colt

Randolph Jones Barton was serving as Sergeant Major of the 33rd Virginia Infantry when he was captured at the Battle of Kernstown on March 23, 1862. Born in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia in 1844, he was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute when the war began and first engaged as a Drill Instructor for the 33rd Virginia before being appointed Sergeant Major. His firsthand account of his capture and transfer through Winchester to Baltimore and subsequently to Fort Delaware gives the reader a glimpse into the early war treatment of POWs. Jones was paroled for exchange and delivered to Confederate authorities at Aikens Landing on August 5, 1862. His 12-month enlistment had expired while he was a POW and he re-enlisted as 2nd Lieutenant, Company K, 2nd Virginia Infantry. He was subsequently promoted to Captain and served as Acting Assistant Adjutant General for several Virginia cavalry commands. He was surrendered at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865 as Captain & AAAG, Early's Division.

Privateers Imprisoned at Fort Delaware

by Daniel J. Cashin

The Confederate States of America lacked the huge maritime fleet and infrastructure to support and build ships of war which were readily available to the United States Navy. Commercial vessels known as blockade runners were able to deliver substantial quantities of weapons and materials needed to supply the

Confederate war effort from Europe to Southern ports. Privateers were war fighting vessels which attempted to fill the gap for the first two years of the war until a Confederate navy could be built up from various sources. Privately owned vessels operating under Letters of Marque recognized by the international community, these vessels attempted to resist the Union fleet as it established the stranglehold on Southern shipping known as the Anaconda Plan. Even though the fledgling United States had resorted to use of privateers during its successful revolution against Great Britain, the Union government threatened to try captured Confederate privateers as pirates. The case of the crew of the privateer Petrel is examined briefly in this article. The issue of placing captured privateer crews on trial as pirates was resolved by the signing of the Dix-Hill Cartel in July 1862 which required that privateer crews be treated as members of the Confederate navy.

The Prison Diary of Alabama's Captain James Bennington Irvine

by The Reverend Peter Bennington Irvine

James Bennington Irvine was born in 1829 to a prominent family in Florence, Alabama. He was an attorney and practiced law with his father in Florence. He also owned a cotton plantation in Coahoma County, Mississippi although he lived with his wife and children in Florence. James joined a local Coahoma County cavalry company at the end of September 1862 hoping to be able to look after his property interests while in service. When the company was transferred elsewhere, he joined Colonel Philip D. Roddey's 4th Alabama Cavalry. Enrolled as a 1st Sergeant, Company F, he was promoted to Captain & Inspector General for Roddey's Cavalry Division in 1864. He was captured near Huntsville, Alabama at the end of 1864. James kept a diary during his POW experience. Descendant Peter Bennington Irvine has transcribed the diary and portions of it are presented in this article. Captain Irvine was released from Fort Delaware on June 13, 1865 and arrived home in Florence one week later.

Likely to be Unfit for Duty for 60 Days, Releases of the Sick and Wounded

by R. Hugh Simmons

Collapse of the Dix-Hill Cartel, a general exchange agreement signed in July 1862, occurred in July 1863. The Cartel required that POWs should be paroled for exchange and returned to their respective sides within ten days of capture, or as soon as practicable thereafter, to await a declaration of exchange. The last shipment of able bodied POWs paroled for exchange from Fort Delaware took place on July 4, 1863. A second shipment planned

for a week later was cancelled. On July 30, 1863, a smaller shipment of sick and disabled POWs paroled for exchange was made and the prisoners delivered at City Point, Virginia. This was the last release of POWs paroled for exchange from Fort Delaware until September 1864. Major General Benjamin F. "Beast" Butler was instrumental in restarting limited exchanges of the sick and disabled in the fall of 1864. In order to be selected for the exchange, a Union army doctor had to examine and certify that the prisoner to be released was *"likely to be unfit for duty for 60 days"* upon his return to Confederate authorities. This article documents the resumption of these limited exchanges.

"He has gone to Dixie", A Memoir of Patrick Henry Marshall

by Graham Benton Patterson

Patrick Henry Marshall was a resident of Madison County, Virginia and apparently a member of Colonel John Singleton Mosby's 43rd Battalion, Virginia Cavalry when captured in February 1864. He arrived at Fort Delaware on June 17, 1864. His post-war story of escape is presented in this article and examined for veracity. He claimed to have traded places with a *"one armed North Carolinian"* who had been selected for the first exchange of sick and disabled prisoners in September 1864. Marshall described the successful implementation of his scam in detail including how he tied his arm up to fool the Union guards when boarding the transport vessel and during the trip from Pea Patch Island down to Aikens Landing.

"Tobe" Edmondson's Escape from Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

Young Colville "Tobe" Edmondson related a story of escape from Fort Delaware at the Confederate Veterans Reunion held in Nashville, Tennessee in 1904. The story was picked up and published by Mamie Yeary in *"Reminiscences of the Boys in Gray, 1861-1865"* published in Dallas, Texas in 1912. This article analyzes the details of the story. Edmondson was enrolled in Company G, Turney's 1st Tennessee Infantry. Missing after the Battle of Gettysburg, he appears to have borrowed somebody else's escape story and put himself into it. His Compiled Military Service Records show that he was never captured during the war and was not a prisoner at Fort Delaware. However, there was a successful escape of 9 POWs in August 1863 from Fort Delaware and the article identifies those men who did make their escape. The five men that Edmondson named as his fellow escapees are all accounted for.

Judge Holt and His General

by Fred Seyfert

Brigadier General Albin Francisco Schoepf commanded Fort Delaware from the end of April 1863 until January 1866. Born in Poland and trained at the Austrian military academy in Vienna, Schoepf participated in the ultimately failed 1848 Hungarian rebellion against the Austrian Empire. He fled Hungary and arrived in the United States in 1851. Schoepf found work as porter at the Willard Hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC. A chance encounter at the Willard Hotel with Joseph Holt, then Commissioner of the Patent Office, resulted in Schoepf becoming Second Assistant Examiner. Holt later served as United States Postmaster and Secretary of War in early 1861. Schoepf worked as a military engineer in Holt's War Department. With the arrival of President Abraham Lincoln and a new administration, Holt went home to Kentucky where as a Democrat he was an ardent supporter of the Republican war effort to maintain the Federal Union. Holt strongly advocated Schoepf's appointment as a brigadier general of volunteers in September 1861. Edwin M. Stanton became Secretary of War in 1862 and appointed Holt to the post of Judge Advocate General. Holt was responsible for Schoepf's appointment to command the Post of Fort Delaware. The story of this war time relationship between Judge Holt and General Schoepf is examined.

Confederate POWs at Fort Delaware in 1861

by R. Hugh Simmons

It has been a long held belief among many that the first military prisoners of war held at Fort Delaware were the 250 Confederates captured at Kernstown in March 1862. An examination of the Post Return for Fort Delaware in the month of August 1861 reveals a different story. The names of eight Confederate soldiers captured near Martinsburg, Virginia appear in the Return. This article examines their military records and the confused treatment of military prisoners of war prior to the signing of the Dix-Hill Cartel in July of 1862.

Pea Patch Island in the Civil War Table Models

by William G. Robelen, 4th

Upon entering the Visitor's Center at Fort Delaware State Park, a modern day visitor encounters a very large scale model layout of Pea Patch Island as it appeared in 1864. The idea of modeling Pea Patch Island goes back to the days of the founders of the Fort Delaware Society. This was the second model of the Island to be

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displayed in the Visitor's Center. The first is now on display at the Fort Delaware Society headquarters at 33 Staff Lane, Fort DuPont State Park in Delaware City, Delaware. Bill Robelen, President and now Chairman of the Society, recounts the history of these two pieces of interpretative art.

Illustrations FDN 2012

Delavan Duane Perkins, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Volunteers Post Commander, November 1862-April 1863 [cover image]

Delavan Duane Perkins, Grave Marker in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York

Randolph Jones Barton, Captain & AAG, 1863-1865

Confederate Privateer Crews Held at Fort Delaware in July 1862

James Bennington Irvine, Captain & IG, Johnson's Brigade, Roddey's Alabama Cavalry Division

Sketches of "Some of the Yankees", End Papers of the Original Diary scanned by Peter Bennington Irvine

Sketches of Other Prisoners, End Papers of the Original Diary scanned by Peter Bennington Irvine

Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt with Ohio Congressman John A. Brigham (l) & Colonel Henry L. Burnett (r), Lincoln Assassination Trial circa 1865

1994 Model of Pea Patch Island, Visitor's Center Display, Fort Delaware State Park

1950's Scale Model of Fort Delaware Currently on Display at Fort Delaware Society Archives & Library

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Augustus Abel Gibson, Artilleryman and Artist

by Jo Harmon

Captain Augustus Abel Gibson, 2nd U. S. Artillery [West Point Class of 1839] served as Commander of the Post of Fort Delaware from February 1861 when the post was first activated until July 21, 1862 when he departed for Washington to take command of the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery regiment. His tenure as Post Commander was marked by the use of Pea Patch Island as a training and organization site for Pennsylvania volunteers, by the arming of the new fort, and by the first use of Pea Patch Island as a prisoner of war camp. And he was an amateur artist with considerable skills which served him well both in his professional and his private lives.

The 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

The 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (112th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line) was initially recruited in Philadelphia beginning in the fall of 1861. Five companies of the regiment trained at Fort Delaware in 1862. Captain Gibson's skills in the school of the soldier contributed significantly to their training which became apparent when these volunteers joined the main body of the regiment in the defenses Washington. Recognition of this resulted in his being transferred to the volunteer service as Colonel of the regiment in the early summer of 1862. Gibson returned to the regular service in August 1864 as Major, 3rd U. S. Artillery, commanding Fort Warren in Massachusetts.

