

# Major General Samuel Peter Heintzelman.

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The memory of great and good men will not perish. Rising generations usually find some occasion, not only to remember the names and deeds, but to come together on some festal occasion, and, with a united effort, laud the great and valiant deeds of men who have been prominent in days gone by.

It chanced to be so on July 2, 1912, when a centenary celebration was held at Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa., at which the memory of Major General Samuel Peter Heintzelman was the most conspicuous feature, and in whose honor a memorial volume was then published.

Although his brilliant attainments and well-merited honors during his military life have shed a halo of glory over his surroundings, yet we feel that he has never received the recognition in the historic annals of Lancaster county which he so richly deserved.

We hope the day is not far distant when the beautiful square in the central part of his native town will be still more beautified by the erection of a fitting monument to the memory of his noble deeds.

With the old adage, "Honor to whom honor is due," in mind, the writer herewith begs to submit the following sketch.

Before proceeding on the review of his life-work, however, let us give a little attention to his ancestry:

## John George Heintzleman, I.

The first ancestor of General S. P. Heintzleman of whom we have any knowledge was a merchant of Augsburg, Germany.

He was born November 9, 1642, and his first marriage occurred April 16, 1663 to Appolonia Wöhrlin. She having died, he was again married, on May 28, 1699, to Susan Böhlerin, and again on October 22, 1708, to Maria Kreydeman, born in Mohrenbergin. He died November 10, 1717. The first marriage was blessed with five children, the youngest of which was John George Heintzleman, II., born 1689, and who, in 1717, was married to Regine Sabina Garbin. He died in 1731. This marriage was blessed with six children, the youngest of which was Hieronimus, born in 1730. In company with two of his brothers he went to England and became interested in the East Indian Trade. In 1756 he left there for America as First Lieutenant in "The Royal Americans." He located at Manheim, Lancaster county, where he married Catharine Elizabeth Wagner, a daughter of Pastor Tobias Wagner, who came to Pennsylvania from Horkheim, Germany, in 1743, and who became intimately associated in church work with Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, Casper Stoeber and others, at Tulpehocken, Lancaster, Reading and New Holland, and who in 1759 returned to Europe, where, sometime afterwards, he died.

Maria Wagner, a sister of Catharine Elizabeth, was married December, 19, 1811, to John Stille, and among their six children are found Drs. Alfred and Charles J. Stille, of Philadelphia, the latter of whom was former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

In the cemetery at Manheim, ad-

joining the Lutheran Church, familiarly known as the "Red Rose Church," is a tombstone which, with German inscription, marks the grave of Heironymus Heintzelman, born August 9, 1730; died November 25, 1796, aged 66 years, 3 months, 16 days.

Although this was the first ancestor from which we are able to trace the lineal descent of Maj. S. P. Heintzelman, yet we find by exhaustive researches that there were two earlier arrivals in Lancaster county from Germany of members of the Heintzelman family, and, whilst we have not been able to trace any kinship between them and the General's family, yet I beg to refer to them briefly, with the thought it may probably be of some assistance in future genealogical researches.

In 1851 Rev. J. W. Richards, one of the leading divines of the Lutheran Church in Reading, wrote a series of biographical sketches of early Lutheran ministers who were prominent in church work in Lancaster and adjoining counties. Rev. Richards was connected with the Muhlenberg and Weiser families. One of these sketches, a copy of which has been filed among the records of our society, refers to Rev. John Dietrich Matthias Heintzelman, who was born in 1726, in the city of Saltzwedel, in Altenmark, Germany. He was the son of a country doctor, received a collegiate education, was ordained to the ministry July 11, 1751, and was sent to this country in company with Rev. Frederick Shulze (who became Muhlenberg's assistant in church and school work in Trappe and other places). They reached Philadelphia, December 12, 1751. In November, 1754, he was married to Margaret, the second daughter of the noted pioneer, Conrad

Weiser. He died February 9, 1756, and is buried in St. Michael's Church, Philadelphia, near the altar. In a letter written by Weiser, to Sec. Peters, on May 19, 1755, he says (referring to two individuals): "If you could prevail with Mr. Heintzelman, my son-in-law, for a few weeks board with him it would be agreeable to the lads, because my daughter is somewhat used to the Indians and understands here and there a word." In his will, which was probated in the Register's office of Berks county July 31, 1760, he also mentions his grandson, Israel Heintzelman, as follows: "One Hundred Pounds out of the share allotted to his mother shall be put to interest and managed for his best advantage, until he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and then be paid to him with the profits thereof, etc."

