

Gen. S. P. Heintzelman Visits His Hometown of Mannheim

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Recently it was a privilege in a three day period to peruse the daily journals of Samuel Peter Heintzelman which he faithfully kept without a break from 1825 until 1872. Covering as it does Heintzelman's long and brilliant military career, I approached the pleasant task which I had assigned myself, with considerable interest and curiosity. Surely in more than 3000 hand-written pages made up into ten bound volumes I would find pertinent personal reflections as a result of his association with celebrated personalities and of his participation in significant events. And as I read of Heintzelman's contacts with Abraham Lincoln, with General Winfield Scott, with Captain Robert E. Lee (later General) and others, my expectations were fulfilled. However, as I went through volume after volume of this man's daily records of almost fifty years I became more absorbed with those entries—some of them quite commonplace—which told of visits to his home town of Mannheim in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. It is of those portions of his diaries that I am writing at this time. Especially am I impelled to give attention to the visits to Mannheim after reading this sentence in an article on General Heintzelman. "General Sam never returned to his boyhood home in Mannheim — so far as is known — after graduation from West Point Military Academy on July 1, 1826."

Now from his journals, we have clear evidence that he did visit Manheim six¹ times in the years from his graduation at West Point up to and including his last appearance there in 1878, which was two years before he passed from the earthly scene.

Before proceeding to describe the Heintzelman visits to Manheim, it seems but fair to share with the reader some information concerning the journals. Samuel Peter Heintzelman began making entries in a small pocket diary in 1822, the very year in which he received appointment to West Point upon the recommendation of Congressman James Buchanan. He continued to use such pocket diaries until 1854. On January 17, 1854 he began the task of transcribing his journals from 1825 on to larger sheets, commencing at the same time the use of the large sheets for subsequent entries until he laid down his pen in 1872.

Sometime in General Heintzelman's own lifetime, the daily journals covering the years 1825-1841 were bound in three volumes. At a later period the remaining journals were similarly bound, making altogether ten volumes of day by day entries covering the years 1825-1872. In 1913-14, these ten books together with other related material were deposited in the Library of Congress by Miss Mary L. Heintzelman and Captain (later a General) Stuart Heintzelman. Miss Heintzelman was a daughter of General Samuel Peter Heintzelman² while Captain Heintzelman was the General's grandson, he being a son of Captain Charles Stuart Heintzelman.³ In 1953 the deposit of the Heintzelman papers was converted to a gift by Mrs. Dorothy Heintzelman Mannan, a stepdaughter of Stuart Heintzelman.

In addition to the journals, the Heintzelman collection in the library of Congress consists of six boxes containing military maps, army orders and correspondence and the original diaries through 1854, although the present writer did not locate any of the pocket diaries from 1822 through 1825. Altogether the material produces a wealth of information concerning a military man who began life on September 5, 1805 in the village of Manheim.

In 1912 when A. K. Hostetter prepared a sketch of General Heintzelman, he did not have access to the journals but was given necessary vital information by Miss Mary Heintzelman who then resided in Washington, D.C.⁴

While a number of genealogical references will appear in the selected portions from General Heintzelman's journals, it seems necessary at this point to give the reader a brief history of the Heintzelman family in Manheim until the arrival of Samuel Peter.

General Heintzelman's grandfather was a native of the German city of Augsburg. His name was Hieronimus which later was anglicized to Jerome or Jeremiah. In company with two older brothers, Baltasar and John, he migrated to England. Baltasar and John remained in England and developed into London businessmen. According to Hostetter, Hieronimus was also interested in trade but apparently not to the same extent as his brothers for in 1756 he joined a regiment of the English military, known as "The Royal Americans." Shortly after entering the service, the regiment in which he was commissioned a First Lieutenant came to America. After



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Major General Samuel Peter Heintzelman
Photograph by Matthew Brady

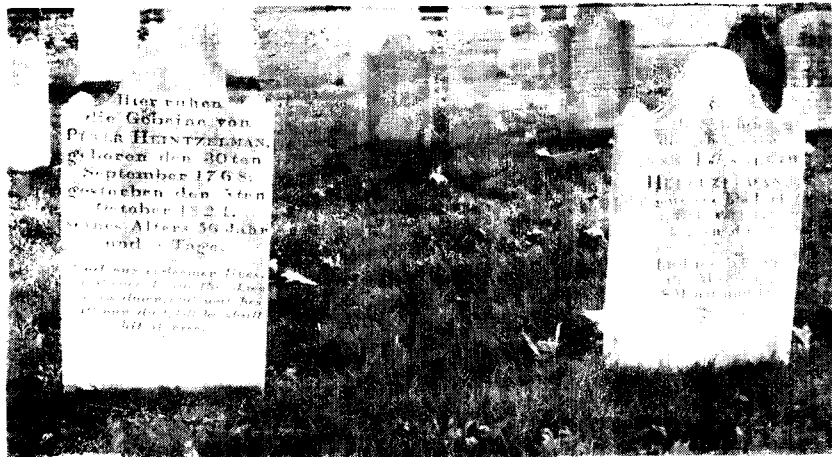
leaving the British military service on this side of the Atlantic he met and married Catherine Elizabeth Wagner, daughter of the Reverend Tobias Wagner who was among the early itinerant Lutheran pastors in Pennsylvania.⁵ Soon after their marriage, the couple settled in Rapho Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. From this union there were five surviving children: John C., Peter, Jerome, Frederick and Elizabeth.

In 1762 the portion of land on which Hieronimus and Catherine Elizabeth Heintzelman had located and where they kept a public house was included in a tract of land on which a new town was platted. Named Manheim, the town was founded by Henry William Stiegel, ironmaster and two Philadelphia businessmen, Charles and Alexander Stedman. In a certain entry in his journal, General Heintzelman wrote that his grandfather was "the first inhabitant of Manheim", and this possibly was the truth since he was already a resident on the Rapho Township tract when Stiegel and the Stedmans came into possession of it. At any rate Hieronimus Heintzelman was among the first purchasers of lots in the new town. In 1762, he bought lots 284 and 285 in the first block and on the east side of South Prussian (Main) street and here too he maintained a public house. When he died in 1796 he still owned these same two lots and also outlots 21, 23, and 25. From extant records of the period there is evidence that Hieronimus Heintzelman was a close friend of Henry William Stiegel and moreover was an important man in the little community.

Peter, the second son of Jerome Heintzelman, was also in his time a person of some importance in the village of Manheim, being a merchant and serving as second postmaster from 1821-24, having succeeded his brother John who was the first postmaster (1815-21) as well as an innkeeper and a builder of 'grandfather clocks'. On September 8, 1799, Peter entered into marriage with Ann Elizabeth Grubb,⁶ daughter of Peter Grubb, 2nd, ironmaster of Mount Hope and Upper Hopewell, and shortly thereafter built a commodious brick home in the first block and on the west side of S. Prussian Street (present No. 26 S. Main Street). Peter and Anna Elizabeth Grubb Heintzelman were survived by five children — Maria, Juliana, Samuel Peter, Henry and Elizabeth — all of whom were born in the brick house on South Prussian Street, which even to this day is known as the Heintzelman House.

Samuel Peter Heintzelman, the subject of this sketch, was born on September 30, 1805 and was baptized by the Reverend Henry Ernest Muhlenberg, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church in Lancaster, on October 26, 1805.⁷ Growing up in the village of Manheim, his early education was necessarily limited to the instruction provided by the parochial school of the Manheim Lutheran congregation and by private tutors. Meager as this preliminary training may seem to us of this era, it nevertheless equipped young Heintzelman sufficiently for entrance to the Military Academy at West Point. Recommended by Congressman James Buchanan, he entered West Point on July 1, 1822 and left in June 1826 upon completion of the four year course.

In the first excerpts from the Heintzelman journals here presented, we will follow Samuel Peter in his last days at West Point and during a subsequent furlough at Manheim.