The Letters of William Beynon Phillips at Fort Delaware in 1862

by Greg Taylor and William "Griff" Griffing

William Beynon Phillips enrolled in Captain David Schooley's volunteer company at Pittston in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania in the summer of 1862. Mustered in a Camp Curtin in Harrisburg as an independent company of volunteers, Schooley's Battery arrived on Pea Patch Island in August 1862. In November, 1862 they were transferred to Fort Lincoln near Washington, DC where they became Battery M, 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. Phillips letters home during give us glimpses of and insight into a volunteer's life with Schooley's Battery while stationed at Fort Delaware.

The Death of 1st Lieutenant Urbane S. Cook at Fort Delaware in 1862

by R. Hugh Simmons

First Lieutenant Urbane S. Cook, Schooley's Battery, Pennsylvania Volunteers was the only Union officer to die at Fort Delaware during the Civil War. He contracted typhoid fever and died from congestion of the lungs. His funeral service was conducted in the Methodist Church in Delaware City and his remains were then taken by steamboat to Philadelphia. From there they went by rail to his home which was in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. His obituary provided interesting details of his death and funeral.

Captain John Hance, First Grand Canyon Tour Guide

by Shane Murphy

John Hance of Phelps County, Missouri was enrolled for three years Confederate service in Company D, 10th Missouri, Infantry in August 1862. Captured at Helena, Arkansas on July 4, 1863 he arrived at Fort Delaware on March 5, 1864 from the Alton Military Prison. He was selected for a special exchange in April 1865 and sent back to the Trans-Mississippi. The article focuses primarily on his life in the west after the war. His honorary title "Captain" reflected his status as one of the first trail guides for tourists in the Grand Canyon in Arizona. John was a noted raconteur in his day.

Henry von Steinaecker, Union Army Convict and Fort Delaware Artist

by R. Hugh Simmons

The Fort Delaware Society has in its collections two original water color images of historic Fort Delaware attributed to one H. von Steinaecker, Topographical Engineer. Unknown until now was the fact that von Steinaecker was a Union army convict serving out a court-martial sentence at Fort Delaware. A devious individual skilled at "playing both sides against the middle", he was notorious for gaining his release by giving perjured testimony at the military commission trial of the Lincoln Assassination Conspirators.

Bishop Alfred Lee and the Garrison P. E. Chapel at Fort Delaware

by Frederick C. Seyfert

Trinity Chapel on Pea Patch Island was established as a non-denominational military chapel. The cornerstone was laid and dedicated by Bishop Alfred Lee of the Episcopal Diocese of Delaware on September 12, 1863 and the chapel completed by May 1, 1864. This article traces Bishop Lee's career and involvement with Fort Delaware before, during and after the Civil War.

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Illustrations FDN 2013

Augustus Abel Gibson, Captain, 2nd U. S. Artillery, Post Commander, February 1861-July 1862

The James Harmon Homestead, Brownfield, Oxford County, Maine, A Watercolor by A. A. Gibson, August 1886

A. A. Gibson's Signature, Back of Harmon Homestead Watercolor

Augustus Abel Gibson, Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd U. S. Artillery (Retired)

The James Harmon Homestead, A Winter Scene, A Watercolor by A. A. Gibson, Circa 1886

Schooley's Battery Flag, Presented by the Ladies of Pittston, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1862

Day Pass to Delaware City, Private W. B. Phillips, November 3, 1862

Urbane S. Cook's Grave Memorial, Lakeview Cemetery, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania

Union Monument in Finns Point National Cemetery

John S. Jarden, 1st Lieutenant, Battery H, 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Stationed at Fort Delaware January 9, 1862-March 19, 1862

"Captain" John Hance at Grand Canyon

"Captain" John Hance at His Cabin in June 1899

Water Color of Fort Delaware by "H. von Steinaecker, Top. Eng."

Water Color of Fort Delaware "Respectfully dedicated to Major Clark by H. von Steinaecker, Fort Delaware, November 24th, 1864"

Bishop Alfred Lee, D.D., 1807-1887

Fort Delaware, Garrison P. E. Chapel, 1867-1869

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George Washington Ahl, Captain, Delaware Volunteers & Post Acting Assistant Adjutant General

by R. Hugh Simmons

A collection of images and family documents preserved by Florence Ahl Ballard, a daughter of Captain George W. Ahl, recently surfaced providing an opportunity to examine the life of this man who played a prominent role in the operations of the Post of Fort Delaware during the Civil War. Hated and despised both during the war and afterwards by many Southerners, Ahl was never-the-less a competent military officer and a good family man. His wife and a son born before the war came from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania to live with him on Pea Patch Island in the summer of 1863. A second son was born at Fort Delaware the following summer and died four weeks later. An accounting of Ahl's life before and after Fort Delaware is presented. He died at the Ballard's home on December 30, 1913 four months shy of his 80th birthday.

George W. Moore, Ahl's Battery & Charlotte McPartlin Moore

by Joan Manchester

Charlotte McPartlin first came to the attention of Fort Delaware historians as the wife of James McPartlin, a Pennsylvania volunteer who claimed British citizenship and who was imprisoned in a "dark cell" at Fort Delaware for insubordination. [See "*Dark Cells*", **Fort Delaware Notes**, February 2008] Charlotte was 3 months pregnant when James was transferred from Fort Delaware to Washington, DC. Family tradition holds that she was taken in by General Schoepf's wife and gave birth to a daughter on January 1, 1864 at Fort Delaware. McPartlin deserted and disappeared never to be heard from again. Abandoned, Charlotte married George W. Moore, a member of Ahl's Battery stationed at Fort Delaware. Moore came to Fort Delaware as a Confederate prisoner of war, renounced his Confederate oath, and voluntarily joined the Union army as a member of Ahl's Battery. Descendant Joan Manchester provides a careful examination and accounting of George and Charlotte's lives before, during and after the war.

Charles A. Sprague, A Member of Company Q Who Died at Fort Delaware

by David R. Simonds

Union army convicts were sent to Fort Delaware to serve out their court-martial sentences. At any given time, there were 200 to 300 of them present on Pea Patch Island. The names of Union soldiers who died at Fort Delaware are present on the Union monument at

Finns Point National Cemetery. Identified by state, an impression is gained that some of these men must have been Union army convicts although not identified as such on the monument. Descendant David Simonds' research has confirmed that Charles A. Sprague, whose name appears on the Union monument, was indeed a convict. His story is presented in some detail. It is clear from the records and correspondence examined that at the moment of his death, his sentence was served. Thereafter, his remains were treated as required under the Articles of War as a volunteer Union soldier who had died while in the service.

Fort Delaware and Fort Pulaski, The Immortal Six Hundred

by R. Hugh Simmons

The Immortal Six Hundred were 600 Confederate officers selected from among the prisoners of war being held at Fort Delaware to be sent to South Carolina and placed "under the guns" on Morris Island in retaliation for 600 Union officers being held by the Confederates "under the guns" in downtown Charleston. Contemporary and current accounts of this saga end with the arrival of the survivors back at Fort Delaware on March 12, 1865. Hints of continued suffering were dropped but no details have ever been provided to support these dark claims. This account presents an analysis of what happened to the 454 survivors from the time of their return to their release from Fort Delaware after the war was over.

William Dougherty, A State Prisoner at Fort Delaware

by Karen Stokes

William Dougherty was a civilian contractor from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania who was engaged by the State of South Carolina before the war to build their new State House in Columbia. Dougherty had been foreman for marble work on the extension of the General Post Office Building in DC and superintendent of construction for the Washington monument before the war. He chose to continue work on the South Carolina State House after the war broke out but maintained his allegiance to the United States. His mistreatment began when he returned to Washington, DC in the summer of 1864. Under the Confiscation Act, his personal property in Washington was seized and he was arbitrarily arrested by the Provost Marshal. Dougherty was detained at Fort Delaware from August 11, 1864 to February 28, 1865. This gross injustice emanated from the office of the Secretary of War and confirms the malicious and vindictive character of Edwin M. Stanton.

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Jeff Thompson's Mess, Temporary Officers Building, Fort-yard 1864

by R. Hugh Simmons

Fort Delaware was militarily complete by the end of 1860. But the support facilities were not and construction continued. Temporary barracks for garrison officers and enlisted men were constructed inside the walls of the fort on the parade grounds. The Society collections contain an image of the officers barracks believed to have been taken in 1862. An analysis of the imprisonment of Missouri Brigadier General M. Jeff Thompson in the spring of 1864 gives us a glimpse of the various uses to which this building was put before it was demolished in the summer of 1864.

