

Lt. Col. Theobald Hartmann

*picture ca. 1862 **



In the Evangelisch Church records for Essingen, Pfalz, Bayern, Theobald Hartmann's birth is recorded in the town of Bornheim, Germany (near Landau in the Rheinpfalz) on 18Mar1827. Theobald was the son of Johann Jacob Hartmann and Eva Catarina (née Lösch) who were married on 13Mar1823. Johann Jacob Hartmann was born on 31Dec1800 the son of brick-maker Johann Jacob Hartmann and Anna Margaretha (née Weiss). Eva Catarina Lösch was the daughter of Theobald Lösch and Catarina Baum (née Hofman) who were married 1January1799. Theobald Lösch was born in Offenbach/Queich in either 1774 or 1775 and was arguably the most eminent mayor of Bornheim in the 19th century. Theobald Lösch died on 1April1853 at the brick-works of his son-in-law, Jacob Hartmann, at the age of 78 years.

Theobald Hartmann had the following siblings: Josef (b. 1823 or 1824); Johann Jakob (b. 20Feb1825); Ludwig and Eva Katharina (*twins* b. 17Jan1829); Friedrich (b. 30Aug1831) and Georg (b. 15May1833). Joseph emigrated in Sept1849 arriving NYC on the ship **Baltimore** which departed La Havre, France. He became pastor of First St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church (Chicago) from 1851-1886 and President of the German United Evangelical Synod of the Northwest in 1859. Rev. Joseph Hartmann was involved with the establishment in 1869 of the Melancthon Seminary in Elmhurst, IL. In 1871, upon the merger of the West and NW Synods, the Proseminary in Evansville, IN merged with the Melancthon Seminary and Elmhurst College was born. His service to the church is detailed in the books: **A History of the First St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chicago**, by Rev. Gerhard W. Grauer, D.D.; **The Germans of Chicago** by Rudolf A. Hofmeister; **Chicago's Deutsche Männer** by Emil Dietzsch; and **The Germans of Chicago** by Andrew Jacke Townsend. Rev. Hartmann died on 25Oct1897 and is buried in Graceland Cemetery (*Section B, Lot #36*). Another brother, Louis, died in the great Chicago fire on 10Oct1871. Theobald's brother, Jacob, fought with the French Foreign Legion sending a letter in 1849 from Oran, Algeria signed "Hartmann Jacques".

Before Theobald Hartmann emigrated he served as a private in the 5th Regiment of the Light Cavalry in Bavaria. Theobald is mentioned in a list of Bavarians who participated in the rebellion in Baden in 1849 and were extradited to Bavaria. Theobald was convicted by court-martial and was sent to a penal institution to serve a nine month prison sentence. Per records in the Generallandesarchiv Karlsruhe Theobald's name also appears in a prisoner list in Rastatt of officers captured at "Fort A." He is listed with the rank of Captain (Hauptmann) and as Dragoon (Bavarian Cavalry).

Theobald then followed his brother Joseph to Chicago. On 8Jan1856 Theobald married Charlotte (née Hingst) who was born in Lenzen, Germany on 15Mar1836 and who immigrated with her family arriving NYC 31May1849 on the ship **Romanon**. The couple was married at First St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in a ceremony officiated by his brother, Pastor Joseph Hartmann. In the Chicago City Directory for 1855-6 Theobald is listed as a real estate agent with his office at 55 Clark Street. In the 1857 Directory he is listed with the firm, Hartmann & Brooks, with his residence at 348 State Street. In the Directory for 1859-1860 Theobald appears in an advertisement as Real Estate Agent, Notary Public and Public Administrator with his office at 48 Clark Street. On 1Nov1861 Theobald Hartmann mustered in the Thirteenth (Consolidated) Illinois Cavalry Regiment which was organized at Camp Douglas, IL in December, 1861 by Colonel J. W. Bell. The history of the Thirteenth IL Cavalry is detailed in the Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois Vol. VIII (Reece 1901). In the spring of 1864 the Regiment accompanied General Frederick Steele in the expedition to Camden. Lt. Colonel Theobald Hartmann admired his commanding officer and later named his son after him. Extensive files on Theobald's military career, and court martial, are available from the National Archives. Both Rev. Joseph and Lt. Col. Theobald Hartmann are featured in the book, **History of Chicago (Vol. I-III)**, by Alfred T. Andreas. Theobald, Charlotte, their daughter Harriet and mother-in-law Charlotte Hingst can be found in the 1860 U.S. Census in Cook County, IL (*2nd Ward, p. 306. Note the significant real estate owned by Charlotte Hingst which does not show up in the 1870 Census!*)