In Volume 17, of the second series of the Pennsylvania Archives, on page 424, appears a record of another early arrival of the Heintzelmans, in the person of Hans George Heintzelman, who was registered as one of the passengers on the ship "Eastern Branch," James Nevin, Captain, from Rotterdam, late from Portsmouth, England. He took the oath of allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain and the Province of Pennsylvania October 3, 1753.

The name Hieronymus, translated into the English language appears in some of the records as Jeremiah, and in others as Jerome, all referring to the same person. In making these researches this fact proved to be very troublesome, particularly so in comparing the church records with the Court records.

Troubles also seemed to prevail in the early days of Hieronimus' (Jerome's) career in his newly-chosen country, for in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Lancaster, in book

"P," page 63, we find a record of an "Assignment," made by Jerome and Catharine Heintzelman (his wife), for the benefit of their creditors, to James Rolf and others, on July 7, 1767. In this deed of assignment appears an inventory and a list of the moneys due to him (Jerome) by various people. In later years, however, we find that he has again recovered from his financial reverses, and at the time of his death was quite prosperous. In the Pennsylvania Gazette for 1775 appears a notice to delinquent lot-holders in Manheim to pay their arrearages at the house of Jerome Heintzelman on the 10th or 11th of November, otherwise the lots will be seized by the proprietors.

We find in the Recorder's office of Lancaster, in Book No. 21, page 203, that this same Jeremiah (Hieronimus), innkeeper and merchant, bought a tract of land from Henry William Stiegel, by conveyance dated February 1, 1774; that he made his last will and testament under date of February 28, 1796. *d. nov. 25, 1796*

His will was probated on April 5, 1797, in Will book "G," Volume 1, page 155. On July 30, 1800, his widow, Catherine Elizabeth, who was the executrix under his will, sold his property to Emanuel Dyer. In the office of the Register of Wills we find on file an inventory of Jeremiah Heintzelman's effects, a copy of which (as nearly identical with the original as possible, as regards capital letters, spelling, etc.), has been filed in the archives of this Society. A tombstone in the Manheim cemetery aforesaid gives the date of her birth as July 9, 1741; death, July 29, 1821. Age, 80 years, 20 days.

Jeremiah and Catharine Heintzelman were survived by five children,

viz: John, Peter, Jerome, Frederick and Elizabeth.

John, the first named, was also an innkeeper. He built of logs the first hotel in Manheim, known as the "Black Horse." We have found no record of the date of this building, but find that he is credited with the payment of sixteen shillings and six pence, ground rent on his "Inn-lot" in Manheim, in 1796. Aside from being an inn-keeper, John, Sr., was also engaged in the clock-making industry, and there are at present some very fine specimens of his handicraft in existence, one of which, a tall "Grandfather's clock," can be seen in Danner's Museum in Manheim. He was married to Barbara Stroh, from which marriage two sons were born, viz: John and Samuel, both of whom became practicing physicians in the town. It is evident that John, Sr., died sometime in 1804, for we find that in the Register's office in Lancaster an inventory of his effects, dated November 12, 1804, a copy of which, like that in the above-named instance, has also been filed in our archives.

In 1818 Barbara, the widow of John Sr., was married to Samuel Geehr, and a short time afterwards they moved to Lebanon county.

Peter, the second son of Jerome, was a merchant and deputy postmaster in Manheim. He was married to Ann Elizabeth Grubb, a daughter of Peter Grubb, ironmaster, of near Manheim, September 8, 1799, by Rev. M. Hliester. At the time of his death they were survived by five children, viz: Maria, Juliana, (General) Samuel P., Henry and Elizabeth, the last three being minors at the time of their father's death. It is said that two of Peter's children died young. In the early Manheim Lutheran Church

records, now in possession of Manheim's noted antiquarian, Mr. George Danner, appears the following baptismal record: "Hieronymus Wagner, son of Peter Heintzelman and Elizabeth Grubb, his wife, born July 30, 1804; baptized October 7, 1804."

Another entry in the same book refers to Frederick, a son of Hieronymus Heintzelman and Catharine, his wife, born December 5, 1780; baptized December 19, 1780.