Illustrations FDN 2014

*George Washington Ahl, Captain, Ahl's Battery & Post AAAG, 1863 - 1865
Post Staff Officers Quarters, 1st Lieutenant George W. Ahl, (third from the right), June 1863 J. L. Gihon Photo*

Temporary Commanding Officer's Quarters, 1st Lieutenant George W. Ahl (top of steps), June 1863 J. L. Gihon Photo

Grand Union Hotel, Haysville, Pennsylvania

Infant George W. Ahl and Sister Lulah Ahl, Gravesite in Allegheny Cemetery

1877 Map of Haysville

*"My Dear Daddy", George Washington Ahl, 76 Years of Age in 1910
Captain George W. Ahl & Sarah Eleanor Hay Ahl, Allegheny Cemetery
Charlotte Elizabeth Cooke, London circa 1859*

*George and Charlotte Moore, Wedding Photo in New Castle, Delaware
December 3, 1864*

*George Washington Moore, Grave Marker in Smyer's Cemetery, Aplin,
Perry County, Arkansas*

Charlotte Elizabeth Moore, Circa 1910

*The Immortal Six Hundred Monument, Remembering 13 Confederate
Officers Who Died at Fort Pulaski as Prisoners of War*

*The Immortal 600 Who Died En Route To Fort Delaware and Were Buried
at Sea Off the Delaware Shore [Table of Names]*

*The Immortal 600 Returned from Fort Pulaski March 12, 1865 Who Died
at Fort Delaware [Table of Names]*

*The Immortal 600 Returned from Hilton Head March 12, 1865 Who Died
at Fort Delaware [Table of Names]*

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The Immortal 600 Survivors, Hospital Admissions, March 12th - June 30th, 1865 [Table of Statistics]

The Immortal 600 Survivors Who Returned to Fort Delaware, March 12, 1865 [Table of Statistics]

South Carolina State House, Columbia, South Carolina

William Dougherty, Glenwood Cemetery

Jeff Thompson's Mess, Temporary Officers Barracks, Interior Fort Yard

View of the Interior Fort Yard, Temporary Officers Building (left) & Company Q Barracks (right), Max Neugas Sketch 1864

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Julia Bates Kesley Schoepf

by Frederick Seyfert

A new photograph of Julia (Julie) Bates Kesley Schoepf came to light in 2013 leading to a renewed interest in her life story. Many articles on the military career of Brigadier General Albin Francisco Schoepf have been written, but little attention has been given to his wife "*Julie*". As the Post Commander's wife, Mrs. Schoepf played an important role in the social structure surrounding the wives and families of the Union officers stationed at Fort Delaware. This article presents a biographical sketch of the life of Julia Schoepf.

Dr. Fred Seyfert is a retired Minister of the United Methodist Church, a member of the Fort Delaware Society, and for many years portrayed the Reverend Isaac Handy in the Fort Delaware State Park living history program on Pea Patch Island.

Galvanized Yankees from Fort Delaware Enrolled in the 3rd Maryland Cavalry

by R. Hugh Simmons

Seven companies of "*galvanized Yankees*" were raised from among the disillusioned and disgruntled Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware during July, August and September 1863. Four of these companies were signed up for cavalry service with the newly forming 3rd Maryland Cavalry and transferred to Baltimore.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Carroll Tevis, 4th Delaware Infantry was ordered to report to Major General Robert C. Schenck, 8th Army Corps at Baltimore in mid-July 1863 to assist with the recruiting and organizing of a regiment of cavalry. Recommended by his superior officers in the field as a "*fit person*" to be colonel of the new regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Tevis arrived at Fort Delaware on August 8, 1863 to initiate the process of recruiting.

The four companies of "*galvanized*" recruits were transferred to Baltimore during the month of September 1863 where they were sworn and mustered into Federal service. The 3rd Maryland Cavalry was organized with ten companies and was transferred to Louisiana in January 1864. The regiment served in the Department of the Gulf until the fall of 1865.

This article focuses on the four "*galvanized*" companies from Fort Delaware presenting statistics (dead, deserted, discharged, etc.) about each company and a detailed history of their service.

Model of the Monitor *USS Saugus*

by William G. Robelen, 4th

The Civil War ironclad monitor *USS Saugus*, named in honor of Saugus, Massachusetts, was built by Harlan & Hollingsworth in Wilmington, Delaware and launched on December 16, 1863. It was assigned to the James River Flotilla of the North Atlantic Blocking Squadron to support operations against Richmond and defend against sorties by Confederate ironclads. Perhaps its greatest claim to fame came in April 1865 when it was used to temporarily house some of the Lincoln Assassination conspirators. The *Saugus* ended its naval career when it was sold on May 15, 1891.

The Hagley Museum and Library commissioned the construction of a model of the *USS Saugus* to celebrate the Civil War Centennial in 1961. It was a reasonably accurate scale model (14 feet long by 33 inches wide) and weighed approximately 400 pounds. Donated to the State of Delaware after the Centennial, it was displayed in the Visitors Center at Fort Delaware State Park out on Pea Patch Island for a time and then moved to the Fort Delaware Society's facilities in the WWII NCO Club building at Fort DuPont. Having no direct connection to historical Fort Delaware, the model was placed on temporary loan with the Delaware Historical Society.

The model was donated to the Kalmar Nyckel Foundation in 2014 for eventual display in their planned new Education Center in Wilmington, Delaware. This article includes three photos of the model on display taken in 1973, 1975 and 2014.

Abraham George Wolf, Junior 1st Lieutenant, "In Charge of the Prisoners"

by R. Hugh Simmons

It has been said that "*no man loves his jailor*" and Lieutenant Abraham G. Wolf was especially despised by the Confederate military prisoners of war at Fort Delaware. Whether he deserved this contempt, or not, is neither here nor there. His personal history is an interesting one.

Wolf arrived on Pea Patch Island in the late summer of 1862 as a sergeant in Captain John J. Young's volunteer company, self-styled the *Pittsburgh Heavy Artillery*, from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. When Ahl's Battery, Delaware Heavy Artillery was recruited from the Fort Delaware prison pen and organized in July 1863, the officers and non-commissioned officers were drawn from the Pennsylvania batteries already stationed at Fort Delaware. Wolf was mustered in as Junior 1st Lieutenant of Ahl's Battery.

The article presents contemporary references, both Confederate and Union, to Lieutenant Wolf. He was admired by those who were close to him and loathed by many who had no wish to know him!

Mustered out with Ahl's Battery on July 25, 1865, Wolf eventually found employment in the Light Keepers Service. He served as Keeper of the Reedy Island Lighthouse (1866-1873) near Port Penn, Delaware; the Absecon Lighthouse (1873-1896) near Atlantic City, New Jersey; the Barnegat Lighthouse (1896) at Ocean City, New Jersey; and, finally, of the Sea Girt Lighthouse (1896-1902) in Sea Girt, New Jersey. Resigning due to poor health, he spent his final days in the Elk National Home in Bedford County, Virginia. He died in 1912 of pneumonia and is buried in the Elks Section, Oakwood Cemetery, Bedford, Virginia.

Samuel J. Benton, 54th Massachusetts Infantry, Union Army Convict

by R. Hugh Simmons

The last of the Confederate military prisoners of war departed Fort Delaware on July 24, 1865. About 60 Union army convicts sent to Fort Delaware to serve out their sentences remained. Brigadier General William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners wrote to Adjutant General E. D. Townsend at the end of August 1865 that *"about 300 [convicts] can be accommodated inside the fort in rooms appropriated to them."* More Union army convicts were sent to Fort Delaware in the remaining months of 1865.

Samuel J. Benton was a free black waiter working in New York City who voluntarily enrolled in the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, United States Colored Troops in March 1863. Private Benton arrived at Fort Delaware as a Union army convict in mid-September 1865.

Convicted of deliberately shooting and killing a comrade in the regiment at the end of April 1865, he was court-martialed and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was reduced to ten years imprisonment with his place of confinement to be Fort Delaware.

Samuel's stay at Fort Delaware was a short three months. In order to save money, the US War Department directed the *"release and discharge from service without pay or allowances"* of all remaining Union army convicts. The orders were dated December 4, 1865 and Samuel was sent to Boston, Massachusetts where he had been enrolled. He was officially discharged by the State of Massachusetts on January 2, 1866 and provided with transportation back to New York City which was his place of residence.

Fort Delaware's Forgotten Builders, A Time Line for 1813 to 1834

by Dan Cashin

The United States military complexes built on Pea Patch Island date back to July 14, 1813 when US Army Engineer Captain Samuel Babcock was "*Ordered to Pea Patch to construct a block house, and another on Delaware shore.*" Author Dan Cashin has combed the surviving military records and compiled a time-line listing of the names of those who built these and later facilities including the Star Fort, and of those who commanded the artillery post established there. The Star Fort burned on February 9, 1831. Construction of a replacement fort was suspended on December 8, 1838 for nine years and work not resumed until October 1847.

Port Hudson Deserters Galvanized at Fort Delaware

by Dennis Ranney

Author Dennis Ranney has maintained a long standing interest in the treatment and handling of prisoners of war during the American Civil War. Some 401 ex-Confederates were enrolled in the 3rd Maryland Cavalry from the Fort Delaware prison pen in September 1863. Dennis recently took upon himself the challenge of matching these "*galvanized Yankees*" with their claimed prior Confederate service. The result of his research has turned up interesting accounts such as the stories of David James Atkinson and George W. Foster, both residents of southwestern Tennessee at the beginning of the war.

Post Commanders, Fort Delaware, 1861-1870

by R. Hugh Simmons

Access to the Fort Delaware Post Returns via www.ancestry.com has provided documentation of the specific dates for change of command at the Post of Fort Delaware from 1861 to 1870. The names of the Post Commanders are presented in time-line order.