Gravestones of Peter and Anna Elizabeth Heintzelman
Parents of General Heintzelman
Lutheran Graveyard, Manheim, Pa.

Thursday 15th June 1826—No examination this afternoon. The whole of my class went to the laboratory at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 o'clock. The Board of Visitors examined our work afterwards. We fired the mortars — 12 and 6 pounders and howitzers. The mortars set the woods on Constitution Hill on fire. In the eve each man fired his rocket.

Friday 16th June 1826—The weather is rather cool. The 2nd class is detailed for laboratory duty for this evening. The valedictory of my class is to be delivered in the Chapel to-morrow.

Saturday 17th June 1826—We went up in Mineralogy this forenoon. I did not do well; though I did not miss. The section did not do well.

Sunday 18th June 1826—I did not go to inspection this morning — the weather is cloudy. I went to the Post Adj. & found that Thayer^s had not considered my application for furlough.

Monday 19th June 1826—It was raining today. I was examined in Tactics. I did well—all did well. I have been examined in everything. Mr. McIlvaine gave us a sort of a valedictory yesterday. (Rev. Chas. P. McIlvaine, Prof. of Geography & Ethics).

Tuesday 20th June 1826—It is still raining. I have settled all my accounts except the tailor's. I have a furlough. I went to Thayer yesterday evening. He gave me some hopes of getting topographical duty. I have to await orders at home. The valedictory of our class was delivered this evening. It was excellent. Durell, one of my classmates, died on furlough a few days ago. The Corps is to wear crape for thirty days.

Wednesday 21st June 1826—It rained all day. I intended to start to-day: but could not get my clothes.

Thursday 22nd June 1826—I got a letter from brother today. I intend to start today if I can get money. I believe that it is going to clear off. Left the Point for New York about seven in the evening with about \$87 and all my clothing except two vests. We had a very pleasant passage.

New York Friday June 23rd, 1826—The boat arrived at N. Y. about one at night. We remained on board till morning when some person carried away the trunk containing all my books. I have been endeavoring to find it but have not yet succeeded. There was one left on board but it has gone to Albany again. It will be back by Sunday morning. The weather is wet and disagreeable. I went to the Opera.

Saturday June 24th, 1826—Still raining.

Sunday June 25th 1826—It has not cleared off yet.

Monday June 26th 1826—Started for Philadelphia at 6 in the morning in the Emerald. It rained nearly all the forenoon. We arrived in Philadelphia at 6 in the evening and put up at Heiskell's. (Sign of the Indian Queen, 15 South Fourth Street). There were ten cadets in company. We went to the Theatre. It was very full being Mr. Keane's last night and a benefit.⁹

Tuesday June 27th, Philadelphia—Dined at Mr. Beache's today — afterwards went to Uncle Wagners — took tea with him — learned that Tobias had gone to Manheim.

Wednesday June 28th 1826—I went to Uncle Wagners for tea but was too late. It commenced raining about dark. I engaged a seat in the Lancaster stage about 8 in the evening for \$4.

Thursday June 29th, 1826—Started at 4 (morning) for Lancaster — gave \$2 extra for the carriage of my trunk. Arrived at Lancaster at 5 (evening)—saw Mr. Risser at the stage office and found brother at the store. Hired a carriage to take us home. Arrived there at 9 and found sister Maria at home. Had not been there 20 minutes before Uncle Heintzelman arrived from Klingerstown.

July 1, 1826—Went with uncle to visit the neighbors — they hardly knew me. Brother went to Wrightsville to fetch sister.¹⁰ Saw the Grubbs.

Sunday July 2nd 1826—Went to church but got sick and was obliged to leave. Saw Abram Kauffman. Heard that many of the neighbors and farmers were anxious to see me and had often enquired after me.

Manheim July 4th 1826—No celebration of the 4th of July of any importance. Assisted in destroying old papers which had been accumulating in the family for a century or more.

Manheim July 6th 1826—Wrote to N. Y. about my trunk. Went to Mr. Kauffman & spent my time very pleasantly.

July 7th, 1826—Was to take sister Juliana to Wrightsville but could not get a horse.

July 8th 1826—Uncle started for home this morning.

July 9th 1826—Went to Wrightsville in a Dearborn¹¹ — returned by Marietta. Saw cousin at Marietta.

July 12th 1826—Went to Jacob Rudisill's funeral yesterday. Some talk about getting me to teach an English school. The proposal was made to sister by Mr. Stauffer.

July 13th 1826—Received a letter from brother for me to come to Lancaster — there is to be a procession on account of the deaths of Adams & Jefferson.¹² I am too unwell to go. We had a little rain in the evening. I dipped my drawings into sour milk to prevent them from rubbing off — it prevents that but injures the drawings — particularly the crayon.

July 17th 1826—Brother was here from Lancaster yesterday. We sent sister Juliana's things over to Wrightsville today—she is going to keep house for herself.

July 20, 1826—It rained a little this morning. Received some lemons from brother.

July 21st 1826—Went hunting today — shot a few birds — game is scarce; but will be plenty in the fall.

July 22nd 1826—Feel very tired after hunting.

July 23rd 1826—Wrote a letter to Lt. Minor today.

Monday July 24th 1826—We had a high wind accompanied with a little rain.

Sunday July 30th 1826—Sister came from Wrightsville today. People at Wrightsville say I am proud, judging from my walk. We have had some cool weather for the last few days.

Wednesday August 2nd 1826 Manheim—I received my appointment as Lieutenant. It came from the Post Adjutant at West Point. My station is Belle Fontaine, Missouri. I belong to the 3rd Regt. of Infy. & I am furloughed to the 3rd of October.

Friday August 4th 1826—The Manheim Fair was held today. Very few people attended. Went to Lancaster next day & on Sunday went to see the dam on the Conestoga.¹³

Friday August 11, 1826—Went to Lancaster for medical advice. Commenced reading Shakespeare. Got bled for the first time in my life. A Revolutionary officer was buried today with military honors by the city battalion.¹⁴

Friday Aug 25th, 1826—Left Lancaster today for Manheim. I am not quite well yet. Did not quite finish Shakespeare.

Friday Sept 1st, 1826—Brother came from Lancaster. We borrowed two fowling pieces to go up the country to visit an uncle.

Sunday Sept 3, 1826 Manheim—Visited vineyard, The grapes were ripening & very fine. He had 5 acres.

Wednesday Sept 6, Klingerstown, Schuylkill Co.—Started for Klingerstown with knapsacks & fowling pieces. Went the first day to within a few miles of Harpers, by way of Lebanon. The second night we spent among the mountains about three miles from Gratztown, going by way of Cold Spring. After remaining one day at Mr. Buffington's we went to Klingerstown, three miles distant — found all well.¹⁵

Thursday Sept 21st, 1826 Manheim—Left Klingerstown for Manheim by way of Gratzes—the path across the mountains to Widman's Forge,

Jonestown and Lebanon. The first day we got within 3 miles of Jonestown & home on the second. On our way up we travelled about 12 miles on the Union Canal — visited the tunnel.¹⁶ It was about half finished & on our return travelled about three miles on the feeder.

Sunday Sept 24th 1826—Received a letter from Lt. Minor which had arrived during my absence & a note left by John Keffer stating that Lt. Pearce wanted to know when I proposed starting for my post.¹⁷ I answered Minor's letter immediately, wrote to Pearce and Uncle Heintzelman next day.

Thursday Sept 28th 1826—Commenced learning to play the flute in earnest. Next day started for Wrightsville with brother to visit Juliana.

Saturday Sept 30th 1826 Wrightsville, York County—This is my 21st birthday — spent part of it gathering chestnuts.

Monday October 2nd 1826—Went to Lancaster to see the famous Volunteers. They tried hard to do well, but did not succeed. The officers mangled the words of command shockingly.

Saturday October 7th 1826—Left Wrightsville for Manheim — took leave of sister Juliana for my journey to my Regiment.