In the office of the Register of Deeds, we find, in Book "14," page 85, on March 15, 1817, that he sold to John Wagner, of Philadelphia, a plot of ground, 71 feet, on Prussian street, Manheim, Pa.

In the Orphans' Court Records, in Miscellaneous Book, 1822-1825, page 384, it is shown that Peter died October, 1824, and that David May, of Warwick Township, and Abraham Reist, of Rapho township, have taken out letters of administration, with Christian Rohrer as their bondsman, each in the sum of \$947. This record shows that he had a lot of ground in Manheim, known as No. 6, containing three acres and fifty-seven perches also a lot of ground in the town of Richland (now Mount Joy), Lancaster county, numbered in their general plan as No. 69. The administrators pray the Court to grant an order to sell these properties, so as to pay the existing debts, and to provide for the maintenance and education of the minor children of said intestate. This privilege was granted by the Court, and the sale ordered to be held December 18, 1824, at the house of Margaret Jeffries, in Manheim, the terms of payment being payable "in cash, April 1, 1825."

On page 406 of the same book the administrators make their report to the Court, showing that, in pursuance

of the above order, they have sold the Manheim lot to Catherine Stauffer for \$402, the Mt. Joy township plot to Christian Shower for \$46.56, the Richland lot to William Canen for \$25. In the same office, in Miscellaneous accounts, 1831 to 1833, page 173, the administrators have filed their account, which was duly passed by the Register and confirmed by the Court, showing a balance in their hands of \$176.83 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents, and directed that the same be distributed agreeable to law.

The first account of the administrators was filed in the Register's office in 1832, and the final account in 1835. This account shows a one-sixth interest in a factory in Annville, and a one-sixth interest in a seventy-acre farm in Lebanon county.

In the Register's office in Miscellaneous book, 1808-1813, appears a petition of Peter Heintzeman, administrator of Frederick (his brother), late of Donegal township, showing an inventory of \$622.61. Frederick was indebted to Peter, by bond, dated January 1, 1809, for £1,258, and interest, on which note appeared a credit entry of £35, 8 pence and 4 shillings, the balance still due, and owing. Frederick owned two lots in the village of Waterford, Donegal township, appraised at \$270.

In this petition he prays the Court to grant an order to have these lots sold.

The records of the Hope Hose Company, which centennial anniversary we have recently celebrated, show that Peter and John Heintzeman were both charter members of that organization in 1812. Peter was listed as one of the men who shall work the hooks, and John as one of the men who shall work the engine.

Nearby the tombstones previously mentioned are those of Peter and his

wife, Anna Elizabeth Heintzelman, the inscriptions on both of which are also in German. The former states that Peter was born September 30, 1758; died October 5, 1824; aged 56 years and 5 days. His wife's tombstone gives the date of her birth as December 25, 1774, her death as September 7, 1812; aged 37 years, 8 months, 13 days.

John Conrad Heintzelman's grave is also marked here, giving his date of birth as August 22, 1766, his death as September 3, 1804, his age as 33 years and 11 days.

Elizabeth, the only daughter of Hieronimus, was first married to John McCartney, and afterwards, in 1805, to John Wolfley. By the second marriage they had four children.

We have now reached that part of the "Family tree" from which Samuel Peter Heintzelman, the subject of this sketch, branches out. He was born September 30, 1805, in the house which in later years was owned and occupied by the late Hon. J. C. Snavely, M. D., located on South Prussian street, a few doors from Market Square. The writer remembers very well his frequent visits to the doctor's office, and the quaint, old, lattice-work vestibule through which the office was entered from the pavement. The building which now stands there is said to be the same structure, with slight alterations, which stood there more than one hundred years ago.

Samuel received his boyhood education in the limited pay schools of his native town.