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Julia Bates Kesley Schoepf, Mrs. General Albin F. Schoepf, Post of Fort Delaware, 1863 – 1866

Temporary Commanding Officer's Quarters, Julie Schoepf standing in the Window, June 1863 J. L. Gihon Photo

Dennis Ranney's Project Results [Table]

Galvanized Yankees, Recruited from the Fort Delaware Prison Pen & Enrolled in the 3rd Maryland Cavalry [Table]

Model of the Monitor USS Saugus On Display at Hagley Mills Circa 1973

Model of the Monitor USS Saugus On Display inside Historic Fort Delaware Circa 1975

Model of the USS Saugus On Temporary Display at Kalmar Nyckel Foundation Offices Samuel W. Heed, Senior Historian & Director of Education with William G. Robelen IV & Daniel L. Cashin of the Fort Delaware Society

Bird's Eye View of the Prison Barracks & Hospital, Max Neugas Sketch dated November 1, 1864, Courtesy of the Historical Society of Delaware

Lieutenant Wolf's Office, Max Neugas Sketch dated July 30, 1864, The Wolf-Neugas Collection

Officers Guard House, Max Neugas Sketch dated December 31, 1863, The Wolf-Neugas Collection

Junior 1st Lieutenant Abraham G. Wolf & Enlisted Members of Young's Battery G, J. L. Gihon Photo circa 1864, The Wolf-Neugas Collection

Abraham George Wolf, Lightkeeper, Sea Girt Lighthouse, Circa 1895, Courtesy of the Atlantic County Historical Society

Abraham G. Wolf's Tombstone, "Elks Rest" Section of Oakwood Cemetery, Bedford, Virginia, Image Courtesy of Bruce Paul

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Captain Stanislaus Mlotkowski of Fort Delaware

by Reverend John A. Kowalewski

Stanislaus Mlotkowski was born in Poland and was an early participant in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 seeking independence from the Austrian Empire. When the Hungarian effort collapsed, Mlotkowski fled to Paris and made his way to America. Taking up residence in Philadelphia, he pursued the trade of house painter, married and began raising a family. At the beginning of the American Civil War when military experience of any kind was at a premium, Stanislaus Mlotkowski was appointed 1st Lieutenant in Independent Battery A, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, a volunteer company raised in Philadelphia.

Mustered into service at the Filbert Street Arsenal, the battery was sent to Fort Delaware. Mlotkowski was promoted to Captain on March 1, 1862 and commanded the battery thereafter. Contemporary accounts of Captain Mlotkowski are numerous in both Union and Confederate letters and memoirs from Fort Delaware. The article features two staff photos with Captain Mlotkowski included and the issue cover photo shows him in full dress uniform at a photographer's studio.

Captain Mlotkowski was discharged at Camp Cadwalader near Philadelphia on July 1, 1865. The Mlotkowski family moved to Egg Harbor, New Jersey ten years after the war and became an active member of the community. Captain Mlotkowski died in 1900 at the age of 73 years and is buried in Egg Harbor City Cemetery.

Captain Leon Jastremski, Immortal 600, Escaped at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

Confederate Captain Leon Jastremski, 10th Louisiana Infantry was held at Fort Delaware in 1862 and again in 1864. One of the Immortal 600, he escaped Federal custody en route from Fort Pulaski back to Fort Delaware for a third stay in March 1865.

Jastremski was born in Soulon, France to a Polish father and French mother in 1843. His father, a medical doctor, came to Louisiana and practiced medicine in what is now Lafayette. Both of his parents died suddenly when Leon was a teenager and he worked as a printer's devil and assistant to a druggist in Abbeville, Louisiana.

Leon enlisted as a Private in the 10th Louisiana Infantry in 1861 and quickly rose through the ranks to regimental sergeant major. Following his first stay as a POW at Fort Delaware in 1862,

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Jastremski was elected 2nd Lieutenant of a Baton Rouge company in the 10th Louisiana Infantry and soon promoted to Captain.

Wounded at Chancellorsville in May 1863 and again at Culp's Hill (Gettysburg) on July 2, 1863, he was not captured again until Spotsylvania Court House in May 1864. Imprisoned a second time at Fort Delaware, he was selected to be one of the Immortal 600.

Jastremski provided a written account of his Immortal 600 experience to John Ogden Murray who published a book in 1905 making the ordeal suffered by these Confederate POW officers more widely known. Hiding in the hold of the transport steamer returning the Immortal 600 survivors from Fort Pulaski and Hilton Head to Fort Delaware, Jastremski was overlooked, remained on board, and escaped when the empty steamer later docked in New York City.

Jastremski returned to Louisiana and after the war went into the druggist business with his brother in Baton Rouge. Engaged in the political resistance to Radical Reconstruction which eventually returned Louisiana to home rule, he was elected Mayor of Baton Rouge in 1876 and served two more terms through 1881.

He was appointed a Brigadier General in the Louisiana National Guard in 1880 and was addressed as General Jastremski for the remainder of his life.

He next entered the newspaper business in Baton Rouge and was active in Democrat Party politics serving as chairman of the State Democratic Committee. He served as president of the Louisiana Press Association from 1882 to 1891. Jastremski actively supported the election of President Grover Cleveland in 1884. Elected to a separate second term (1893–1897), Cleveland appointed General Jastremski as U. S. Consul to Peru. At the end of Cleveland's term, Jastremski returned to Louisiana and the newspaper business and re-entered state politics. He served as Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration (1899-1900).

Admiration for Jastremski's Confederate service was a common thread throughout his post war career both in business and in politics. He is given credit by many for pulling together various Confederate veteran organizations to form the United Confederate Veterans (1889) which was headquartered in New Orleans. He served as Major General of the Louisiana Division, UCV in 1900.

Jastremski ran unsuccessfully for governor of Louisiana in 1903. Stricken with paralysis in 1907, he was unable to run again as he had intended, and died in Baton Rouge on November 29, 1907. A devout Roman Catholic throughout his life, he was buried in St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery in Baton Rouge.

Confederate General Officers Imprisoned at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

Access to the Compiled Military Service Records online via www.fold3.com has allowed us to correctly answer the recurring trivial pursuit question "How many Confederate generals were held at Fort Delaware?" Previous attempts to answer the question have suggested that 14 Confederate generals and 1 admiral were held. A closer examination of the CMSRs reduces the number to 12 general officers and no admirals. The names of three (3) major generals and nine (9) brigadier generals with a brief commentary on their stays at Fort Delaware are presented here, grouped first by rank and then by surname in alphabetical order.

Joseph Howard Dodge, 6th Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry (100 days), Died at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

Among a collection of pencil sketches made by Private Baldwin Coolidge, 6th Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, and currently held by the Delaware Historical Society, is one entitled "*The Remains of Private J. H. Dodge, Co. I, 6th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, September 5, 1864*". The 6th Massachusetts was a 100-day militia unit (same name but not the same unit that gained famed rushing through Baltimore in 1861) that was stationed at Fort Delaware guarding prisoners from August 24th to October 19, 1864.

Joseph H. Dodge's name appears on the Union monument in Finns Point National Cemetery, but he is not interred there. His remains were embalmed by the regimental surgeon at Fort Delaware and sent home shortly after his death. He is buried in Harmony Grove Cemetery in Salem, Massachusetts.

Dr. William A. McKown, Delaware Dentist & Copperhead, Imprisoned at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

Dr. William A. McKown was enumerated in the 1860 Federal Census for Kent County, Delaware as a 35 year old resident of Smyrna, born about 1825 in Massachusetts. He was married to Sarah B. McKown (34) and the couple had a 3 year old son, William P. McKown. Tax records in 1862 identified him as a dental surgeon.

Dr. McKown had taken an active interest in local and national politics supporting the Democrat Party in Delaware and came to be regarded as a Copperhead or Peace Democrat. The Copperheads were an outspoken group of Democrats who advocated an immediate peace with the Confederate government.

The State of Delaware was placed under martial law on July 3, 1863. Dr. William A. McKown was arrested at St. Georges, New Castle County, Delaware on September 28, 1863 and confined without trial at Fort Delaware. Charges against him were said to be *"using treasonable language, drinking to Jeff Davis' health and to the south, denouncing the [Federal] government as a 'damned despotism', etc."* Several descriptive references to Dr. McKown were made by the Reverend Isaac Handy in his prison diary providing interesting details of his incarceration such as the loud playing of trumpets with Dr. William H. Hitch in their second floor rooms.

A special congressional election was held in Delaware on November 19, 1863 to replace Democrat Congressman William Temple who had died. The Democrats decided to offer no candidate to stand in this election. Based on that decision, there was no longer any need to detain Dr. McKown and others in the face of an uncontested election. Dr. McKown was released from Fort Delaware two days before this election after taking the Oath of Allegiance.

American Bible Society, Colportage at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

A *"colporteur"* was an individual involved in the distribution of religious publications, books, and tracts (pamphlets) in the 19th century. The work was called *"colportage"* and the American Bible Society and the American Tract Society were among the largest organizations involved in this work. The American Bible Society was founded in 1816 in New York City by prominent individuals committed to the word of God, and to the end of slavery.

The US Christian Commission was organized during the Civil War and allowed to visit Confederate prisoners in the Fort Delaware pen where they handed out Bibles (New Testaments) and other literature. Captain W. A. H. Shackelford, Co. H, 26th Mississippi Infantry received a New Testament printed by the American Bible Society and brought it home from the war. Family members believe he received this while being held at Fort Delaware in 1864.

Captain Shackelford arrived at Fort Delaware from Camp Chase on March 27, 1864. He was paroled for exchange on October 6, 1864 at Fort Delaware from among the sick and debilitated, and delivered to Confederate authorities on the James River on October 15, 1864. Furloughed for 60 days, he arrived home in Tishomingo County, Mississippi where he gave the New Testament to his niece, Martha Jane Riddle Bellamy. Written on the fly leaf was the passage: *"This Book is presented to M. J. Bellamy from W. A. H. Shackelford at his return from Fort Delaware October 27, 1864."*

Swallowing the Yellow Dog at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

The phrase "*Swallowing the Yellow Dog*" is often remembered as a widely used expression of contempt for the act of taking an Oath of Allegiance to the United States during and after the Civil War. Bitter hostility was directed towards the Oath when it was forced upon individuals and not voluntarily given by them. "*Swallowing the Yellow Dog*" was a colorful expression of this hostility and one would expect to see it used in letters home and in contemporary war time diaries. Surprisingly, that was not the case, at least in diaries and memoirs from Fort Delaware.

References to "*swallowing*" the oath were frequent. Reverend Handy and others made frequent reference to the act of taking the oath as "*swallowing the yellow pup*".

