



ALBERT APOLLOS DEAN - *Picture taken from an old "Tintype" Albert tried to enlist when he was 16, but had to wait until he was 18 at which time this tintype was taken.*

ALBERT APOLLOS DEAN was born in Allen, Allegany County, New York on 15 December, 1842. He was the eighth descendent of Walter Deane who along with his brother, John, came to this country about 1637. Walter and John Deane were among the some 45 original founders of Taunton, Massachusetts. John and Walter Deane "took up their farms on the west bank of the river, about one mile from the center of the present village" of Taunton. The road, which passes the original dwelling of the Deane's, is called Dean Street to this day.

When Albert A Dean was 18 years old, on September 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army serving in the 85th New York Volunteer Infantry. On May 31st and June 1st, 1862, he was at the battle of Fair Oaks under General George B. McClellan. The Confederate forces were driven back toward Richman and suffered 5500 casualties, while the Northern casualties stood at 4500.

Albert Dean was at Plymouth, North Carolina, when the garrison at Plymouth fell to the rebels on 20 April, 1864. 2100 of the 85th New York Volunteers were captured, including Albert A. Dean, John A. Jones and George W. Benjamin.

"Facing an overwhelming Confederate force, and with no protection from the gunboats, the Federal garrison at Plymouth, North Carolina, surrendered at 10:00 am" (Civil War Prisons and Escapes by Robert E. Denney).

The prisoners were marched to Hamilton, about 30 miles away, then marched to Tarboro where they were crowded into boxcars, with about 50 men in each boxcar. The first group arrived at Andersonville on 01 May, 1864. They had been marching and in boxcars for 10 days. Some confederate prisons had quarters for prisoners; later ones just issued tents - Andersonville had neither. Andersonville Prison opened on February 1864, and only enlisted men were confined there. Prisoners had to find their own shelter, or go without, some had blankets and propped them up for shade from the sun by day and used them for warmth by night.

In May of 1864 there were 19,000 prisoners in Andersonville, with 90 dying each day; the sandy soil was alive with vermin. By June of 1864, there were over 23,000 with 100 to 130 deaths per day. All the prisoners were sick with scurvy and dropsy, which was rampant, due to starvation, disease and exposure. During Andersonville's 14 months of operation, there had been slightly over 45,000 prisoners, of which nearly 13,000 died.

While Sherman was approaching, on September 6th and 7th, 1864 all well prisoners were sent to Charleston. Detachments were ordered to go at a moment's notice. All who could not walk had to stay behind. When Albert Dean's detachment was ordered to march out, he was too weak to walk, but George Benjamin and another prisoner, perhaps John A Jones, held him up and helped him walk out - he said that George Benjamin helped him stay alive in prison.

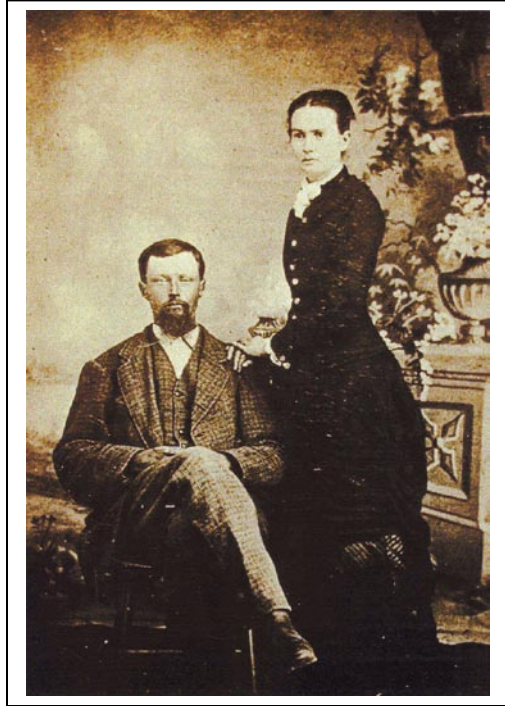
Albert Dean was held as a prisoner of war from April 20th, 1864 to December 11th, 1864, and was confined at the infamous Andersonville prison for over 4 months, from May 1st to September 7th 1864.

Albert Dean was paroled on Sunday, 11 December, 1864, at Charleston, South Carolina, and was honorably discharged at Elmira, New York, on 10 July, 1865. (Lee had surrendered to Grant on 09 April, 1865.) His Carolina, and that he suffered from exposure and bad treatment.

After the Civil War, Albert returned to New York where he attended and graduated from college. In 1873, he came to Kansas and filed a claim for a homestead of 160 acres, four miles west of Nickerson. He and his neighbor, George Brooks, built a sod house on the line between the two homesteads with half of the sod house on each homestead. In order to "prove" (or keep) a homestead, a house had to be built within one year. The sod house filled that requirement for both homesteads, gave both men a place to live and more time to build their permanent homes.



Above is a picture of Albert's permanent home, or "THE OLD HOMESTEAD" as it is referred by living relatives. This home still stands in its original location just three miles west of Nickerson, Kansas



Albert Apollo's Dean & Emma E. (Wheeler) Dean 1875

On 13 June, 1875, Albert married his neighbor in Nickerson, Ms. Emma Elizabeth Wheeler, pictured above, who was born on 14 February, 1854 in Jasper County, Illinois. She was the daughter of John Oliver Wheeler and Mary Ellen Ruddick.

Albert and Emma had eight children, all born in Nickerson, Kansas, and all died in Kansas, except Clara May, (AKA Aunt Daisy).

	Born	Died
Francis Oliver	23 March, 1876	26 July, 1971
Fredric Elmer	22 September, 1878	29 December, 1940
Orrel Hall	26 January, 1881	1971
Clara May	07 January, 1884	1939
Gilbert Lincoln	26 October, 1888	28 March, 1973
Elva D	1889	

Myrtle Hazel
Elsie Fanny

29 May, 1892
12 February, 1899

1952
1925

Albert was a prosperous farmer and family man, He died on 28 November, 1905, and was survived by his wife, Emma, 4 sons and 4 daughters.



Albert and Sons - Nickerson farm.



The Deans - 1912



Gilbert and Orrel Dean - 1917 on Nickerson farm.



Christmas 1901

The Dean and Albertson, the Deans and Albertsons often shared Sunday dinners together. This picture was taken on Christmas 1901.

Back row - Will Dean, "Albert Dean's brother", Emery Albertson, Fred Dean, Otto Dean, Frank Dean, and Orral Dean

Forth row - Daisy Dean, Mary Dean, Albert Dean and John O. Wheeler.

Third row - Addie Albertson, Arizona Dean with baby Floyd, Clara Dean holding Birdie, Birdie later taught at Salt Creek grade school, and Emma Dean holding Elsie,

Second row- Gilbert Dean and William Albertson.

First row - Myrtle Dean, John, a cousin of Gilbert Dean, and Mildred, John Wheeler's sister.

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The Deans - 1927



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