Theobald and Charlotte Hartmann had the following children: **Frederick Steele**; Harriett Charlotte; Paul Roderick; Alice; Clarissa; and Walter. Frederick Steele Hartmann was born in Chicago on 8Jun1862 and died on 17Mar1933. Frederick married Maggie Lovina (née Baker) in Bellevue, OH on 21Nov1888. Dr. Hartmann earned his medical degree at Rush Medical School and was an associate of world renowned surgeon, Dr. J. B. Murphy, who invented the "Murphy Button", a device used for intestinal suturing. A memorial stands today at Wabash and Erie Streets in recognition of Dr. Murphy. Dr Hartmann is mentioned in the book, **J.B. Murphy**, by Dr. Loyal Davis (1938) who was an associate of Drs. Murphy and Hartmann and later chairman of the department of surgery at Northwestern University from 1932 to 1963 (*and step-father of First Lady Nancy Reagan*). Upon his passing Dr. Davis was waked in the J.B. Murphy auditorium. In his book, Dr. Davis made reference to rumors of the day, that while called the Murphy Button, "Hartmann did all of his work" (p. 163). Theobald Hartmann died on 24Jun1891 and is buried with his wife, mother-in-law (Charlotte Hingst) and daughter (Harriett) in St. John's Cemetery in Bensenville, IL.

• *Note: This is a copy of the original photograph owned by Joan McDonnell. The reverse of the original is imprinted "Hoelke & Benecke PHOTOGRAPHERS S.E. Cor. 4th and Market Sts. St. Louis, Mo." Lt. Col. Hartmann was stationed at Pilot Knob, MO as early as Mar1862.*



Birthplace of Theobald Hartmann – 18Mar1827
Bornheim-Pfalz, Germany



Theobald and Charlotte (née Hingst) Hartmann
Married by Rev. Joseph Hartmann on 8Jan1856



Gravestone of Theobald and Charlotte Hartmann
St. John's Cemetery - Bensenville, IL
Theobald Hartmann died on 24Jun1891



Major General Frederick Steele, commander of the Department of Arkansas during the Civil War, circa 1863.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, Civil War Photograph Collection, Prints and Photographs Division

Frederick Steele (1819–1868)

Frederick Steele was a United States Volunteers major general and the commander of the Department of Arkansas in the Civil War. Union forces under his command took military control of the northern half of the state in September 1863. Faced with immense military and political problems as a result of the continuing war, however, Steele failed in his larger mission of politically and militarily stabilizing the state.

Frederick Steele was born on January 14, 1819, in Delhi, New York, the son of Nathaniel Steele III and his second wife, Dameron Johnson. Frederick Steele never married or had children. Little is known of Steele's early years. He entered West Point in 1839. A friend and classmate of Ulysses S. Grant, he graduated in 1843 and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He served in the Mexican War from 1847 to 1848, then in California and Pennsylvania and at various posts in the West until the Civil War.

Appointed a major with the Eleventh Infantry on May 14, 1861, Steele commanded a brigade that saw action in Missouri at Dug Springs and the Battle of Wilson's Creek. On September 23, he was appointed colonel of the Eighth Iowa Volunteers, and he received his appointment as brigadier general on January 29, 1862.