Captain Bowlin Emory Roberts, 6th Kentucky Cavalry referred to the separate barracks where fellow Kentucky officers who had asked to take the oath prior to their arrival at Fort Delaware were kept as the "*Shadpen*" and "*Yellow Dog Kennel*". But when the war was over, Captain Roberts was, by his own admission, among the first to "*swallow it, horn, hoof, hide and all*" in order to be released.

The article explores the question of why the image of a yellow dog conveyed such repugnance. This imagery was popular in the late 1800's and early 1900's. A "*Yellow Dog Contract*" was an 1880's railroad industry anti-union labor agreement. "*Dog*" was railroad slang for a branch line and W. C. Handy's famous 1903 blues song, the "*Yellow Dog Blues*", commemorated workers on the Yazoo & Delta Railroad, a branch line in Mississippi. The 1928 Presidential election was highlighted by the coining of the expression "*Yellow Dog Democrat*" when Alabama Senator Tom Heflin supposedly proclaimed "*I'd vote for a yellow dog if he ran on the Democratic ticket*" rather than support the Democrat candidate Al Smith.

It seems that "*swallowing the Yellow Pup*", a contemporary wartime epithet, morphed into "*swallowing the Yellow Dog*" in the postwar recounting of Civil War experiences by the Confederate veterans.

621st Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense) Regiment, Encampment at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

The military use of Fort Delaware extended well beyond the Civil War to include the Spanish American War (1898), World War I (1917-1918), and World War II (1941-1945). Between the two world wars, the facilities were deactivated and held on stand-by to

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be used on occasion by reserve groups. One such unit was the 621st Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense) Regiment in the Organized Reserve and headquartered at Wilmington, Delaware.

An article published in the November 1930 issue of *The Coast Artillery Journal*, a professional journal for reserve officers of the United States Coast Artillery heaped praise on the regiment. *The Delmarva Star* newspaper of Wilmington, Delaware presented in its June 16, 1929 issue an interesting article reporting on a weekend encampment held that year at Fort Delaware by this regiment. Included at the end of the lengthy presentation were the names of the officers who participated.

The Fort Delaware Society collections contains a photo of a group of 621st Coast Artillery officers posed inside the postern gate (east side) of the fort in 1934.

Illustrations FDN 2016

Stanislaus Mlotkowski, Captain, Independent Battery A, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, 1861-1865

Major Henry S. Burton & Staff, August 1862 (Captain Stanislaus Mlotkowski second from right)

Fort Delaware Staff at Prison Guard House, Gihon Photo 1863 (Captain Stanislaus Mlotkowski standing right in kepi)

Union Veteran's Monument Inscription, Egg Harbor City Cemetery, New Jersey

Union Veteran's Monument, Egg Harbor City Cemetery, New Jersey

Captain Stanislaus Mlotkowski, Grave Marker, Egg Harbor City Cemetery

Captain Leon J. Jastremski, 10th Louisiana Infantry, January 1863

Leon Jastremski With Eugene, Henry, and Estelle, Circa 1873

Major General Leon Jastremski, Louisiana Division, United Confederate Veterans, 1900

General Jastremski Day at Fort Delaware, Grandnephew George H. Reymond and Wife Laura, Honored Guests of the Memorial Brigade, June 9, 1974

Portrait of Captain Leon Jastremski, Charles and Helen Kilczewski with Edward Pinkowski, Stanislaus Mlotkowski Memorial Brigade Society, December 8, 1974

The Remains of Private J. H. Dodge, A Sketch by Baldwin Cooledge

Joseph H. Dodge's Tombstone, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Massachusetts

Dr. William A. McKown, Dental Surgeon, Smyrna, Kent County, Delaware

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"This Book is presented to M. J. Bellamy from W. A. H. Shackelford at his return from Fort Delaware October 27, 1864"

A Yellow Black Mouthed Cur

Oath of Allegiance, Signed at Fort Delaware on June 12, 1865, By 1st Lieutenant Richard Henry Adams, Jr., Topographical Engineer, Wheeler's Cavalry Corps, Immortal 600 Survivor

621st Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense) Regiment, Officers School Weekend Encampment, Postern Gate (East Side) of Fort Delaware, 1934

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Obituary for Henry Warner, Jr., 2nd Lieutenant, Young's Independent Battery G, Pennsylvania Volunteers

Transcribed by Brendan Mackie

Henry Warner, Jr. voluntarily enrolled in Captain John Jay Young's Independent Battery G (aka the *Pittsburgh Heavy Artillery*) in August 1862 and was appointed Sixth Sergeant of the Battery at Camp Curtin near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Warner arrived at Fort Delaware with the battery on August 23, 1862 and rose through the ranks serving as quartermaster sergeant and orderly sergeant (first sergeant) before being promoted to junior second lieutenant. He served as Acting Post Adjutant of Fort Delaware and was assigned to command Ten Gun Battery at Reedy Point in November 1864. [See previous articles "Ten Gun Battery at Reedy Point 1864-1870" and "Young's Battery at Ten Gun Battery 1864-1865", **Fort Delaware Notes**, February 2011] Lieutenant Warner departed Fort Delaware on June 13, 1865 with Battery G and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania on June 20, 1865.

Henry Warner returned home to Allegheny County and was remembered in this obituary as "*an Alleghenian by birth and education; as a business man, soldier, city and county official, manufacturer and banker*". The article recounts the story of his accomplished life in the post war years. Henry Warner died on September 7, 1895 in Aspinwall, a suburb of Pittsburgh, and was buried in the Allegheny Cemetery alongside two of his children who had preceded him in death.

The Fort Delaware Society collection has copies of three wartime uniformed photos of Lieutenant Warner. The originals are held by The Rosenbach of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

The Civil War of William Carter Cherry, Second Lieutenant, Company D, 4th Georgia Infantry

by William P. Pannill

Second Lieutenant William Carter Cherry was captured near Spotsylvania Court House on May 10, 1864 and arrived at Fort Delaware as a prisoner of war on May 17, 1864. He was selected to be on the Immortal 600 and sent away on August 20, 1864 to Hilton Head, South Carolina. He survived the ordeal and returned to Fort Delaware on March 12, 1865. Lieutenant Cherry was released from Fort Delaware on June 16, 1865 after taking the Oath of Allegiance as required by General Orders No. 109. Government transportation was to be provided to a point nearest his home that

could be reached by water and/or rail. His place of residence for transportation purposes was listed as Chambers County, Alabama.

Descendant Bill Pannill has extensively researched family letters and memoirs, plus other documents to present this biographical narrative of his great grandfather's life and times. Living on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee River, young William joined the West Point Guards on the Georgia side of the river on April 26, 1861. This volunteer company became Company D, 4th Georgia Infantry and served in Virginia throughout its existence.

A uniformed image of 2nd Lieutenant Cherry taken soon after his promotion from the enlisted ranks is included along with images of a wooden peg letterbox that he brought home from Fort Delaware. It is not known whether he made the box himself, or obtained it from another prisoner.

The Fifth and Sixth Delaware Volunteers at Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

The Fifth Delaware Volunteers and the Sixth Delaware Volunteers were two separate regiments composed of ten companies each recruited in several different locations in the state of Delaware and enrolled between October 25th and November 26, 1862 for nine months service. After being mustered into service for special duty in the State of Delaware, the individual companies were disbanded and the members dismissed to go to their homes to await a call for active service.

The invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania in late June 1863 by the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia created a sudden and dramatic need for these reserve forces. Major Henry B. Judd, U. S. Army, Volunteer Recruiting Service stationed in Wilmington, Delaware wrote to the Adjutant General, U. S. Army on September 30, 1863: *"These [two] regiments [Fifth and Sixth Delaware Volunteers], mustered into service in October and November 1862, for special duty within the State, were not called upon for any service until the emergency of June last suddenly demanded their presence along the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and to guard the large and increasing number of rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware.*

The 1st Battalion, Fifth Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Christian Febeger and consisting of Company A thru E, was sent immediately to Fort Delaware arriving on June 20, 1863. The 2nd Battalion, composed of Companies F thru K and commanded by Major Edgar Hounsfeld, was first deployed to guard bridges and facilities along the P.W. &

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B. Railroad. They were withdrawn a month later and arrived at Fort Delaware on July 11, 1863. All ten companies departed Fort Delaware on August 6, 1863 and were mustered out at Wilmington on August 10, 1863.

The Sixth Regiment, Delaware Volunteers was deployed along the P. W. & B. Railroad until August 6, 1863. The 1st Battalion, consisting of Companies B, C, G, H, and K and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Moore, arrived at Fort Delaware on August 7, 1863. The other five companies of the regiment were sent to Smyrna, Delaware under Colonel Edwin Wilmer where they performed provost marshal duties. The five companies of the 1st Battalion remained at Fort Delaware until August 23, 1863 when they were sent to Wilmington and mustered out the same day.

Defending the Delaware, Pea Patch Island (1794 to 1860)

by Stephen E. Conrad

Author Steve Conrad is currently working on a Ph.D. dissertation at Temple University. The subject of his dissertation is *"The Defense of the Delaware, From the Colonies to the dawn of World Power: Preparing for an Enemy Who Rarely Came."* A member of the Coast Defense Study Group, as well as the Fort Delaware Society, Steve has been writing and publishing serially in the CDSG's *Coast Defense Journal* chapters of his book *"American Seacoast Defense and the Delaware."* Steve has been a social studies teacher for the past 44 years. This very detailed and outstanding article covers the history of Pea Patch Island from 1794 to 1860.

