Form 10-300 (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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STATE:	
Delaware	
COUNTY:	
New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONL	Υ
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	Fort Delaware on Pea Patch Island AND/OR HISTORIC:							4	
	LOCATION								1
4.	STREET AND NUMBER:								4
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	Site Structure	Private] In Prod	ess	Unoccupied	Restrict		
	☐ Object	☐ Both		Being	Considered	X Preservation work	X Unrestri	cted	
	-					in progress	☐ No		
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	☐ Entertainment X M	useum	Scient	ific					1
4.									
12.22	OWNER'S NAME:		<u> </u>	<u> </u>				1	4_
	State of Delaware								
	State of Delaware STREET AND NUMBER: Delaware Department of Natural Resources & Environmental Control, Division of Parks, Recreation & Forestry								
	CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE						E		
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5.	LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION								
	COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF								
	Secretary of State								
	STREET AND NUMBER:								
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	STREET AND NUMBER:							0	
	300 Delaware Avenue, Suite 1320							10	2
	CITY OR TOWN:				STATE:		CODI		+
	Wilmington				Dela	ware	10	182	•
									J

	(Check One)						
CONDITION	☐ Excellent	Good	X Fair	Deteriorate	ed 🔲 Ruins	Unexposed	
	(Check Qne)				(Check One)		
	☐ Alter	ed	🗶 Unaltered		☐ Moved	🗴 Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fort Delaware is situated on Pea Patch Island, in the Delaware River, just one mile from Delaware City. The 178 acre island was named from a colonial-day tale that a boat loaded with peas ran aground and sprouted in the sandy loam.

An earthwork fort was built on Pea Patch in 1813. It was later dismantled and in 1821 a masonry fort was constructed. It served until 1831 when it was destroyed by fire.

After a claim by New Jersey that the island belonged to it had been settled in Delaware's favor, Congress passed an appropriation in 1847 of one million dollars to construct the fort.

Work on the present fort started in 1848. Cost of driving the pilings ate up the million dollar appropriation and Congress provided another million to continue the work. It was 1849 before actual construction on the fort—which was to surpass Fort Sumter in size—began, and it was not completed until 1859—just two years before the War Between the States.

The pentagon-shaped fort covers about 6 of the 70 acres which are considered fast land. It had a parade ground which was originally more than two acres. This was reduced in 1896 when emplacements for three 12-inch disappearing guns were built in the southern half of the enclosure.

The walls are of solid granite blocks and vary in width from seven feet to 30 feet thick and are 32 feet high. The fort is surrounded by a 30 foot moat, crossed by a drawbridge on the Delaware side leading from the sally port--or principal entrance.

There are three tiers for guns, two consisting of rows of case-ments containing examples of what was once described as some of the finest brick masonry in the country. This is still in evidence. More than 25 million bricks are said to have been used for the fort and barracks. The circular granite stairways are unique architectural features.

There are two barracks buildings facing the parade ground. Offices of the commanding general and quarters for officers were in the building on the north side. The mess halls and kitchens were located in the barracks on the west side.

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The fort was first occupied by one company of regular artillery in February 1861. The Commonwealth Artillery of Pennsylvania provided the first volunteers to move in after the beginning of the war.

After the battle of Kernstown in 1862 some 250 men of Stonewall Jackson's army-mostly Virginians-were brought to the island as the first Confederate prisoners of war. It had not been planned for such use up to that time. The barracks space was crowded by these prisoners. By June of 1863 there were some 8000 prisoners on the island and the barracks had been expanded to house 10,000.

Most of the prisoners captured at Gettysburg from General James J. Archer down to the last private were held at Fort Delaware after the battle. There were some 12,500 prisoners on the island in August 1863.

Among the political prisoners housed here were <u>Burton</u> H. Harrison, private secretary to Jefferson Davis, and Governor F. R. Lubbock of Texas, who was the last prisoner at the fort in 1865.

About 2700 prisoners died while incarcerated at Fort Delaware. Some 2400 are buried in a national cemetery at Finn's Point, New Jersey, just across the Delaware River--adjoining Fort Mott.

In 1896, on the eve of the Spanish-American War, Congress appropriated \$600,000 to install modern disappearing guns. (The fort had been in little use for nearly 20 years). The fort was again fully garrisoned. In 1903, practically all of the garrison was removed except for a token force. However, when World War I came in 1917, the fort was garrisoned again for a short time and then deactivated in 1919. Only a caretaker force remained.

At the outbreak of World War II another company was moved to the island. In 1943 the big disappearing guns were removed for scrap iron. The fort was closed up entirely in 1944 and was declared surplus property. It was turned over the the State of Delaware

Single Design Station Parising

American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. I & II (1832,1834) Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, by U.S.

Government (128 vols. 1880-1901); Esp. Series II, Vols. 3-8.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd.)

in 1947. The fort and most of Pea Patch Island are now under the jurisdiction of the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Division of Parks, Recreation and Forestry. The Fort Delaware Society was organized to assist in the preservation and development of the fort as a tourist and historical attraction. Its officers also serve as an official advisory group to the State Divison of Parks on matters pertaining to Fort Delaware.

Letter from D.S. Freeman to W. Emerson Wilson, December 22, 1949.

Mr. W. Emerson Wilson, City Editor Wilmington Morning News Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Mr. Wilson:

By all means preserve Fort Delaware. Quite apart from its unhappy associations with some of the great names of the Confederacy, it represents a type of coastal defense that should be passed on to posterity. One trouble with us of the mid-twentieth century is that we are unmindful of our obligations to posterity in the preservation of the more recent memorials of our civilization. All of us will rally to the proposal to preserve something of the eighteenth century, for example, but we never stop to think how close Americans of a thousand years hence will place the eighteenth century to the twentieth. The difference between the two will be "as a watch in the night." We must think of the long future of American history and not merely of our own interests.

Faithfully yours,

D. S. Freeman

DSF:mwa

NOTE: The above letter from an internationally known author we believe is one of the best expressions available of the significance of Fort Delaware. The late Douglas Southall Freeman was the author of the famous biography of Robert E. Lee and of the multi-volume biography of George Washington and of the three volume Lee's Lieutenants.