On July 1, 1822, upon the recommendation of James Buchanan, he was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point, as student No. 445. His record here was very good, and he graduated from this institution on July 1, 1826, with a rank of seventeen

in a class of forty-one. Following that he spent a few weeks at Mannheim. In a journal which he then kept he writes that he and his sisters spent that day in destroying papers that had been in the family for over one hundred years. We now find our young man, at the age of twenty-one, fully prepared for military service, being at once, on the day of his graduation, given the position of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry. He served in garrisons at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., during part of 1826-27; at Ft. Mackinac, Mich., 1827-28; and Ft. Gratiot, Mich., 1828-31; on topographic duty from April 6, 1832, to May 1, 1834; in garrison at Fort Brady, Wis., where he was made First Lieutenant of the Second Infantry, on March 4, 1833. In 1834 the Seminole and Cherokee Nations of Florida and Georgia began war against the settlers on the frontier. Many runaway slaves fled to those Indians of Florida and Georgia for protection, where they took refuge in the swamps and wilds of those localities, and whither it was impossible for their owners to trace or capture them. It was at this time that Lieut. Heintzelman was ordered South and was engaged in the suppression of these Indian troubles when, in 1835, having displayed unusual executive ability as Lieutenant, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and transferred to the Quartermaster's department, at the head of which department, until 1837, he disbursed \$3,000,000, without the loss of one dollar to the Government. He was on Quartermaster duty at Columbus, Ga., in 1837; in the Florida War, 1838-1841; on November 4, 1838 he was made Captain of the Second Infantry, investigating Florida Militia claims 1841-

1842. In 1843 he was ordered to Buffalo, N. Y., where, on December 5, 1844, he was married to Miss Margaret Stewart, of Albany, N. Y. This marriage was blessed with two children, who lived to maturity, viz: Charles Stuart, who in 1876 married Emily Bailey, of New York, and who died in 1881, leaving one son, Stuart, now (1913) an officer in the United States Cavalry, and stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Miss Mary L. Heintzelman, who resides in Washington, D. C., to whom we are indebted for much of this information. He remained in Buffalo until the following year, when he was sent to Detroit, Mich., where he remained until he was sent to Louisville, Ky., in 1846-1847; on recruiting service in 1847.

During the early part of the Mexican War he was detailed to muster in volunteers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. After repeated applications he was relieved from that duty, and reported to General Scott, at Vera Cruz, where he organized a battalion of recruits and convalescent soldiers, and took up his march for the City of Mexico. One of his engagements was a very severe one at Huamantla, where Major Walker, of the Texas Rangers, was killed. For this gallant and meritorious engagement he was brevetted Major, on October 9, 1847. On October 19 he had an engagement at Atlixco. He then returned to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., after which to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., in 1848. During this year peace was declared between Mexico and the United States.

It was in January, 1848, that Gen. John A. Sutter, a Swiss (whose body lies burned in the Moravian Cemetery, at Lititz), who about ten years previously been settled on the Sacramento River, in California, built a grist mill, a tannery, and a fort, nam-

ing the settlement "New Helvetia." It was at this time and place where the famous discovery of gold was made, which during the few succeeding years caused the great emigration to California. This traffic was particularly heavy over the southern route. The Indians of that section, becoming very hostile, began to murder and plunder these emigrants. To Major Heintzelman was assigned the suppression of these hostilities. He was ordered with his regiment to California, sailing thither by Cape Horn, and was assigned to the southern district of California, with headquarters at San Diego. He remained there about five years, during which time he established at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, a most important port, capable of being reached by steamer with supplies and forming a secure base for future operations. This was known as Fort Yuma. He remained there in 1850-1851. In the latter part of 1851 he was stationed at San Diego, and on December 21, 1851, was engaged in the skirmish of Coyote Canon. This he did very satisfactorily to the Department, as is evidenced by the following extract from the report of one of his superior officers, which reads as follows: "The General commanding congratulates you, and the officers of your command, on the termination of the Indian War in the South. To your good judgment, and untiring energy and perseverance, the country is under many obligations for its successful termination."

On March 3, 1855, he was appointed Major of the First Infantry, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; was superintendent of Western recruiting service from July 1, 1855, to July 1, 1857. On leave of absence 1857-1859, during which time he temporarily

took up civil life, becoming President of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, of Arizona, which had been formed in 1856. At various other times he had charge of the presidency of the "Defiance Mining Company," of New York; of the Mutual Guarantee Life Insurance Company, of New York, and of "The Emigration Company," of Washington, D. C.