The Government Farm in Salem County, New Jersey

by R. Hugh Simmons

Reconstruction of the military facilities on Pea Patch Island in the aftermath of the Star Fort fire in February 1831 was supported by a government farm operation directly across the Delaware River in Salem County, New Jersey. Major Richard Delafield reported in a letter to the Adjutant General's Office dated October 24, 1836 that he had purchased land in New Jersey to obtain sand and earth for the rebuilding of Fort Delaware. The land was then leased to a series of local farmers who also provided fodder and pasture for the draft animals used on Pea Patch Island.

In a letter dated May 11, 1863, Fort Delaware Contract Surgeon Dr. Colin Arrott wrote to the Adjutant General recommending setting aside a portion (4.6 acres) of the government farm in Salem County for a burial ground. First use of this soldiers burial ground dates to around June 15, 1863 when Private A. J. Hamilton noted in his diary: *"Went over to Jersey to bury some Rebs--."* This soldiers

burial ground on the Jersey shore became Finns Point National Cemetery in 1875.

The remaining 100 acres of the government farm were used to construct the Battery at Finns Point (1871) and Fort Mott (1897).

The Post Return for Fort Delaware for May 1898 confirms that Fort Delaware, Fort Mott and Battery Point (Fort DuPont) were combined into a single military command designated "*The Defenses of the Delaware*" under the command of Major Elias van Arsdale Andruss, 4th US Artillery. Government and military facilities in nearby Salem County, New Jersey have been an integral part of the story of historic Fort Delaware since the 1830s.

Fort Delaware Garrison, Spanish-American War, 1898

by R. Hugh Simmons

A photo in the Fort Delaware Society collections is identified by caption as "*Infantry Unit – B (Fort Delaware), Fresh from Cuba 1898, First Division, U. S. Army*". Examination of Post Returns for Fort Delaware, Fort Mott and Battery Point (Fort DuPont) do not reveal the presence of any U. S. Regulars during this period other than the two batteries of the 4th U. S. Artillery. However, two Pennsylvania volunteer infantry regiments were stationed at Fort Mott and Battery Point from June 1898 to September 1898.

The 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry was posted to Fort Mott arriving on June 12, 1898. Companies E and F were detached and sent over to Fort Delaware. These were rotated back to Fort Mott on July 26, 1898 and replaced by Companies I and K. This regiment remained at Fort Mott & Fort Delaware until September 3, 1898 when they returned to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania for discharge.

The 18th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry regiment, minus one company, was posted to Battery Point (Fort DuPont) arriving on June 17, 1898. The regiment returned to Camp Meade on August 22, 1898 for discharge. Company B was part of the main body posted to Battery Point in Delaware City.

Assuming the caption data is correct in every detail, this Company B (U. S. Regulars) may have just been passing through and posed for the group photo at Fort Delaware. Battery Point in Delaware City was officially designated Fort DuPont in July 1899.

Battery Point & Delaware City, July to December 1898

Transcribed by R. Hugh Simmons

Battery M, 4th U. S. Artillery under the command of Captain Frederick Fuger arrived at Battery Point in Delaware City from Washington Barracks, DC on June 13, 1898. Private Robert H. Munger, a 28-year-old railroad brakeman, enrolled for U. S. service at Albany, New York on July 14, 1898 and joined Battery M at Battery Point on July 18, 1898. A member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Robert wrote a personal account of his first days at Delaware City which appeared in the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, a periodical of the Brotherhood published in Cleveland, Ohio. His narrative, published in December 1898, provides an interesting first-person account of the Battery Point garrison in the year the post was activated and before it was officially designated Fort DuPont.

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Henry Warner, Jr., Second Lieutenant, Young's Independent Battery G, 1862 - 1865

Henry Warner, Jr., Sergeant, QM Sergeant, & First Sergeant, Young's Independent Battery G, Fort Delaware circa 1862

Henry Warner, Jr., Second Lieutenant, Young's Independent Battery G, Fort Delaware circa September 1863

Henry Warner's Gravestone, Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

William Carter Cherry, Second Lieutenant, Company D, 4th Georgia Infantry circa 1863

Lieutenant Cherry's Letterbox, Brought Home from Fort Delaware, Made Without Nails

1st Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Christian Febeger, Fifth Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, As Mustered by Company (Table)

2nd Battalion, Major Edgar Hounsfeld, Fifth Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, As Mustered by Company (Table)

1st Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Moore, Sixth Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, As Mustered by Company (Table)

1813 Proposed Work on the Pea Patch

1815 Plan for the Pea Patch

Star Fort Plan for the Pea Patch

Fort Delaware, Sketch by POW Max Neugas circa 1864

Infantry Unit – B (Fort Delaware), Fresh from Cuba 1898, First Division, U. S. Army

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The Arrest and Detention of Reverend Isaac W. K. Handy

by R. Hugh Simmons

The Reverend Isaac W. K. Handy, a Presbyterian minister from Portsmouth, Virginia was arrested while visiting his wife's family in Delaware and imprisoned at Fort Delaware from July 21, 1863 until October 13, 1864. Reverend Handy kept detailed diary notes during his stay which were smuggled out by his wife Rebecca during the several visits she was allowed to make to Pea Patch Island. These were published after the war and gives us a contemporary look behind the scenes of prison life at Fort Delaware.

During his early years, Reverend Handy had served as pastor of the Port Penn Presbyterian Church. He was invited to speak at the church by The Reverend H. J. Gaylord during this June-July 1863 visit with his in-laws. Delaware was placed under martial law on July 3, 1863. Subsequently, Reverend Handy was denounced to military authorities by Reverend Gaylord and arrested for "*treasonous remarks*" made in private at a gathering in the Dilworth family home *Liberty Hall* in Port Penn. This article explores the details of Reverend Handy's visit to Delaware and his arrest.

The suspension of constitutional rights under a declaration of martial law and the imprisonment of countless numbers of civilians for "*disloyalty*" is one of the dirty little secrets of our American Civil War. Fort Delaware served as the place of incarceration for a great many Americans whose only crime was to speak their minds in opposition to the Union war effort.

Fredericksburg Hostages, Held at Fort Delaware, May 28, 1864 to July 1, 1864

by R. Hugh Simmons

A group of stragglers and slightly wounded Union soldiers wandered into Fredericksburg on May 8, 1864. Bitter memories of the previous Union occupation of the town in 1862 stilled burned in the minds of the residents of Fredericksburg. Not wishing to be turned out of their homes and businesses to provide facilities for a temporary military hospital complex, the local citizens persuaded these Union soldiers, some sixty in number, to lay down their arms. They were promptly arrested and taken to Richmond and handed over to Confederate military authorities. Federal authorities arrived and occupied the town the next day, May 9th. Word of the affair soon percolated up through the Federal command structure.

Acting on War Department orders, on May 20, 1864, the Federal provost marshal rounded up sixty citizens of Fredericksburg and surrounding areas to be held as hostages for the sixty Union captives sent to Richmond. These civilian detainees were taken to Old Capitol Prison in Washington, DC. Eight days later, ten were released and allowed to return home while the remainder, 53 in number, were sent to Fort Delaware.

These hostages were confined at Fort Delaware from May 28, 1864 until July 1, 1864 when they were transferred back to Washington, sent down the Potomac River and released on July 7th at Split Rock, a short distance below the mouth of Aquia Creek. The negotiations to bring about their release are discussed. Their names have been entered into the Fort Delaware Society database.

Mortimer Weaver, Courier & Scout, General JEB Stuart's Cavalry

by R. Hugh Simmons

Federal POW records confirm that Mortimer Weaver was arrested at Warrenton, Virginia on May 3, 1864 by Federal cavalry forces screening the flanks and rear of Grant's army. He was taken to Old Capitol Prison in Washington, DC where he was confined on May 7, 1864. A paper that Mortimer carried with him from General Stuart identified him as a Private in Company H (aka the *Black Horse Troop*), 4th Virginia Cavalry. The Federals accepted this, and he was sent to Fort Delaware on June 15, 1864.

Mortimer was confined at Fort Delaware from June 17, 1864 until September 30, 1864. He was selected for a special exchange of the sick and debilitated, paroled for exchange on September 28th, sent off to the James River on September 30th, and delivered to Confederate authorities on October 5, 1864 at Varina, Virginia (Aiken's Landing). Mortimer's name has not surfaced in any Fort Delaware hospital records. In order to be selected for this exchange, a Union army surgeon had to examine the candidate and declare that he was likely to be unfit for duty for 60 days. It seems probable, then, that Mortimer's selection for this special exchange was based upon his physical disabilities which had prevented him from being enrolled with the *Black Horse Troop* back in 1861.

The *Black Horse Troop* served as General JEB Stuart's escort from 1862 until 1864. Mortimer Weaver was mentioned in dispatches as early as May 5, 1862 (Williamsburg) by General Stuart as a member of this escort company although there is no documentation confirming that he was ever officially enrolled.

General Stuart was killed in action at Yellow Tavern outside of Richmond on May 12, 1864 and replaced in command by Major

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General Wade Hampton. Mortimer Weaver was paid \$492 on October 15, 1864 *"in the field"* at General Wade Hampton's headquarters *"for services rendered as Scout from the 1st day of September 1863 to the 3rd day of May 1864 at \$2 per day for two hundred & forty-six days."*

Mortimer Weaver resided with his sister Fanny after the war. He never married. He applied to the Lee Camp Confederate Soldiers' Home in Richmond for residence on June 26, 1908 and was admitted on September 9, 1908. Mortimer died on November 25, 1912 in the Lee Camp Soldiers' Home hospital suffering from a *"cerebral hemorrhage (old) (right hemiplegia) and chronic gastritis."* He was interred in the Confederate Soldiers' Section in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery on November 26, 1912.