Tuesday October 10th 1826 Manheim—Borrowed of sister Maria \$20 to carry me as far as West Point. The general election of Pennsylvania was held today — went to see how it came on — only one candidate for Governor & he did not get one-third of the votes — the rest blank.¹⁸

Manheim Wednesday October 11th 1826—Started today to join my Regiment at Belle Fontaine. Left Manheim at 12 for Lancaster — got a supply of medicine — a letter from Mr. Fordney for cadet Fordney. Engaged a seat in the stage for Philadelphia. Brother took me to Lancaster in a pleasure waggon. I took leave of him next morning at 3 o'clock. It rained nearly all Thursday.

Friday October 13th 1826 Philadelphia—I remained one day in the city — visited Uncle Wagner & saw cousin Samuel Heintzelman at uncle's — our meeting was altogether accidental. I had not seen him for six years. I went to cousin William Wagner's at his office & in the evening at his dwelling house, 74 South 5th Street. I took tea with him and his lady, a very beautiful woman. There was a young Quaker lady there. I passed my time very agreeably; so much so that I staid until 11 o'clock. Next day took the steamboat for New York — fell in with a midshipman, but I soon became ashamed of him. He had been on a frolick & overstaid his leave of absence several weeks. I visited the Philadelphia Navy Yard — saw the largest vessel of war owned by the United States, on the stocks.

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Lieutenant Heintzelman's tour of duty took him first to Bellefontaine in Missouri and then to the army posts of Fort Machinac and Fort Gratiot, both in Michigan. In 1831 he returned east and in November again visited Manheim. By this time his sister Maria had vacated the old Heintzelman homestead and Samuel Peter was compelled to find a room in the Spread Eagle Hotel kept by John Bartruff.

about 8 in the evening at \$4.

Friday June 30th. 1826. Started at 4 for Lancaster gave \$2, extra for the carriage of my trunk. Arrived at Lancaster at 8. Saw Mr. Duffer at the stage office & found brother at the store. Hired a carriage to take us home. Arrived there at 9 & found sister Maria at home. Had not been there 20 minutes before Levin Deutchman arrived from Rhinegorton.

Manheim Saturday July 1st. 1826. Went with uncle to visit the neighbors they hardly knew me. Brother went to Brightsville to fetch Sister. Saw the Gruffs.

Sunday July 2nd. Went to church, but got sick & was obliged to leave. Saw young Abraham Kauffman. Heard that many of the neighbors & farmers were anxious to see me & had often enquired after me.

Manheim July 4th 1826, Monday. no celebration of the 4th of July of any importance. Arrived in destroying of the

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Portion of a page from the Journal kept by General Heintzelman written in 1826 during his furlough after graduation from West Point Military Academy.

Lancaster Saturday November 19, 1831—I took a walk around town, Called on Mr. Buchanan, found him out, at court.¹⁹ I left my card. I engaged a waggon to take me and my luggage to Manheim. I left at 12 m. The roads were very bad and it was quite cool. I stopped at Mr. Bartruff's. I find no change in Manheim, only it has grown more dreary. All the inhabitants I have seen appear pleased to see me.

Manheim November 20, 1831—In the afternoon I took a walk with sister to the graveyard. We called on Mr. Showers. Went to the Lutheran Church to hear Mr. Ruthrauff (Rev. Frederick R.) preach an English sermon. He was very long and tedious. The fences around the out lots are very bad.²⁰ I saw Abraham Kauffman yesterday.²¹ He is very polite and very friendly. I was introduced to Dr. Veazey who appears to be a fine man.²²

Tuesday November 22, 1831—After dinner I went to the graveyard and took down the dates on the tombstones for J. Heintzelman and J. C. Heintzelman: J. Heintzelman (grandfather) August 9, 1730—Nov 25, 1796; John C. Heintzelman (uncle) August 22, 1766—Sept 3, 1804. About the middle of the afternoon I rode out to A. Kauffman's, intending to retire after tea, but it commenced blowing and raining. I thought it better to accept their polite invitation to stay all night. Mr. Kauffman has travelled a good deal and collected much information from all parts of the country.

(On the following day Lieutenant Heintzelman and Dr. Veazey were again ready to go to Mount Hope, ostensibly to visit with the Grubb family with whom Heintzelman had close family ties. At this time the ironmaster's mansion at Mount Hope was tenanted by Harriet Amelia Buckley Grubb, widow of Henry Bates Grubb, he being a son of Peter Grubb 2nd. This being the case, Mrs. Harriet A. B. Grubb was an aunt of Samuel Peter Heintzelman and her late husband was a brother of Heintzelman's mother.

Seeing Henry and Edward Grubb, the older sons of Henry Bates Grubb pass through Manheim enroute to Lancaster, Dr. Veazey changed his mind for some reason and did not accompany Samuel Peter to Mount Hope. Instead, Heintzelman "hired a horse and small waggon and took sister Juliana up to Mount Hope.)

November 24, 1831—We found Mrs. Grubb and the young boys at home and took dinner with her and remained near night. She prodded us very much to stay until next day but we had to return with the horse the same day and therefore could not stay. I thought at first our reception was rather cold but afterwards had no reason to complain.

November 25, 1831—Dr. Veazey and I started to Lancaster. We stopped at Bachmans. The doctor and I went to see Dr. Porter. We were much pleased with our reception. He put off his clients and invited us into his house and introduced us to his lady. I was invited to call and see her whenever I came to town. I afterward called on Mr. Buchanan. Our meeting was rather embarrassed but he invited me to call on him when I came to Washington in the winter. We afterward went to the Court House and to the jail. A prisoner had just been tried for murder and we heard the charge to the jury. The Court House was intolerably dirty and very little order kept or respect shown; most of the spectators having on their hats. We visited some of the cells and found them very dirty.²³

(From Manheim, Heintzelman went to Lewistown to visit with relatives until January 9, 1832, then spent several months in Washington, after which he was ordered south to survey the Tennessee River.)

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Inserted in the Heintzelman journal at this point are facts and dates relating to the immediate family of the writer of the journal. Samuel Peter was developing considerable curiosity concerning his forbears, and like many people, he waited too long to get facts from those members of his family who might have told him what he wanted to know. It is evident that he was vague about his family history even as we lack certain information. For instance, it is only from his written word that we have any evidence that his grandfather was Peter Grubb 2nd, the successful ironmaster of Mount Hope. According to Grubb family history Peter Grubb 2nd had two sons — Henry Bates and Alan Burd — and no daughters. Furthermore, the name of Ann Grubb, the mother of Samuel Peter, appears at no place in Grubb genealogy. Thus, we have here a minor mystery which the present writer has been unable to solve.

This then is the vital information which young Heintzelman set down in his journal on a November day in 1831:

"Catherine Wagner Heintzelman (grandmother) Born July 9, 1741 in Hurlkheim, Wurtemberg — came to America when 19 mos. old — died in Manheim August 9, 1819

Peter H. Heintzelman (father) Born Manheim Sept. 30, 1768 — died Manheim October 5, 1824 at 4 p.m. at his residence after an illness of 3 weeks, 3 days, age 56 years & 25 days. His complaint was the bilious fever which he bore with Christian fortitude.

Ann Grubb Heintzelman (mother) Born Lancaster County Dec. 25, 1774 — died Sept. 7, 1812 — interred in Lutheran Burying Ground in Manheim.

Maria (sister) Born July 25, 1800

Juliana (sister) Born May 24, 1802

Hieronymus Wagner (brother) Born July 30, 1804 — Died age 3 mos. and 6 days.

Samuel Peter was born in Manheim Sept. 30, 1805 in the morning between one and two o'clock. Baptized by the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg Oct. 26, 1805. His father and mother stood for him.

Henry Hieronymus (brother) Born in Manheim Dec. 8, 1807 — Died in Lewistown Nov. 2, 1828. His complaint was fever to which strangers are liable in Lewistown.²⁴

Ann Elizabeth (sister) Born Manheim May 11, 1800 — Married Jacob Haller of Lewistown.