After nearly two years of a furlough, he again took up army life, and was ordered to take command of an expedition to protect the southern borders of Texas against the marauding parties, under the leadership of the well-known guerilla chief, Cortinas. Here, again, he must have performed his duty very creditably, to merit such an endorsement as Gen. Scott gave him in the report which he sent to the War Department, from which document we quote the following extract, to wit: "This is the report of a brilliant affair, in which General Samuel P. Heintzelman distinguished himself as he has done many times, years before. I beg to ask from the War Department a brevet for him, in a small part to compensate him for these services, etc."

The Rebellion troubles, now becoming threatening, and having learned that his superior officer, Gen. Twiggs,\* contemplated treason, Heintzelman who was too honorable to countenance any such action, yet was not in a position to prevent it, obtained leave of absence and returned north, where he was cordially welcomed by his old army friends. It was about this time that President Lincoln was inaugurated, and Gen. Scott appointed Major Heintzelman to assist in guarding the city against threatened outbreaks.

The Daily New Era of this city, of January 23, 1913, tells of a letter written to Allen Pinkerton in 1866, telling

about the plot to kill President Lincoln, from which letter I quote the following: "Lincoln's original plan was to arrive at Calvert Station and ride in a carriage to Eutaw House, thence to Camden Station, and on to Washington. The plot was to kill him in Calvert Station. The perpetrators of the crime were to escape by steamboat to Virginia.

"Pinkerton went to Philadelphia, talked to Lincoln and induced him to change his plan so that he passed through Baltimore at an hour different from that at which he was expected. The President-elect was not excited over the situation, Mr. Pinkerton said, although he could not sleep during the whole journey, the party having left Philadelphia about midnight.

"When Washington was reached in safety and Lincoln told another of his stories, which kept his friends in good humor on the trip, he showed that he realized the seriousness of the situation by sending Pinkerton back to Baltimore to watch would-be assassins and prevent their trying to kill him on inauguration day, as was feared."

A month later Heintzelman was made general superintendent of the Recruiting station of New York; but the war clouds thickened, and his valuable services were needed in a broader field.

On May 1 he was, therefore, made acting Inspector General of the Department at Washington, and on May 27 was appointed Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, and ordered to the command of a brigade, consisting of four regiments of volunteers and several companies of regular cavalry and artillery at Alexandria, Va., and Arlington Heights; in the defense of Washington, D. C., from May to June,

1861; in the Manassas (sometimes called Bull Run, and Stone Ridge) campaign of July, 1861. On May 17 he was appointed Brigadier General. Here, under command of General McDowell, on July 21, he occupied the third division in the field. This battle, although desperately fought, was lost by our gallant boys. Here Gen. Heintzelman was severely wounded in his right arm. He refused to leave the field, or even to dismount; Surgeon William S. King, of the regular army, rode to his side, cut out the bullet, and dressed the mangled limb. when Heintzelman put spurs to his horse and was soon in the midst of his heroic division, leading it to the end of the fray. His arm was permanently crippled, and when he dismounted

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\*Gen. David E. Twiggs, who was then in command of the Army of Texas, with fifteen forts under his supervision, was expelled from the army of the United States, as indicated by the following official order: "War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, March 1, 1861: By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Brigadier General David E. Twiggs be and is hereby dismissed from the army of the United States, for his treachery to the flag of his country, in having surrendered, on the 18th day of February, 1861, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the U. S., in this department, and under his charge. J. Holt, (Secretary of War). By order of the Secretary of War, S. Cooper, Adjutant General." This was followed by a letter addressed to President Buchanan, and published in the Charleston Courier, of May 18, 1861, which letter reads as follows: "Your usurped right, to dismiss me from the army, might, be acquiesced in; but you have no right to brand me as a traitor. This was personal, and I shall treat it as such—not through the papers, but in person. I shall most assuredly pay a visit to Lancaster, for the sole purpose of a personal interview with you. So, Sir, prepare yourself. I am well assured that public opinion will sanction any course I may take with you." On June 2nd General Twiggs was appointed General in the Confederate army, and accepted the rank.

at the end of the day, he had been in the saddle for twenty-seven hours, and was wounded, worn and drenched.

When he returned to duty on August 2 he was placed in defense of Washington until March 16, 1862.

On March 19, 1862, by President Lincoln's war order No. 2, "The army of the Potomac" was divided into five army corps, according to seniority in rank, the Third of which, containing three divisions, was to be commanded by Gen. Heintzelman, with Kearney, Hooker and Porter as division officers, the whole army being under the command of General George B. McClellan.