Fatal Diseases at Fort Delaware, 1863 to 1865

by William T. Campbell, Ed.D., RN

Dr. Bill Campbell is an Associate Professor, Department of Nursing, Salisbury University, Salisbury, Maryland, and was guest speaker at the Fort Delaware Society's 2017 Annual Meeting. His presentation topic was *The Prison at Fort Delaware: The Walls, Water, Waste, and Healthcare*. This article presents Dr. Campbell's research findings relative to fatal diseases at Fort Delaware. His professional and historical interests have led Dr. Campbell to offer other presentations on Civil War Medicine which include a display of Civil War artifacts related to medicine, surgery, pharmacy, and nursing.

Captain John S. Matthews, Co. H, 9th Delaware Infantry, Died of Smallpox Contracted at Fort Delaware

by William T. Campbell, Ed.D., RN

Captain John S. Matthews, an ancestor of Mrs. Bill Campbell, died from smallpox contracted at Fort Delaware. This article provides further details of Captain Matthews' service with the 9th Delaware Infantry and his incidental exposure to, and resulting death from, smallpox contracted at Fort Delaware in 1864.

Robert Emmett Reynolds, Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Died at Fort Delaware, Body Given to His Mother

by R. Hugh Simmons

Private Robert E. Reynolds, Company C, Garnett's Battalion, Reserve Artillery was captured on July 4, 1863 during the Confederate retreat from Gettysburg and confined at Fort Delaware. He was a resident of Portsmouth, Virginia and Reverend Isaac W. K. Handy, a Presbyterian minister from Portsmouth, took notice of him during visits to the Fort Delaware Post & Prison Hospital. In April

1864, Reynolds was sick in bed suffering from pneumonia but was more fortunate than other prisoners because he was working as a ward-master at the hospital and had a private room. His mother was allowed to visit him from Portsmouth and stay overnight in his room caring for him night and day. Reverend Handy and Mrs. Handy both spent time with Mrs. Reynolds during her stay.

A report of POWs who died at Fort Delaware tells us that Robert died on June 13, 1864 of consumption (tuberculosis) and that his *"body was placed at the disposal of his mother."* Mrs. Reynolds was a well-to-do widow (his father had been a successful businessman in Portsmouth) and arranged to have his body embalmed, properly coffined for shipment, and returned home to Portsmouth for burial. Robert is buried in the Reynolds Family Plot, Cedar Grove Cemetery, Portsmouth, Virginia.

Captain Anderson & Lieutenant McCollum, Florida Volunteers at Fort Delaware

by Bill, Mary Jo and Will Oakley
Life Members of the Fort Delaware Society

Bill Oakley is a descendant of Captain John Bargeron Anderson, Company D, 6th Florida Infantry. Mary Jo Oakley is a descendant of Junior 2nd Lieutenant Ira Lewis McCollum, Company H, 1st Florida Cavalry. Their son Will Oakley, a co-author of this article, wrote a fictional account for a school paper about these two ancestors meeting at Fort Delaware. This article presents a biographical sketch of the lives of these two men.

Will's class paper imagined his two forefathers becoming fast friends while returning to Florida after being released from Fort Delaware. That may not have been so fanciful as he thought. Releases of prisoners were orchestrated around the availability of transportation. John Anderson and Ira Lewis McCollum likely departed Fort Delaware together aboard an ocean-going transport which took them to Fernandina Beach or Jacksonville, Florida.

The Florida Railroad running from Fernandina Beach to Cedar Key intersected the Florida, Atlantic & Gulf Central Railroad connecting Jacksonville with Lake City at Baldwin. Both men would have traveled from Baldwin to Lake City and continued westward via the Pensacola & Georgia Railroad to Suwannee County. From a point near Live Oak, Ira would have left the train and walked home. John Anderson would have continued by rail to the Apalachicola River bordering Jackson County. Two of their descendants met and married in the 20th Century. It's a small world after all!!

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Private William J. Moore, Ambulance Driver, Archer's Brigade, Escaped from Fort Delaware

Transcribed by Janice Williams Hays

Janice Williams Hays, a resident of Austin, Texas, is a great-great-granddaughter of William Joseph "Joe" Moore. Janice transcribed this article from the June 1, 1923 *Gustine Tribune* newspaper account of Joe Moore's escape from Fort Delaware on August 11, 1863. The *Tribune* was published in the community of Gustine in Comanche County, Texas. Joe was 82 years old in 1923 and died on July 23, 1928, five years after his remembrance of his escape from Fort Delaware was published. He is buried in the Newburg Cemetery in Comanche County. Joe Moore was enrolled in Company K (aka the *Stephens Guards*), 13th Alabama Infantry on July 11, 1861. He was present at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865 and paroled to return to his home in Randolph County, Alabama.

Illustrations FDN 2018

Reverend Isaac W. K. Handy, Presbyterian Minister, Imprisoned at Fort Delaware, July 1863 to October 1864

Rebecca Hill Dilworth Handy, Circa 1864

Washington to Aquia Creek and Belle Plain, Battlefields of Virginia Map, Library of Congress Geography and Map Division

Mortimer Weaver's Unmarked Grave, Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia

Table 1: Cause of Death from Hospital Registers, October 16, 1863 to July 3, 1865

Table 2: Cause of Death from Monthly Reports, August 1863 to June 1865

Table 3: Deadliest or Death to Case Ratio by Disease, August 1863 to June 1865

John Summerfield Matthews, Captain, Company H, 9th Delaware Infantry, Stationed at Fort Delaware, October 19th to November 5, 1864

Captain John S. Matthews' Tombstone, Matthews Family Cemetery, Laurel, Delaware

Robert Emmett Reynolds' Grave Marker, Cedar Grove Cemetery, Portsmouth, Virginia

Robert Emmett Reynolds, Reynolds Family Plot, Cedar Grove Cemetery, Portsmouth, Virginia

John and Dicy Anderson

Ira Lewis and Betty McCollum

William Joseph "Joe" Moore, Circa 1911

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Henry (Harry) Hall Brogden, A Maryland Political Prisoner and
Reverend Handy's Bunk Mate

by R. Hugh Simmons

Henry (Harry) Hall Brogden was the son of Dr. William Brogden and Mary Hall Stevenson Brogden and residing with his parents at the Brogden ancestral home, Roe Down in Anne Arundel County, when the 1860 Federal Census was enumerated. The 1860 Federal Slave census shows that Dr. William Brogden owned 35 slaves.

Harry Brogden was appointed Signal Sergeant in the Confederate Signal Corps from Maryland on October 18, 1862 and was paid through February 28, 1863 at Richmond for this service.

First Lieutenant William Sterling, Post Adjutant, Annapolis, Maryland sent the following note on April 15, 1863 to Colonel C. A. Waite, 1st U. S. Infantry, Commanding the Post of Annapolis:

"Captain Watkins of [the] Purnell Cavalry informed me this morning that a Mr. Harry Brogden, an officer of the Confederate army and wearing the uniform of that army, is now at his home some 13 miles distant from this place. He, Captain Watkins, knows the said Brogdens to be disloyal, etc."

Sergeant H. H. Brogden, CSA Signal Corps was arrested near the Chesapeake Bay on May 7, 1863 and confined at Fort McHenry for nearly two months before being transferred to Fort Delaware. He was held as a political prisoner, not a military prisoner of war.

Charged with being a spy, Sergeant Brogden was sent from Fort Delaware back to Fort McHenry for trial by a Military Commission on August 2, 1863. Nearly four and ½ months later, on December 10, 1863, and after a lengthy personal ordeal, he was returned to Fort Delaware *"sentenced to confinement during the war."*

Sergeant Brogden was housed with the political prisoners in the second floor barracks rooms set aside for this class of prisoners. Reverend Isaac W. K. Handy made several dairy entries mentioning Brogden and providing details of his mistreatment at Fort McHenry. On May 4, 1864, Handy wrote: *"Brogden has received an order from President Lincoln for his release forwarded by his aunt who is a niece of Chief Justice Taney. She gives him sage advice as to the manner of conducting himself on his way to Fortress Monroe and especially in passing through Baltimore."*

Mary Ann Sorden Stuart, Dover, Delaware, Letters to Fort Delaware Prisoners

by John R. Stuart

Mary Ann Sorden Stuart was a leading advocate in Delaware for the expansion of women's rights after the Civil War. She represented Delaware and served as a Vice President in the National Women's Suffrage Association (NWSA) led by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Mary Ann has been called "*Delaware's First Feminist*" and, in recognition of her work in the 1870's and 1880's, was inducted into the Delaware Women's Hall of Fame in 1990.

Mary Ann Sorden was born in Sussex County, Delaware to John Sorden and Sarah Owens Pennewill. John was a prominent Sussex County landowner and a long serving Major in the Delaware Militia. He held various Sussex County government offices and had a long political career as a Democrat in the Delaware General Assembly, both in the Senate and the House of Representatives. He was Speaker of the House for the session of 1863-64.

Mary Ann married William W. Stuart, MD in 1845. The couple resided in Sussex County and had 5 children before William died in 1859 leaving Mary Ann a widow. The 1860 Federal census enumerated her living with a relative in Dover, Delaware with her daughter Mary Virginia and her youngest son, Robert. The 3 other boys were living with relatives in Dover and Georgetown.

During the summer of 1863, she began a correspondence with several Confederate POW officers that she apparently met while visiting the USA General Hospital at Chester, Pennsylvania. Between August, 1863 and January, 1866, she wrote letters and sent clothing and money to POW officer prisoners at Fort Delaware and Johnson's Island.

A copy of Mary Ann Sorden Stuart's letters in booklet form was presented to the Fort Delaware Society in 1992 by descendant Michelle Burriss Kenerly of Hubert, North Carolina. Mrs. Kenerly's article entitled "*Delaware Hall of Famer has Connection with Fort Delaware*" was published in the February 1992 issue of the **Fort Delaware Notes**.