Susan H. (sister) Born August 28, 1812 — Died October 8, 1812.

Mother's father was Peter Grubb, one of the ironmasters above Manheim. This is all of importance I have been able to learn about our family. There are some old papers in Manheim may throw some light upon the subject. Uncle Heintzelman at Klingerstown may also know more upon the subject if I can get to him."

* * * *

Lieutenant Heintzelman's next visit to Manheim was in March 1833 and was planned with a specific purpose in view. His father who had died in 1824 left an estate for final distribution of only one hundred and seventy six dollars, eight three and 3/4 cents. He had been a business partner with a Mr. Wagner, who was a relative and together they had operated some sort of a factory in the village of Annville, Lebanon County. The venture failed, leaving Peter Heintzelman practically penniless. So it happened on this visit to Manheim that Samuel Peter decided to spend some time with attorneys at Lancaster in an attempt to recoup a part of the estate of his father. His efforts failed and a subsequent visit with members of the Wagner family in Philadelphia likewise brought no results.

March 7, 1833—Arrived in Manheim. I hired a sleigh in Lancaster to bring me home. At Mr. Jeffries where I stop, I found a sleighing party, the house crowded, and dancing. I found sisters Maria and Juliana here. They were at Mr. Witmer's when I came but were sent for.

March 8, 1833—I have seen a number of neighbors but have met few who knew me. I saw Mr. Showers. The cancer has almost destroyed his nose. I have been looking at our old orchard and find the young trees so

large as to be scarcely distinguishable from the old ones. I visited the graveyard. Have hired a horse to go to Lancaster to-morrow to see about our estate.

March 9, 1833—I rode to Lancaster this morning on Dr. Veazey's horse. I found the road very wet. We took three hours to ride the ten miles. I called on lawyer Champneys to inquire about the estate.²⁵ After some consideration he appointed next Wednesday to meet the administrator at his office.

March 10, 1833—I spent a very busy day — no church and so muddy I could not go out. I read Nord on Railroads good part of the day.

March 11, 1833—Spent part of the day in May and Sheaffer's Store and took tea at Sheaffers with sisters.

March 12, 1833—I finished reading Nord on Railroads and have commenced reading it over again; and practice on the flute.

March 13, 1833—I have been practicing on the flute. I saw Mr. Thome.²⁶ He talked a little about the factory. There were about \$40,000 lost by the company in the establishment.

March 14, 1833—I concluded to take the stage for Lancaster on Saturday to remain until Wednesday.

March 15, 1833—I went in the afternoon with sister Maria to Mrs. Witmers to examine a quantity of old papers belonging to the family that had been in possession of Uncle C. Heintzelman when I first came from the Academy. We did not find anything worth preserving and therefore committed them to the flames. Sister has mended all my clothes since I have been here.

March 16, 1833—Sister Maria and I looked through a box of old papers in Mr. May's possession but found nothing worth preserving and committed them to the flames. I took leave of my neighbors and left in the two horse stage for Lancaster by way of Petersburg and Rohrerstown—or East Hempfield, the proper name. I visited the graveyard again before I left. The sight of mother's tombstone brings melancholy reflections, although she died almost before I can recollect. The town itself looks melancholy—everything going to decay.

Lancaster, March 17, 1833—I went to the Episcopal Church in the forenoon and to the Presbyterian in the evening. The first sermon was good and the other indifferent. The churches were not well attended and but little beauty.

March 18, 1833—I went to the Rendezvous this morning with Mr. Sewall. Afterwards he introduced me to Mr. Ellmaker.²⁷ I am much pleased with Mr. Ellmaker. I could not have selected a better person. . . . I have seen very few ladies on the street to-day although the weather was remarkably fine. I am heartily sick of Lancaster.

March 20, 1833—Messrs. May and Reist came in—went with them to see Mr. Champneys—called Mr. Ellmaker. After some conversation it was agreed that the lawyers would to-morrow examine the records Mr. Champneys has collected and then decide whether it would be worth the expense to institute suit against the Wagners. Mr. Champneys said the expense of the suit would be 150 dollars. In the evening I went to the

vestry room of the Lutheran Church. I heard a German sermon, the first since 1826.²⁸ I found considerable difficulty understanding him. There were very few persons attended.

March 21, 1833—I attended Mr. Champneys, expecting to meet Mr. Ellmaker; but did not find him. In the course of the evening Mr. Champneys called but I was not in. When I returned I went to see him but he had shut up. I met Mr. Edward Grubb at Mrs. Hubley's Hotel.²⁹ I saw several other gentlemen: Mr. Birne, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Ogilby, Mr. Boude. We spent the afternoon drinking wine.

March 23, 1833—I started at 4 a. m. yesterday morning and got here (Philadelphia) a little before 4 p. m.

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During the years 1835-1837 Lieutenant Heintzelman was engaged in suppressing Seminole Indian activities in Florida and Georgia. Transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, he remained in Florida during the so called Florida War 1838-1840. During 1841-1842 he was investigating Florida Militia claims. In this period—on November 4, 1838—he was commissioned a Captain of the Second Infantry. In 1842 Captain Heintzelman again came back to his home state, visiting relatives in Klingerstown, Schuylkill County and in Wrightsville, York County, finally ending his tour amid the scenes of his childhood.

While at Klingerstown he learned these additional interesting facts from his uncle, concerning his grandparents.

"Grandmother Heintzelman was born when her parents were on their way to this country. Her father (Tobias Wagner) was from Stuttgart and preached in this country a number of years and finally went back to where he came from, leaving all his children but a daughter here."

"Grandfather Heintzelman was from Augsburg. He was poor and wished to come to this country. He went to England where he had two brothers, wealthy and influential. He then enlisted in the Royal American Corps, then raising to come to this country. His brothers found it out and had him discharged and then procured a First Lieutenant's commission for him in the same corps; and he came over with it to Halifax and then to Philadelphia. He went to Fort Dusquene with Colonel Dunbar after General Braddock's defeat. After the war he got a civil appointment. He had the gout at 30 years of age, probably disqualifying him for active (military) duty. He was the first inhabitant of Manheim—kept tavern under a large oak tree, near the middle of Market Street, nearly opposite the small two story house Henry Miller used to occupy. The two story house nearby was the first house built by him. Before that he kept tavern in Lancaster and for most of those years carried the horse mail between Philadelphia and Lancaster.

An accunt of Captain Heintzelman's three days at Manheim in 1842 follows.

Monday, October 24, 1842—I overhauled my trunk and threw out some articles I have been carrying about for a long time and never use. I took the cars (from Wrightsville) at 2 p.m. I crossed the river to Columbia and had to wait there till ½ past 3 p.m. I took a walk about town but did

not see much. I got to Lancaster and left my trunk at Mrs. Hubley's and hired a buggy to bring me here (Manheim). It was dark before I got half-way. It commenced raining a little before I got to Lancaster and rained more on the way and steadily since I got here. The latter part of my ride was dark enough. At the foot of the town I got out to see whether I was in the road. I stopped at Mr. Sheaffers. He is at Stauffer's old place. I saw Peter Pritz. He looks as well as ever. The place does not appear to have changed. It is old Manheim. Sheaffer has grown large and fleshy and his wife thinner. I wish I had time to spend 2 or 3 days more.

Manheim, Tuesday October 25, 1842—It rained very hard last night and all this forenoon. I went out in the rain after breakfast. I went to the Lutheran Church, to the graveyard. The tombstones of our family are still standing and the graves are in very good order. If it had not been raining I would have had them straightened up.

I then passed by our old orchard.³⁰ There are but eleven trees standing. I then called on Mr. Showers and saw him and his wife. He looks old. They have 5 children. I then called on Adam Smith. He did not know me. I then called on Mr. May,³¹ who lives in our old house. He did not know me. I took a peep into the garden.