He was engaged in the siege of Yorktown from April 5 to May 4. On the following day he was appointed Major General. This gallant officer was the hero of the Williamsburg fight, on May 5, and his tenacity and bravery gained that important victory, which not only avenged the recent defeat at Bull Run, but smote the Rebel heart with discouragement, which made the march to Richmond comparatively easy. His force numbered about 8,000 men, while the enemy's force numbered about three times that many. Our men, confronted by fifteen earthworks mounting heavy guns, fought for a whole day against overwhelming odds, without food or relief. They had passed the previous night in a forest in a drenching rain. Still they resisted the storm of the rebel forts, and repelled the desperate charges of the flower of the rebel army with still more determination. But there is a limit to human endurance, and Heintzelman sent frequent and urgent messages to the rear for re-enforcements. Eventually they came, under gallant George Berry, of Maine, wading through mud and rain, at such speed that he pass-

ed three other brigades. The New York Tribune says: "Heintzelman shouted with gratitude. He ran to the nearest band and ordered it to meet the coming regiment with 'Yankee Doodle,' and to give them marching time into the field with the 'Star Spangled Banner.' A wild 'Hurrah' went up from the army, and with a yell that was electric, three regiments of Berry's brigade went to the front, formed a line a mile and a half long, and commenced a volley firing that no troops on earth could stand before, then, at the double-quick, dashed with the bayonet at the rebel army, and sent them flying from the field into their earthworks, pursuing them into the largest of them; and drove them out behind with pure steel and then invited them to retake it. The attempt was repeatedly made and as often repulsed. The count of the rebel dead in the battery at the close of the fight was sixty-three. They were principally Michigan men who did this work. The equilibrium of the battle was restored."

On May 31, commanding the Third and Fourth Army Corps, he participated in the Battle of Fair Oaks, followed by the Battle of Gaines' Mill, on June 28, and by the Battle of Savage Station on the following day. On the morning of the 30th, a battle opened at Glen Dale, or Nelson's Farm, as it was sometimes called, at which Heintzelman's troops played an important part by felling trees across the road by which the rebels were to advance. This was a fiercely fought battle and resulted in defeat for the enemy. It was nearly ten o'clock on the morning of the first of July before the enemy, recovering from the stunning blow they had received the day before, emerged from the woods, advancing

towards the right in front of Heintzelman's corps, but they again retreated. About three o'clock they again appeared, attacking another division of the army, when a fearful battle was fought, known as the battle of Malvern Hill, and was a complete victory for our boys.

On May 31 he was brevetted Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia. He was in the Northern Virginia campaign during August and September, being engaged in the battle of Manassas, August 29-30, and at the battle of Chantilly, on September 1, in command of the defenses of Washington, D. C., south of the Potomac, September 9, 1862, to February 2, 1863; of the department of Washington and Twenty-second Army Corps, February 2 to October 13, 1863, and of the Northern department, headquarters, Columbus, Ohio, January 12 to October 1, 1864; on court martial duty and awaiting orders December 27, 1864, to August 24, 1865. He was brevetted Major General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Williamsburg, Va.

He was then sent to Texas again, where he was engaged until July 31, 1867, when he was made a member of the Examining Board, New York City, July 31, to December 31, 1867, and of Retiring Board, January 3 to November 9, 1868, and on leave of absence from November 9, 1868, to February 22, 1869, when he retired from active service, he being over sixty-two years of age.

In the Quadrennial Register of the New York Commandery, issued in 1881, we find that Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman was a member of the New York Commandery of

the military order of the "Loyal Legion" of the United States. He was elected a companion (first class) on February 16, 1866.

He died at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1880, aged seventy-four.

Upon the death of General Heintzelman, the General-in-Chief of the Army issued the following order:

"The General announces to the Army of the country the death of Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman (retired) at his residence in this city, at 1 o'clock this morning, at the age of seventy-five years."

"Thus parts another link in that golden chain of memory which binds us to the past, and naught now remains of this noble soldier and gentleman except his example and the record of deeds which have contributed largely to the development and glory of his country in the last half century.

"Samuel P. Heintzelman was born at Manheim, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1805; entered the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1822; graduated in 1826; commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant, Third Infantry, and Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, July 1, 1826. In this capacity he served on the Northern Frontier at Forts Gratiot, Mackinac and Brady, when, on the Fourth of March, 1833, he was appointed First Lieutenant and served on Quartermaster's duty in Florida and the Creek country.