John R. Stuart of Wilmington, Delaware, also a direct descendent of Mary Ann and a current member of the Fort Delaware Society, has examined this collection in greater detail. John has provided readers with his observations on the question of "why" a woman with a post war social activist history would provide aid and comfort to Confederate prisoners of war.

The Civil War Diaries of Private George Washington Hall, 14th Georgia Infantry

by Mary T. Hall

Leta McGregor Thayer in the late 1920's painstakingly undertook the task of typing a manuscript containing the contents of two diaries maintained by her grandfather, George Washington Hall, during the Civil War. Hall, a private in the 14th Georgia Infantry, was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware for almost ten months, from May 1864 until his parole in March 1865. As Private Hall's great-granddaughter, I am continuing Leta Thayer's mission to preserve the contents of the diaries, by editing them for publication. This is the story of our mutual ancestor and his diaries.

Hall kept two leather-bound diaries during the war. When Thayer transcribed the diaries in 1928-1929, she numbered them Volume I and Volume II. Because the entries vary greatly in length and format, Volume I was likely a journal or notebook to which Hall added dates. The first entry dated April 1, 1862 is a retrospective to Lincoln's election and Hall's enlistment in the *Yancey Independents* [Company G, 14th Georgia Infantry]. This volume contains intermittent daily entries through August 3, 1863; company musters; numerous patriotic and religious poems and song lyrics; a weather table for April 1862 through May 1863; and a daily log of Hall's duties from April 1, 1862 through May 1863.

Volume II of Hall's diaries was a book that Hall found on the battlefield (likely Gaines' Mill, Virginia) on June 27, 1862. The book, a Daily Pocket Remembrancer for 1862, was originally owned by Union Private Jacob L. Elsesser of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserves. Elsesser's last entry in the diary was for June 26, 1862 and Hall's first entry was for the following day, thereby creating an extraordinary diary of 1862, half written by a Union infantryman and half by a Confederate infantryman. Hall's entries in this volume run continuously from the June 27, 1862 through March 28, 1865.

Hall's two diaries cover almost the entire war but their organization make them almost impossible to read in chronological order for dates prior to mid-May 1863. Many of the earlier dates in the war have up to four different records, with narrative accounts in both volumes and entries on the weather table and daily log in Volume I.

Unfortunately, the diaries themselves were lost or destroyed decades ago; all that remains is Thayer's bound manuscript, which also includes her memorandum and affidavit on the steps she took to maintain Hall's original wording.

Reverend George Junkin, Stonewall Jackson's Father-in-Law, A Visitor to Fort Delaware

by R. Hugh Simmons

The Reverend George Junkin, D.D., LL.D, an American educator and ordained Presbyterian minister, served as President of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia from November 1848 until May 1861 when he resigned in the face of controversy over his pro-Union and anti-secession political views and moved to Philadelphia. The agony of his resignation and departure was depicted in the movie *"Gods and Generals."*

His daughter, Eleanor, was the first Mrs. Thomas Jonathan Jackson who died in child birth in 1854. The couple resided with Reverend Junkin in Lexington and Jackson continued to live there for several years afterwards until he began courting Anna Morrison.

Reverend Isaac W. K. Handy, a fellow Presbyterian, took note of Reverend Junkin's visits to the Fort Delaware officer's pen in June 1864. Reverend Junkin, acting in the role of a colporteur, handed out tracts and religious/political pamphlets and was not well received by many of his former students. Handy noted: *His 'Political Fallacies', a copy of which he handed me, had excited a feeling of anger and disgust.*

Reverend Junkin's book *"Political Fallacies: An Examination of the False Assumptions and Refutation of the Sophistical Reasonings Which Have Brought On This Civil War"* was published by Charles Scribner, New York in 1863 and was 346 pages long. Many of the Confederate POW officers no doubt regarded this work as inflammatory Yankee propaganda. While presenting a strong attack on secession, Dr. Junkin was also critical of the abolitionists.

Dr. Handy's patience with and seeming acceptance of Dr. Junkin may reflect this criticism of the abolitionists. A biographical sketch of Dr. Junkin's life provided by the Presbyterian Historical Society in Philadelphia tells us that Dr. Junkin was a *"vigorous opponent of abolitionism, although opposed to slavery, and an advocate of compensated emancipation."* Both Handy and Junkin were alumnus of Jefferson College in Canonsburg, Washington County, Pennsylvania although separated in age by twenty years.

James Keel: The Luckiest Deserter

by Donald A. Laskey, MA

There were eleven desertions from Ahl's Battery at Fort Delaware, only one of which was ever caught. This eleventh man, Private James L. Keel, has one of the most interesting official records of any man in Ahl's Battery. Keel's record shows him joining both armies at the age of 18 (two years apart), deserting in April of 1864 during a leave to see his "wife," being captured, court-martialed and sentenced to be sent to the Dry Tortugas, and finally restored to duty with the battery with full back pay. More than most, James Keel shows the variety of reversal of fortunes a Civil War soldier could go through.

His leave to see his "wife" in Philadelphia was supposed to end April 4, 1864. While nothing seems unusual about a man wanting to see his wife, Keel was from North Carolina and enlisted when he was 15. Given that records don't show his post-war wife ever leaving North Carolina, and that his Philadelphia "wife" had a brother who fished for oysters in the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, it suggests that they were different people.

No known official record of Keel's northern marriage exists and it may never have been legally sanctioned.

William L. Wier, Resident New Castle County, Political Prisoner

by R. Hugh Simmons

Major General Robert C. Schenck, Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, Maryland, issued a proclamation on July 3, 1863 placing Delaware under martial law. Among the first civilians to be arrested and incarcerated at Fort Delaware was William L. Wier, a resident of New Castle County, Delaware. Fort Delaware records show that he was arrested in Wilmington on July 3, 1863 and promptly sent to the fort. No cause for his arrest has surfaced and we are left to speculate as to the reason.

William L. Wier's turn for release came just one day shy of his being incarcerated at Fort Delaware for two months. Reverend Handy noted his departure with a diary entry:

"Wednesday, September 2, 1863

"Wier and Richards left the Fort this afternoon after taking the Oath of Allegiance, as all who have been released since I have been here have been obliged to do. They were both Delawareans, very genteel young men, of strong Southern proclivities, and have left with the good wishes of all the company. Wier has promised to visit my wife, and post her as to my doings in prison."

Two Union Deserters Confined at Fort Delaware Among the Confederate Prisoners

by Dennis Ranney

Author Dennis Ranney has maintained a long-standing interest in the treatment and handling of prisoners of war during the American Civil War. Some 401 ex-Confederates were enrolled in the 3rd Maryland Cavalry from the Fort Delaware prison pen in September 1863. Dennis recently took upon himself the challenge of matching these "*galvanized Yankees*" with their claimed prior Confederate service. The result of his research has turned up some surprising accounts such as the stories of two Union deserters found among the Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware. David James Atkinson of Schuyler County, New York and George W. Foster of Saratoga County, New York, deserted their regiments in the course of the Gettysburg campaign and were swept into the Fort Delaware prison pen with Confederate prisoners of war. Claiming to be Confederate soldiers, they "galvanized" and joined the 3rd Maryland Cavalry.

Henry M. Graham, Private, Young's Battery G, Died at Fort Delaware

Transcribed by J. Brendan Mackie

An account of the death and return home of a Union private from Washington County, Pennsylvania stationed at Fort Delaware. This contemporary newspaper report was written by one of his comrades in arms.

Discharges from Fort Delaware, April 1865 through January 1866

by R. Hugh Simmons

One of the most moving and memorable times in any citizen soldier's life is the moment of his release from active duty and his return home. In the excitement of going home, few soldiers of the American Civil War actually kept diaries or accounts detailing their release and trip home. Remembrances shared by these veterans and their families in their later years were often blurred by the mists of time. But, thankfully for today's history buffs and family genealogists, a few did!

Modern readers are often content to presume that the surrender by General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865 ended the Civil War and that was that. However, General Lee's surrender only covered the Army of Northern Virginia and the Confederate forces and military operations in the state of Virginia. Three more major surrenders were required before all Confederate territory was under the control of the Union government.

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The last of Confederate military prisoners of war did not depart Fort Delaware for home until July 24, 1865. And there were still certain political prisoners and the Union army convicts to consider.

This article documents those events and orders impacting the release of Confederate prisoners of war and civilian detainees from Fort Delaware, and the departure of the Union army units stationed on Pea Patch Island to guard them. Notes on the Union army courts-martial cases, aka "*Company Q*", serving out their sentences at Fort Delaware are included. External events which impacted the decisions to release certain groups of POWs from captivity, such as the dates of the four major Confederate surrenders, are included to give context to the time line. The timing and pattern of these surrenders impacted decisions made in the War Department to release the prisoners.

Illustrations FDN 2019

Henry (Harry) Hall Brogden, Signal Sergeant, Confederate Signal Corps, Political Prisoner from Maryland, June 30, 1863 – May 5, 1864, Lydia Jefferson Photo Album, Fort Delaware Society Collections

Harry Brogden (standing left), Gihon Photo taken April 30, 1864, Fort Delaware Society Collections

Mary Ann Sorden Stuart, Dover, Delaware, Circa 1880, Courtesy of the Burris Family Collections

Reverend George Washington Hall, Circa 1881, History of the Baptist Denomination in Georgia

Reverend George Junkin, D.D., LL.D., Stonewall Jackson's Father-in-Law, Circa 1844, Courtesy of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Brigadier General Albin F. Schoepf's Approval of James Keel's Court Martial Sentence, July 18, 1864, Keel Court Martial File, National Archives

William L. Wier, Christiana Merchant & Magistrate, Circa 1880, Family Photo Collection