All the plum trees are gone. Other things are not much changed. Several of his girls are unmarried. I then called on George Pritz. He looks very old. I then called on Peter Pritz. and saw his wife. After dinner Mr. Sheaffer and I rode out and saw Mrs. Witmer. She looks as well as ever. We then rode out to Mr. Lane and saw Miss (Maria) and Mrs. Jefferies. Maria is sick and her mother looks quite old. By the time I got back it was sundown. I intended going to Lancaster this evening but put it off.

After tea I called and saw Mr. Thome. He is quite old and feeble and his wife looks better than he. Called to see Mr. Bartruff³² but he was not at home. We then went to Mays and staid awhile. Henry Miller was there.

Most of the houses I was at are overheated with stoves. The appearance of the town has hardly changed at all, but the people I know look old. They were flattered at my calling on them.

As we were coming home along Chickus Creek, Sheaffer pointed out to me a tree where he had recently seen my name cut with the date 1820. We would go along there to fish, hunt and gather nuts and grapes. He had a good many reminiscences of our boyhood. I would like to spend a week here and visit all the scenes of our boyhood. Last night's rain has raised the creek considerably.

October 26, 1842—Started this morning at ½ past 7 a. m. for Lancaster, the road was very muddy. I called to see Capt. Findley but he was not in town. I then called on Mr. Beates,³³ the old clergyman. He looks very well. I spent about an hour there. He gave me an interesting account of my mother's last illness. I called on the widow of Governor Porter of Michigan and met there her brother Dr. Humes.³⁴ She has grown fatter than ever. She appeared very much pleased at seeing me. After dinner I went again to Capt. Findley's office and found him there.³⁵ He is married and looks very well. He was very much pleased at seeing me.

During the twenty five years following Captain Heintzelman's 1842 visit to Manheim, significant national events of which he was a part prevented him from visiting the haunts of his boyhood as he desired to do. Just how those years (1843-1865) were spent may be seen in this concise record of Samuel Peter's career in that period.

1843-1844—On duty in Buffalo, New York. Here he met and married Margaret Stuart of Buffalo on December 5, 1844.

1845-1846—Routine duties at Detroit, Michigan and at Louisville, Kentucky. Congress on May 11, 1846 declared that a "state of war" existed between our country and Mexico, whereupon Heintzelman was detailed to recruiting service.

1847-1848—As commander of the convoy to Vera Cruz, he reached Mexico, and once there joined General Winfield Scott's army on its march to Mexico City. He participated in the Battles of Pasolas Orejas, Huamantla and Atlixco, and "for gallant and meritorius conduct" at the Battle of Huamantla was brevetted Major on October 19, 1847.

1849—Returned to Jefferson Barracks; from thence to Fort Hamilton, New York.

1850-1854—In California and New Mexico, engaged in suppressing Indian hostilities. He led an expedition against the Yuma Indians and established a fort which he named Fort Yuma (now the town of Yuma, Arizona). For his effective work in quieting the Yumas, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel.

1855-1857—With headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, he superintended the western recruiting service.

1857-1859—On leave of absence from the army, he was made president of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company of Arizona. Also in this period he served as president of the Mutual Guarantee Life Insurance Company of New York.

1860—Returned to the Army—Commanded an expedition to protect the southern Border of Texas against the guerilla chief, Cortinas.

1861—With the firing on Fort Sumter. the War between the North and South began in April of this year. Heintzelman was appointed an aide to General Scott in directing the defenses of Washington. He was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers on May 17, 1861 and under his command, Alexandria, Virginia was occupied by Federal troops on May the twenty fourth. At the first Battle of Bull Run, he was in command of the Third Division of General Irwin McDowell's Army. It was Heintzelman and his troops who captured the Henry House, a key point on the battlefield. Here he was seriously wounded, necessitating hospitalization.

1862—Recovered from his wound, Heintzelman was assigned to command the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac under General George B. McClellan. Appointed to the post by President Lincoln, Heintzelman was never a favorite of McClellan, and as a result the reputation of the former was eclipsed. He led his troops during the Peninsula Campaign at the battles of Yorktown, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Savage Sta-

tion and Williamsburg. "For his gallantry" in the latter battle he was brevetted Major General on May 31, 1862. In the last days of August at the calamitous Second Battle of Bull Run where the Union Army suffered defeat for the second time on the same ground, Heintzelman's Corps was under the direct command of General John Pope, under whom all the Union forces covering Washington had been consolidated. The action at Bull Run marked for General Heintzelman his last duty with combat troops. Now fifty seven years of age, he was older than any other commanding general in the fighting forces of either of the opposing armies.

1863-1865—With his headquarters in the former Lee home at Arlington, Virginia, General Heintzelman was in command of the defenses of Washington, south of the Potomac. From here he was sent to Columbus, Ohio to command the Northern Department of the army. In 1863 General Heintzelman and Charles D. Poston were active and effective lobbyists in the movement to bring Arizona into the Union as a territory. Poston and Heintzelman had developed the famous Heintzelman Silver Mine in 1857. In 1864 he supported President Lincoln for re-election — even spoke at political rallies — as opposed to his one time superior, General George B. McClellan, candidate of the Democratic party. When the war closed in April 1865, he was on Court Martial duty.

In September 1865, accompanied by his wife, he found time to make a long delayed trip to his hometown of Manheim.

September 7, 1865—Another hot day. Mary and I left West Chester at 8 a.m. — arrived in Lancaster before 12 m.

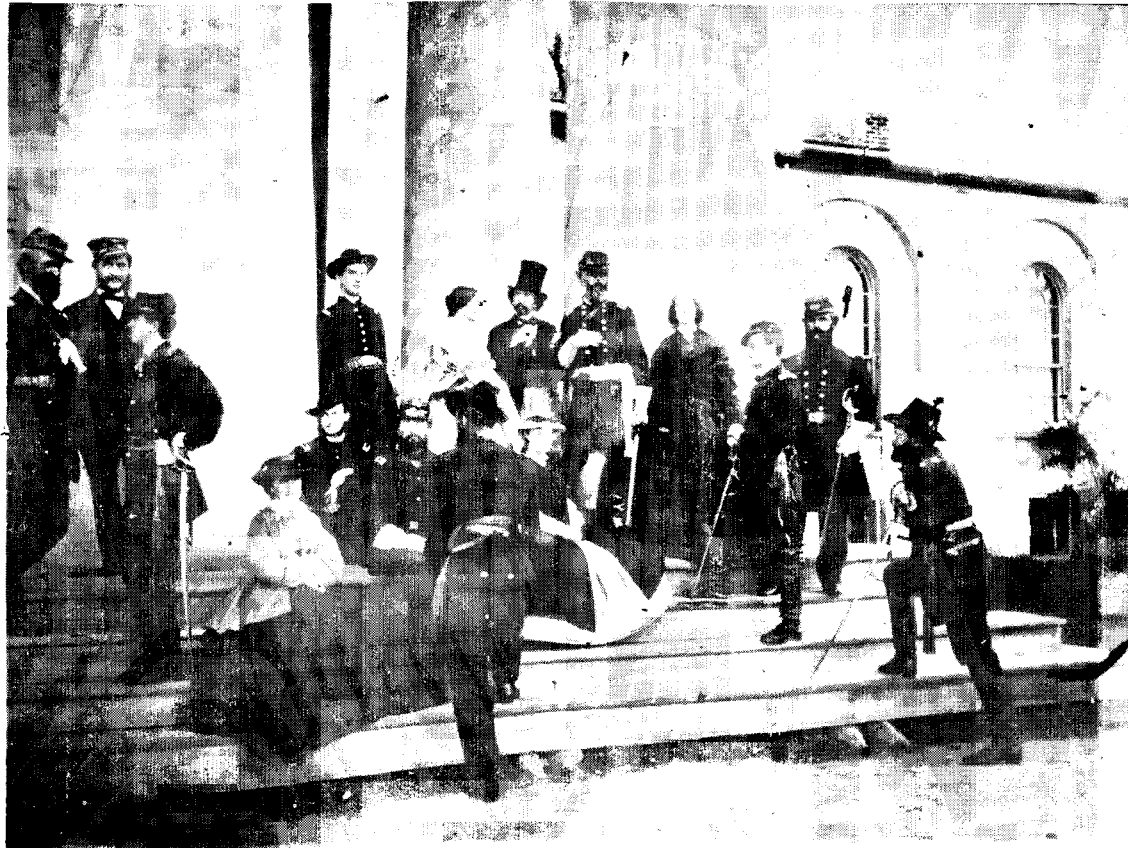
After some inquiry I concluded to take a buggy and drive Mary to Manheim. We left at 2 p.m. and reached there before 4 p.m. We stopped at the Black Horse Tavern kept by Mr. Stauffer. It is directly opposite our old house where I was born.