Steele assumed command of the First Division in Major General [Samuel Ryan Curtis's](#) Army of the Southwest on May 9, 1862, and he participated in the subsequent invasion of Arkansas. Curtis's objective was to occupy [Little Rock \(Pulaski County\)](#), but a lack of supplies and the growing Confederate guerrilla resistance forced him

to abandon that objective and march to Helena (Phillips County), where he could be resupplied from the Mississippi River.

During the first half of 1863, Steele commanded an army corps that took part in the expedition to the Yazoo River, the assault on Chickasaw Bluffs, and the [capture of Arkansas Post \(Arkansas County\)](#) on January 11. On May 17, he was promoted to major general and assumed control of a division that served in the Vicksburg Campaign. In July 1863, he was given command of Union forces in Arkansas with orders to clear the state of organized Rebels.

Union forces under Steele took [Fort Smith \(Sebastian County\)](#) on September 1, 1863, and Little Rock on September 10. Until his reassignment on December 22, 1864, the only significant military action that Steele had been in command of was the [Red River expedition](#). The objective in that expedition was to defeat Confederate general Edmund Kirby Smith and consolidate Union control of Arkansas and Louisiana. Hampered by supply problems and [guerrilla](#) activity, Steele retreated to Little Rock to avoid being surrounded by Confederates, fighting battles at [Jenkins' Ferry](#) and [Marks' Mills](#), in which the Third Division received heavy losses.

Union political and military authority had always been weak outside the garrison towns of Fort Smith, Little Rock, and Helena; that authority was made even weaker after the Red River campaign. This, coupled with the rejection of the credentials of the Arkansas congressional delegation in the summer of 1864, led President Abraham Lincoln to remove Steele from command.

Lincoln assigned Steele a political mission in Arkansas, which met with failure similar to that of the Red River campaign. The mission involved working with Arkansas unionists to recreate a loyal state government and to send to Washington a congressional delegation that the Republican Congress would accept. A conservative Democrat who opposed emancipation, Steele showed little enthusiasm for the task. His “conciliatory policy” toward former Confederates and Confederate sympathizers undermined the confidence unionists had in Steele and undercut the unionist movement in the state, preventing Steele from realizing Lincoln’s goal of restoring loyal government.

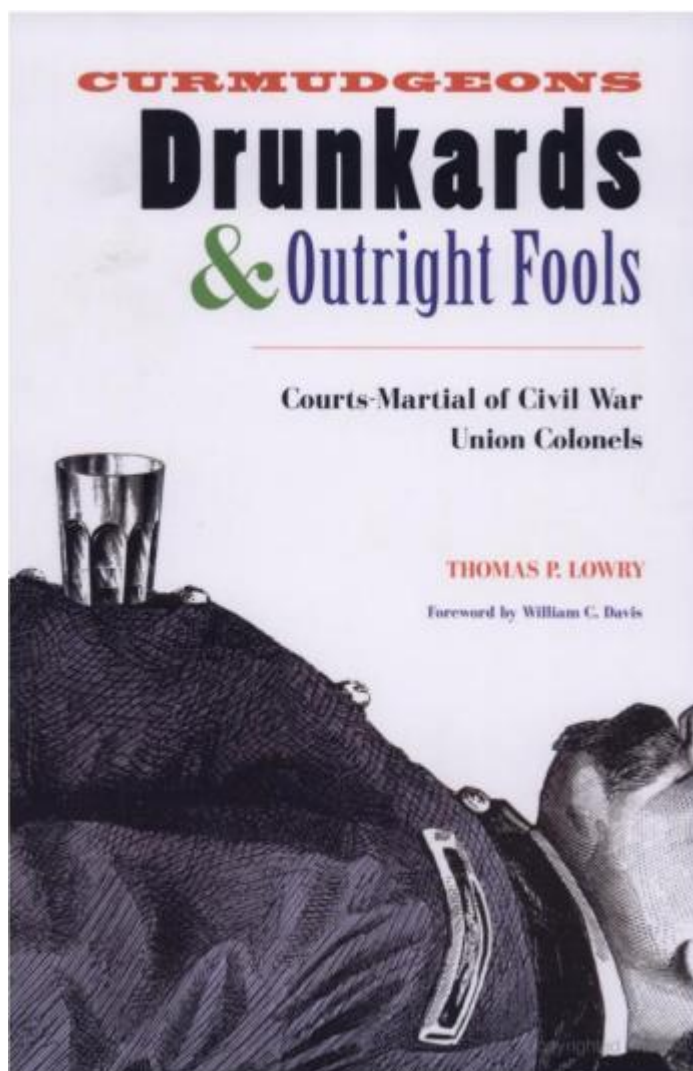
Steele went on to command forces in Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana during the rest of the war. From December 1865 to November 1867, he commanded the Department of the Columbia (Pacific Northwest). While on leave of absence in San Mateo, California, he died, apparently of a stroke, on January 12, 1868, and was buried in Colma, California.

