

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

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

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.

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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.

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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;

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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

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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;

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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 a 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

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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 era 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

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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 forth coming, 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 Knobloch 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. Knobloch 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 was 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

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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 Pittson 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 purjured 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

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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