Mr. Stauffer went with me to see several persons and then with us to the graveyard. A new brick church has been put up since I was here.³⁶ We went and looked at the graves and found them in order. Druckenmiller the sexton went with us and Mr. Arndt.³⁷ The old school house is gone.

Dr. J. C. Snively owns and lives in our old home.³⁸ He called and introduced himself and invited us to see the house and would have us stay with him but his wife has long been confined. Mary however did stay with his daughter.

I went all over the house and garden. He has made some alterations and improvements. The fruit trees are nearly all gone. The old apple tree still stands and has much grown. We never knew the name of the apples. We called them the early red apples. They are the red "astrachans", long the very best apples in the country. The first place I went to was the orchard. There are but three trees standing and they don't bear this year. The orchard is also divided into two and has a house and barn on it.

Dr. Snively had me in his house in the evening and the neighbors called in. There were very few that I knew at sight. I called on S. Ensminger, one of the Arndts and Squire May. The latter was absent in New York. His eldest daughter called to see me in the evening. She is a widow



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Gen. Heintzelman (in front of pillar to right) and his staff at Lee House, Arlington, Virginia. Man to his right was Matthew Brady, famed Civil War photographer.

and had a son killed in the war. There is but little improvement in the town; but the railroad from Columbia to Reading is finished and the lettings made for one from Lancaster to Lebanon. The two together must put life into the old town.

September 8, 1865—Lancaster—I met General Hambright³⁹ yesterday and again to-day and he drove Mary and I [sic] out to Mr. Buchanan.⁴⁰ He was just sitting down to dinner and had some ladies. So we only staid a [sic] few minutes. He looks very well. I took Mary and we went with Mr. Porter to see his mother. She is an invalid and has been confined to her house and most of the time to her room near a year. I then went with Mr. Porter to see Hon. Thad. Stevens at his home. We had a pleasant visit.

Yesterday as I was leaving a man came and asked me to sit for my photograph. I gave him one sitting. To-day he gave me a copy and Mary thinks it one of the best that has yet been taken. It is cabinet size.

When I saw Mr. Stevens I had an opportunity to say a few things he will probably recollect this winter. I met Colonel Russell (Alexander L.), the Adj. General of Pennsylvania. I told him I expected Penna. to do something for me this winter in Washington.

Harrisburg September 9, 1865—I called and saw Gov. Curtin. He has just returned from the interior of the state and says that the treatment I

have received from the Sec. of War will cause some trouble when Congress meets. I hope they will see that I get the position I should have.⁴¹ I called Gen. Porter. I was sorry I did not call on Mr. Cameron,⁴² but I had forgotten that he lived in Harrisburg.

I took Mary to the State Capitol and she saw the portraits of all our Governors from Wm. Penn down.

* * * *

Concerning the above visit of Heintzelman to Manheim, two newspaper items and an entry from the minutes of Manheim Borough Council complete the extant record of the visit.

“Just as we were going to press yesterday afternoon, Gen. S. P. Heintzelman arrived in this place. It is now about twenty-five years since the General last visited his old home, and this is his first leave of absence since the war began. Having been mustered out as a Major-General, he is now Colonel of the 17th Infantry.”

—Manheim Sentinel
September 7, 1865

“Gen. Samuel Peter Heintzelman, U. S. Army, one of the ‘bravest of the brave’ a native of Manheim, this county, arrived in this city yesterday and immediately left for that borough. It is now twenty-five years since the General last visited his old home, and this is the first leave of absence he has had for more than four years. Of course, he was warmly greeted by his old friends and neighbors, but he finds many changes since he left his native heath. May there be many years of happiness and prosperity yet in store for the battle-scarred veteran.”

—Lancaster Intelligencer
September 8, 1865

“An hotel bill for accommodation furnished to General Heintzelman during his recent visit to the Borough, amount \$2.50, was presented by Dr. Dunlap and ordered paid.”

—Minute of
Manheim Borough Council
October 7, 1865

In 1866, with the war past and over, Heintzelman's permanent rank reverted to that of Colonel. He was placed in the command of the Department of Texas, later was returned to New York City where he remained until final retirement. During part of this latter period in New York he served as a member of the Examining Board and finally commanded the 17th Infantry on Hart's Island.

On February 22, 1869, at the age of sixty five and with forty five years of continuous service to his credit, Samuel Peter Heintzelman was retired with the permanent rank of Major General. With his wife and their daughter Mary, he lived the remainder of his life at No 1123 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D.C.

In August 1878, Major General Heintzelman, then seventy two years of age, visited Manheim for the last time. Accompanied by his wife and

daughter, the general was given a royal welcome befitting Manheim's famous native son.

From dailies of York and Lancaster and from the weekly "Manheim Sentinel" we have a most satisfactory record of this visit.

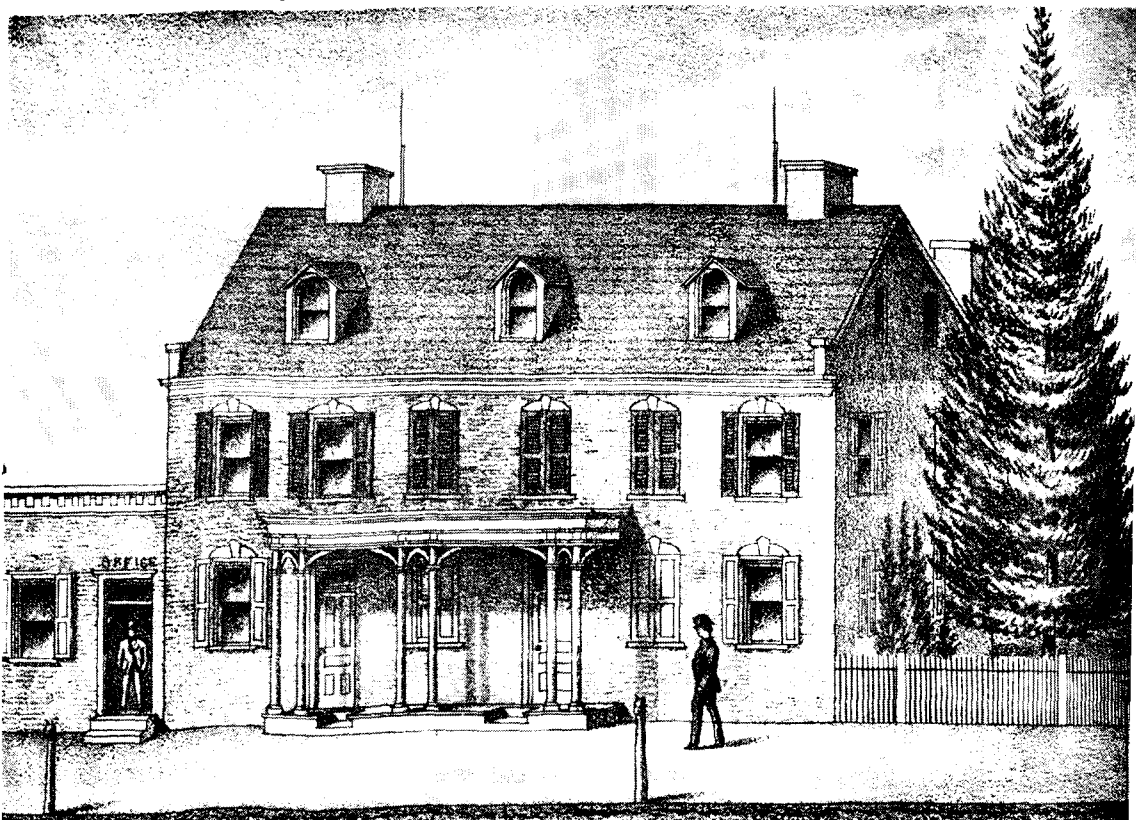
"General S. P. Heintzelman, who with his wife and daughter were sojourning at the National Hotel,⁴³ left in their private conveyance yesterday for Manheim, Lancaster County, the birthplace of the General, where they propose to spend some time. During their stay here, the old veteran, now 72 years of age, was called upon by a number of old soldiers, who bid him welcome and showed him the sights and celebrities of York. He left much pleased with his visit and the kind reception he had received from the citizens of York."