For additional information:

Frederick Steele Papers. Special Collections. University of Arkansas Libraries, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Frederick Steele Papers, 1845–1865. Special Collections and University Archives. Stanford University Libraries, Stanford, California.

Palmer, Patricia J. *Frederick Steele: Forgotten General*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Libraries, 1971.



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authority. He ceases to be an officer. Lieutenant Colonel [Theobald] Hartmann is a competent officer, but the disaffection long existent in the regiment would be best quieted, and its efficiency and usefulness restored, by the appointment of some other suitable person. I suggest combining several of the independent companies into the 13th Illinois Cavalry."

In November 1862, after he was dismissed, Bell traveled to Washington, D.C., where he must have exercised a talent for persuasion, as he arranged to be reinstated. Six months later, however, his military star was once again eclipsed. In April 1863, the 13th Illinois Cavalry was consolidated with several other units and Colonel Bell was designated as "supernumerary," in brief, having no job. This action may reflect the opinion of one of his superiors, who wrote, "The 13th Illinois Cavalry needs an efficient and permanent commander."

In May 1863, Bell again applied for a leave of absence, this time for twenty days, based upon a new Surgeon's Certificate, citing further trouble with hemorrhoids. This request was also disapproved: "If the Colonel is suffering severely from hemorrhoids he is unfit for cavalry service and should resign." Bell replied in a brief letter that "I am too sick for service and tender my resignation."

Brig. Gen. John Davidson, who reviewed the request on May 19, 1863, noted, "The resignation is approved, although I have charges against this officer for encouraging marauding—but it is so difficult to get court martials to do their duty that I recommend immediate acceptance of his resignation." After Bell's departure, the regiment continued to serve, mainly in Arkansas, until it was mustered out on August 31, 1865. Its combat experience may be estimated by the mortality among enlisted men: 21 soldiers died of wounds and 360 died of disease.

One final document appears in Colonel Bell's military service records. In October 1867, he was given the rank of brevet brigadier general for "gallant service in the war." It would appear that his maladies did not continue into civilian life, as there is no record of an application for pension.

Name: Charlotte Hingst, Geb. Schumacher

Name: Charlotte Louise Hingst

Age: 13

Auswanderungsakten Brandenburg, Preußen

Brandenburg, Prussia Emigration Records

about Charlotte Hingst, Geb. Schumacher

Name:	Charlotte Hingst, Geb. Schumacher
Standing:	Frau von Friedrich
Place of Origin:	Lenzen/W. Prign.
Destination:	Amerika (USA)
Year:	1849

New York, 1820-1850 Passenger and Immigration Lists

about Joseph Hartmann

Name:	Joseph Hartmann
Arrival Date:	May 1, 1849
Age:	25
Gender:	M
Port of Arrival:	New York
Port of Departure:	Bremen
Place of Origin:	Deutschland
Ship:	Gazelle
Family Identification:	1612260
Microfilm Serial Number:	M237
Microfilm Roll Number:	78