"On the 7th day of July, 1838, he was commissioned as Captain of the Staff in the Quartermaster's Department, remaining in Florida till the close of that war in 1842, and in 1847 joined General Scott's army in Mexico, taking an active part in several engagements for which he was brevetted Major, October 9, 1847.

"In 1848-49 he accompanied his regiment around Cape Horn to California, and for several years was very busily employed in what is now the Territory of Arizona, receiving the brevet of Lieut. Colonel for his conduct in the campaign against the Yuma Indians, which terminated hostilities in that quarter.

"March 3, 1855, he was promoted to Major of the First Infantry, and served with that regiment on the Texas frontier, rendering most valuable service against the organized marauders under Cortinas, and contributing largely to the safety of that newly-acquired region of our country.

"The Civil War of 1861 found him at Fort Columbus, N. Y. harbor, superintending the general recruiting service, and with the ardor of his nature, and with his whole soul and might, he embarked in that terrible conflict; first appointed Colonel of the now Seventeenth Infantry, he was rapidly advanced to Brigadier and Major General, holding high and important commands throughout the entire war, attaining the rank of Major General of Volunteers and Brevet Major General of the Regular Army. A record of these services would pass the limits of this obituary notice, but when the war closed no name on our Register bore a more honorable record.

"On February 22, 1869, having attained the age of sixty-five, and having served continuously in the army forty-five years, he voluntarily retired, as Major General, and has since spent most of his time here in Washington till this bright day of May, 1880.

"Gen. Heintzelman was a man of intense nature, of vehement action, guided by sound judgment and a cultivated taste. Universally respected

and beloved, at a ripe old age he leaves us, universally regretted.

“Well done, thou good and faithful servant.” May our end be as peaceful and as much deplored as his!

“The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 1123 Fourteenth street, at 9 a. m., on Monday, May 3, instant, and will be escorted to the Sixth Street Depot by a battalion of the Marine Corps and a battalion of the Second Artillery. The commanding officer of the artillery troops at the Washington Arsenal will detail an officer, a non-commissioned officer, and three men to accompany the remains to Buffalo for final interment.

“The officers of the army in this city are requested to attend the funeral ceremonies on Monday.

“By command of:

“GENERAL SHERMAN.

“E. D. TOWNSEND,

“Adjutant General.”

The following notice appeared under telegraphic news in the Manheim Sentinel, May 7, 1880: “For the Sentinel. Washington Correspondence, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1880. General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, quite prominent during the early days of the Civil War, and very much respected wherever known, died in this city, on Saturday. His remains will be carried to Buffalo, N. Y., for interment.

“M. M. W.”

A little later a more extended announcement was made in the same paper, among the locals, as follows: “Death of Major General Heintzelman. We are sorry to record the death of Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman, which occurred in Washington City, on Saturday morning last, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

“He was born in this borough, in the house now owned by Dr. C. J.

Snively, on the 30th of September, 1805, graduated at West Point, and entered the army in 1826. He served in the Mexican War in 1847-48, as a Captain, and was brevetted Major for gallantry at Huanantia.

"From 1849 to 1855 he served in the Indian wars, and in May, 1861, was made Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, and being appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers took part in the first battle of 'Bull Run,' where he was wounded. In the Virginia Peninsular campaign of 1862 he commanded the Third Army Corps.

"After the battle of Williamsburg he was promoted to a Major Generalship and commanded the Third and Fourth Army Corps at the battle of Fair Oaks and in the 'Seven days' fight.'

"He was in the second battle of Bull Run and in several other engagements. He resumed the command of the Seventeenth Infantry in 1865, and in February, 1869, was retired from active service, with the full rank of Major General. On Monday his remains were removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and on Tuesday morning were interred with military honors at that place.

"Shortly after the close of the Civil War, General Heintzelman, in company with his daughter, visited this borough, and again in the autumn of 1878; on the latter occasion he made a short address to the citizens from the steps of Dr. Snively's residence."

On December 30, 1882, in the institution of Post No. 300, of the G. A. R., in his native town he was also honored by having the organization named "General Heintzelman Post," and one of the conspicuous features of their display is a large portrait of the General which adorns their walls.

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