—York Daily
August 29, 1878

"The distinguished general, S. P. Heintzelman, who was born in Manheim, this county, arrived in Lancaster yesterday and is stopping at the Stevens House, where a number of our citizens, acquaintances of General Heintzelman and old soldiers are calling upon him."

—Lancaster Intelligencer
August 30, 1878

Heintzelman home in South Prussian Street, Manheim, where S. P. Heintzelman was born in 1805. The one story addition at left was added by Dr. Cyrus J. Snively, a physician. The home is still standing although greatly altered. From an 1874 lithograph.



"A NOTED VISITOR—On Friday morning last, General Samuel Peter Heintzelman, accompanied with his wife and daughter, arrived in this Borough, and during their sojourn, staid at Lindemuth's Washington House. In the evening, the Liberty Cornet Band gave him one of their first rate serenades at Dr. J. C. Snavely's residence — the house where the General was born in 1805. He was introduced by the Doctor to the band and the many citizens assembled, and in returning thanks for the serenade, said that although he had often given the word of command, he was no public speaker. His remarks were nevertheless very appropriate, and all present were glad that he was once again in his native place. On Sunday morning the General attended the service at the Lutheran Church, and afterwards visited the graveyard, where many of his ancestors are entombed. In the evening his wife and daughter were present at the Reformed Church. During his stay in town, he, to use his own words, 'visited the old land-marks of my native place', and was much pleased at the great improvements made in the town since his last sojourn some ten years ago. The General has done good service for his country in years gone by, and carries his advanced age exceedingly well. He with his wife and daughter left on Monday, taking with them the best wishes of our citizens for their future welfare."

—Manheim Sentinel

Friday September 6, 1878

General S. P. Heintzelman died in his Washington home on May 1, 1880, aged seventy four. In the official announcement of his passing, General William Tecumseh Sherman, who had succeeded General Grant as General-in-Chief of the Army, paid the following tribute to his late comrade.

"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. General 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."

The following newspaper accounts give the details of the funeral of General Heintzelman.

"The funeral of Gen. S. P. Heintzelman took place this morning from his late residence, 1123 Fourteenth street, and was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. J. R. Paxton, of the New York avenue church and the remains, in a casket heavily draped with the national colors and adorned with floral ornaments, were borne to the hearse by a detail of ordnance men and taken to the B & P railroad depot where they were placed on the 10:40 train for Buffalo, being in charge of Lieut. Hubbard of the 2nd Artillery, with a sergeant and three men. The pall-bearers in this city were Gen. Sherman, Gen. Ricketts, Gen. Alvord, Gen. Dunn, Gen. Hunter, Gen. Barnes, Gen. Reynolds, and Mr. J. C. G. Kennedy. The funeral escort was formed of two companies of the 2nd U. S. Artillery and a battalion of U. S. Marines headed by the full Marine Band and under

the command of Capt. McL. Tilton. The remains of General Heintzelman will be met in Buffalo by the troops from Fort Porter and the National Guard of New York, who will form the escort there."

—The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Monday, May 3, 1880

"Buffalo, N.Y. May 4—The body of Major General Heintzelman arrived here this morning, accompanied by his daughter and nephew. It was conveyed to City Hall, remaining in state until this afternoon. At 3 o'clock the several regiments of the National Guard, the regulars from the fort and civic military companies formed at the Hall, and the body was conveyed to Forest Lawn Cemetery and interred in the Stuart family lot, with the usual military honors."

—New York Times
May 5, 1880

In bringing this sketch to a conclusion, the chronicler fully realizes that in the foregoing selections from the written journals of S. P. Heintzelman, there are found no startling comments on national affairs. The portions chosen clearly show that regardless of any successes a man may have in this life or how high a position he may attain, his thoughts to the end of his days ever recur to the place of his ancestors and the scenes of his childhood.

Although for almost one hundred and fifty years, no member of the Heintzelman family has resided in Manheim, the Heintzelman name is not exactly unknown and that for a number of reasons. First, following the close of the Civil War when the veterans of that conflict then living in Manheim organized Post No. 300 of the Grand Army of the Republic, they very appropriately named it "The General Heintzelman Post." In the natural course of events this organization passed out of existence when Manheim's last Civil War veteran⁴⁴ was laid to rest in Fairview Cemetery in 1934.

The house in which the general was born has been owned by a succession of persons but at present is not used as a residence and is known as the Heintzelman House; and in 1962 the Commonwealth saw fit to place a marker in front of the home. Also in that same year the Heintzelman Art Group was formed and now meets regularly and holds exhibits in the old home. Presently owned by the Fulton National Bank, the future status of the Heintzelman House is in the realm of speculation. There is a strong sentiment in the town that it should be purchased by a local group and restored for use as a museum and community building.

Finally, the street known as Heintzelman street, put on the town plan when former farmland west of the old town was platted and became part of the continually developing town of Manheim will doubtless bear that name for many years. Since the street was named to honor an individual, it might be more meaningful to name it "General Heintzelman street." Even so, this question will most certainly be asked many times in the years yet to be. "Who was General Heintzelman?"

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Mr. Andrew Wallace, Associate Director of the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona.

Mr. Elden W. Rettew, Manheim, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

1. Lancaster Sunday News—August 12, 1962

2. Stuart Heintzelman was a grandson of General Samuel Peter Heintzelman. Born in New York City, he was educated abroad and at Groton School, finally graduating from West Point Military Academy in 1899. Like his father and grandfather before him, he too had a notable military career, which culminated in his permanent appointment as a Brigadier General in December 1931. Death came suddenly to him at Hot Springs National Park on July 6, 1935. At that time he was in command of the Seventh Corps Area. Burial was in Arlington Cemetery. In August 1933, General Stuart Heintzelman visited Manheim at which time he viewed the stones in the Lutheran Graveyard which mark the burial places of his ancestors.

3. Captain Charles Stuart Heintzelman was a son of General Samuel Peter Heintzelman and the father of General Stuart Heintzelman. (see above) He was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1867. His death in 1881 cut short a promising military career.

4. Lancaster County Historical Society—Vol xviii pp 57-81

5. A native of Germany, Tobias Wagner settled first in the town of Waldeboro, Massachusetts (now Maine) in 1742. In the next year he began his ministry in this country at the Tulpehocken Lutheran Church and remained there until 1746. It was on the Friday after Easter in 1745 that Pastor Wagner united in marriage Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg with Maria Weiser, a daughter of Conrad Weiser. Internal dissension in the congregation forced him to leave Tulpehocken, whereupon he took up residence in Alsace in Berks County. He lived here with his family until his return to Germany. During his residence at Alsace, he preached at Lancaster, Reading and New Holland. Before leaving this country he preached a farewell sermon to the congregations which he was then serving; a sermon which was printed on the Ephrata Press in 1759.

6. A. K. Hostetter is authority for the statement that this marriage was performed by Rev. M. Hiester. The present writer has been unable to identify this minister in any church archives.

7. The Manheim Lutheran congregation at this time was without a resident pastor which accounts for the fact that the baptism was performed by the Reverend Henry Ernest Muhlenberg of Lancaster.