New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957

about T Hartmann

Name:	T Hartmann
Arrival Date:	6 May 1853
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1826
Age:	27 2/12
Gender:	Male
Port of Departure:	Bremen, Germany
Destination:	Wisconsin
Place of Origin:	Hannover
Ship Name:	Madgaline
Search Ship Database:	Search the Madgaline in the 'Passenger Ships and Images' database
Port of Arrival:	New York
Line:	12
Microfilm Serial:	M237
Microfilm Roll:	M237_125
List Number:	363
Port Arrival State:	New York
Port Arrival Country:	United States

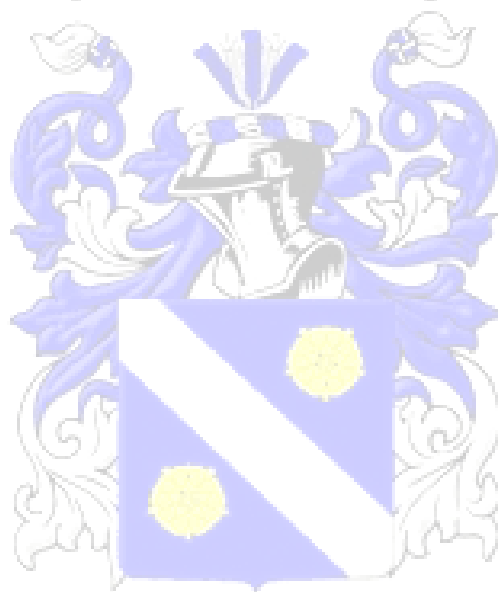
New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957

about Joseph Hartmann

Name:	Joseph Hartmann
Arrival Date:	21 Sep 1849
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1824
Age:	25
Gender:	Male
Port of Departure:	Le Havre, France
Ship Name:	Baltimore
Search Ship Database:	Search the Baltimore in the 'Passenger Ships and Images' database
Port of Arrival:	New York, New York
Line:	5
Microfilm Serial:	M237
Microfilm Roll:	M237_83
List Number:	1306

115	Richardt, Irene	40	m	Günzburg	Baden	New York
6	Seppner	27	f			
7	Höfel, Luise	24	m			
8	Hehn, Th	24	m			
9	Kastmann, Joseph	25	f			
120	Eva	25	f			
1	Benan, Henry	18	m			
2	Elisabeth	16	f			
3	Kupfer, Caroline	24	f			
4	Ilse, Mary	25	m			
5	Schuchtag, Dr	25	m			
6	Huber, Dr	13	.			
7	Rudolf	11	"			
8	Schnur, Luise	26	f			
9	Friedrich, Adolf	26	.			
130	Heck, Johann	20	.			
1	Hahn, Joseph	26	.			
2	Hoser, Georg	39	.			
3	Amalie	34	m			
4	Gustav	11	f			
5	Karoly	9	.			
6	Alte, Dr	25	m			
7	Conrad	24	f			
8	Hoffmann, Philip	26	m			
9	Wilde, Dr	32	f			
140	Braunschweig, Dr	32	f			
1	Margarete	38	.			
2	Joseph	7	m			
3	Leander	4	f			
4	Anna	3	f			
5	Emile	3/4	f			
6	Heinrich, Anton	37	m			
7	Schwan, Wm	27	m			
8	Wunsch, Konrad	25	m			
9	Krieger, Valentin	22	.			
150	Müller, August	18	.			
1	Hersch, Franz	21	f			
2	Both, Carl	21	m			
3	Heizer, Hermann	20	.			
4	Hehn, Hans	20	.			
5	Hegmann, Dr	26	.			
6	Hehn, Hans	20	m			
157	Greiner, Paul	20	f			

The Ancient Arms of



Hartmann