8. General Sylvanus Thayer, a graduate (No. 33) of West Point Academy in 1803 was the fifth superintendent of the Academy, serving in the post 1817-1833.

9. Edmund Kean, eminent English tragedian who triumphed in such Shakespearian roles as Shylock, Othello and Hamlet appeared in American theatres in 1820 and 1826.

10. Juliana Heintzelman, a sister of Samuel Peter lived at Wrightsville where she married John S. Futhy. The Futhys later moved to West Chester, where both of them died.

11. A Dearborn, named after the maker, was a light four-wheeled carriage.

12. According to the **Lancaster Intelligencer**, the procession marking the passing of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson was held on July 13th. Appropriate exercises were held in Trinity Lutheran Church following the procession. Adams and Jefferson, it may be remarked, died on July Fourth, the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

13. August 4, 1826 was the very day on which the **Lancaster Journal** announced that the first dam and lock of the Conestoga Navigation Company was finished. The dam was 270 feet in length, eleven feet high. The lock was built of white pine logs, its walls seven feet in thickness. The Conestoga Canal provided a water route from Lancaster to Philadelphia.

14. From the **Lancaster Intelligencer** we learn that the veteran who was buried was John Reitzel. He took up arms in 1774, also commanded a company of militia in 1794, and led a company of riflemen in 1814 in the defense of Baltimore.

15. Klingerstown in Schuylkill County was a familiar place to Samuel Peter as he lived there in his boyhood for some time with his uncle.

16. In 1827 the Union Canal which reached from Middletown on the Susquehanna River to Reading on the Schuylkill was completed. The tunnel which Samuel Peter mentioned carried the canal under a hill north of the town of Lebanon. It is presently maintained by the Historical Society of Lebanon County.

17. Charles Minor and Thomas H. Pearce were classmates of Samuel Peter at West Point.

18. In the gubernatorial election referred to J. Andrew Schulze was elected for a second term as Governor with practically no opposition. Schulze was the candidate of the Democrat-Republican party and polled 72,710 votes, while the Federal candidate polled only 1,175 votes, while there were 1,174 votes cast for other candidates. Three years before in the race for Governor, Schulz polled 89,928 votes and his principal opponent Andrew Gregg polled 64,211 votes. It may be mentioned that J. Andrew Schulze was a grandson of Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg and as a young man when a student at Franklin College lived in Lancaster with his uncle Henry Ernest Muhlenberg. In 1846, after retirement from public life he lived in Lancaster where he died in 1852 at age seventy eight. Governor Schulze is buried in Woodward Hill Cemetery.

19. Upon the recommendation of Congressman James Buchanan, Samuel Peter Heintzelman had entered West Point in 1822. At this time (1831) Buchanan was looking forward to the end of his tenure as a congressman as well as his retirement from public life. However, in less than two months—on January 4, 1832—President Andrew Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan Minister to Russia.

20. Manheim as platted by the founders included numerous outlots of two or more acres in area.

21. For many years Abraham Kauffman was an influential citizen in Penn Township and in the nearby town of Manheim. His home which was opposite Kauffman's Mennonite Church still stands on Route 72, reached by a short lane from the highway. Mr. Kauffman donated to the town of Manheim a tract of woodland in 1769 which was named Kauffman Park. From 1835-1844 he served in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

22. Dr. Thomas W. Veazey was a practicing physician in Manheim. Previously he had practiced in New Holland where he was instrumental in establishing that town's first newspaper. When Manheim was incorporated in 1838, Dr. Veazey was the first secretary of the town council.

23. At this time the Lancaster County Court House stood in Penn Square (site is occupied by the Soldier's Monument) and the County Jail was on the north-west corner of West King and Prince streets.

24. The following curious statement of Henry Heintzelman appears in the journal of Samuel Peter "The 10th of June 1826 was the first day Manheim was wholly deserted by the Heintzelmans after a period of 80 years. Left it for good and all March 27, 1828 and removed to Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania."

25. Attorney Benjamin Champneys in 1833 was a young but promising lawyer with an office on the north side of the first square of East King street. Under Governor Shunk, he was Attorney General (1846-48) of Pennsylvania.

26. Surveyor, civil engineer and Justice of the Peace, John Thome was active in Manheim civil life for many years.

27. Amos Ellmaker was a native Lancaster countian, successfully practiced law in Lancaster from 1821 until death in 1851. During his career he served at times as a judge and as an attorney general of the commonwealth. His Lancaster office was located in the first square of North Duke street.

28. At this period, there was alternate English and German preaching at Trinity Lutheran Church in Lancaster.

29. Mrs. Joseph Hubley, also known as Rosina Hubley, following the death of her husband, continued operation of their hotel "The Swan" which stood at the southeast corner of Centre (Penn) Square. This hostelry was the popular place for the balls and banquets of the era.

30. The Heintzelman orchard was located on an outlot in the Manheim tract.

31. David May was elected as the first burgess of Manheim when it was incorporated as a borough in 1838. He continued in other borough offices until 1867. It was he who purchased the Heintzelman home when it left that family's name.

32. John Bartruff operated the Spread Eagle Hotel.

33. The Reverend William Beates, affectionately known as Father Beates was pastor of Zion Lutheran Church in Lancaster. When Peter's mother died at Manheim in 1812, Father Beates was pastor of the Manheim Lutheran congregation.

34. Mrs. Sarah Porter was the widow of George B. Porter who in 1827 had been appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan. She was the daughter of Samuel Humes, veteran of the Revolutionary and a brother of Dr. Samuel Humes.

35. Captain John King Findlay was a graduate of West Point in the Class of 1824. At this time he was a practicing attorney with an office in the first block of North Queen street.

36. The second building of the Manheim Lutheran congregation was erected in 1857, on the site of the original frame house of worship. This second building was used until 1891 when it was razed. A rose garden and the Stiegel Memorial boulder and plaque (erected by the Lancaster County Historical Society) mark the location of the church.

37. Mr. John Arndt was the Manheim merchant who altered the Stiegel home in Manheim so as to make it serviceable as a store room. This was in 1843 and since that time a long succession of merchants have carried on business in the same building.

38. Dr. Cyrus J. Snively added an extension to the south of the original Heintzelman home, which extension he used as his medical office until his death in 1894. He made other changes which greatly altered the original interior of the home. In 1855-56 Dr. Snively was Burgess of Manheim and in 1876-80 he was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

39. General Henry A. Hambright commanded the 79th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers during the Civil War. His home was in the second square of East Chestnut street.

40. After James Buchanan retired from the Presidency, he lived quietly at his home "Wheatland" until his death in 1868.

41. Heintzelman was disgruntled because he had not received the permanent rank of Major-General and had to wait until retirement in 1869 for the desired rank.

42. Even though Simon Cameron in 1865 did not hold any public office, as the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania he was still a powerful figure. In 1866 he returned to the United States Senate. Mr. Cameron maintained homes at Donegal in Lancaster County and at Harrisburg.

43. The National Hotel was situated on the corner of Market and Beaver streets in the city of York.

44. Emanuel Vogel, the last Civil War veteran in Manheim was buried on May 20, 1934 with full military honors by the Ammon K. Gible Post 419 of the American Legion.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

George Leonard Heiges is a frequent contributor to the **Journal**, and his many writings including several books on Henry William Stiegel show a consistent quality of scholarly research. The son of Benjamin Franklin and Amanda Wealand Heiges, George spent most of his life in Manheim to which his father had come to serve as principal of the schools. After the author completed his higher education and received the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, he served in the U.S. Navy during World War I. Returning to civilian life, Dr. Heiges opened a pharmacy in Manheim to which he added a book and stationery store. He always was interested in history, always was a staunch Lutheran, and always was excited about the history of Manheim, and its noteworthy personalities. From 1949 to 1959 Dr. Heiges was president of this Society, a span of years which saw the Society occupy its new building and triple its membership.

