

APPLETONS'  
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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VOL. IV.  
LODGE-PICKENS

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APPLETONS'  
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN  
BIOGRAPHY

EDITED BY  
JAMES GRANT WILSON  
AND  
JOHN FISKE

As it is the commendation of a good huntsman to find game in a wide wood,  
so it is no imputation if he hath not caught all. PLATO.

VOLUME IV.  
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LOGAN, John Alexander, statesman, b. in Jackson county, Ill., 9 Feb., 1826; d. in Washington, D. C., 26 Dec., 1886. His father, Dr. John Logan, came from Ireland when a young man and settled in Maryland, but removed to Kentucky, thence to Missouri, and finally to Illinois. He served several terms in the legislature, having been chosen as a Democrat, and held several county offices. The son was educated at a common school and under a private tutor. This instruction was supplemented, in 1840, by attendance at Shiloh college. When war with Mexico was declared, he volunteered as a private, but was soon chosen a lieutenant in the 1st Illinois infantry. He did good service as a soldier, and for some time was acting quartermaster of his regiment. After his return from Mexico he began the study of law with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, and in 1849 was

elected clerk of Jackson county, but resigned to continue the study of law. In 1851 he was graduated at Louisville university, admitted to the bar, and became his uncle's partner. He soon grew popular, and his forcible style of oratory, pleasing address, and fine voice, secured his election to the legislature in 1852 and again in 1856. At the end of his first term he resumed practice with such success that he was soon chosen prosecuting attorney for the 3d judicial district. In 1852 he removed to Benton, Franklin co., Ill. He was a presidential elector in 1856 on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket. In 1858 he was elected to congress from Illinois as a Douglas Democrat, and was re-elected in 1860. In the presidential campaign of that year he earnestly advocated the election of Stephen



*John A. Logan*

A. Douglas; but, on the first intimation of coming trouble from the south, he declared that, in the event of the election of Abraham Lincoln, he would "shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated." In July, 1861, during the extra session of congress that was called by President Lincoln, he left his seat, overtook the troops that were marching out of Washington to meet the enemy, and fought in the ranks of Col. Richardson's regiment in the battle of Bull Run, being among the last to leave the field. Returning home in the latter part of August, he resigned his seat in congress, organized the 31st Illinois infantry, and was appointed its colonel, 13 Sept. At Belmont in November he led a successful bayonet-charge and a horse was shot under him. He led his regiment in the attack on Fort Henry, and at Fort Donelson, while gallantly leading the assault, received a wound that incapacitated him for active service for some time. After he had reported for duty to Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, 5 March, 1862. He took an important part in the movement against Corinth, and subsequently was given the command at Jackson, Tenn., with instructions to guard the railroad communications. In the summer of 1862 his constituents urged him to become a candidate for reelection to congress, but he declined, saying in his letter: "I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established." During Grant's northern Mississippi campaign Gen. Logan commanded the 3d division of the 17th army corps under Gen. McPherson, and was promoted major-general of volunteers, to date from 26 Nov., 1862. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hills. In the siege of Vicksburg he commanded McPherson's centre, and on 25 June made the assault after the explosion of the mine. His column was the first to enter the captured city, and he was appointed its military governor. He succeeded Gen. Sherman in the command of the 15th army corps in November, 1863. In May, 1864, he joined Sherman's army, which was preparing for its march into Georgia, led the advance of the Army



of the Tennessee in the fight at Resaca, repulsed Hardee's veterans at Dallas, and drove the enemy from his line of works at Kenesaw Mountain. Gen. Sherman says in his report of the battle of Atlanta, speaking of Gen. McPherson's death: "Gen. Logan succeeded him and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division." In fact it was mainly his skill and determination that saved Sherman's army from a serious disaster during that engagement. After the fall of Atlanta, 1 Sept., 1864, he went home and took an active part in the presidential campaign of that year. He rejoined his troops, who had accompanied Gen. Sherman in his famous "march to the sea," at Savannah, and remained in active service with Sherman's army till the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, 26 April, 1865. On 23 May he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee; but, as soon as active service in the field was over, he resigned his commission, saying that he did not wish to draw pay when not on active duty. He was appointed minister to Mexico by President Johnson, but declined. In 1866 he was elected a representative from Illinois to the 40th congress as a Republican, and served as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was re-elected to the 41st congress, and did good service as chairman of the committee on military affairs in securing the passage of an act for the reduction of the army. He was re-elected to the 42d congress, but before that body convened he was chosen by the Illinois legislature U. S. senator for the term beginning 4 March, 1871. He succeeded Vice-President Wilson as chairman of the senate committee on military affairs at the beginning of the third session of the 42d congress, 2 Dec., 1872. After the expiration of his term of service, 3 March, 1877, he resumed the practice of law in Chicago. He was again returned to the U. S. senate, and took his seat on the convening of that body in extra session, 18 March, 1879. Both in the house and senate he maintained his reputation for brilliancy and success. While a representative his more important speeches were "On Reconstruction," 12 July, 1867; "On the Impeachment of President Johnson," 22 Feb., 1868; "Principles of the Democratic Party," 16 July, 1868; and "Removing the Capitol," 22 Jan., 1870. In the senate he spoke in "Vindication of President Grant against the Attack of Charles Sumner," 3 June, 1872; in reply to Senator Gordon on the "Ku-klux in Louisiana," 13 Jan., 1875; "On the Equalization of Bounties of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines of the late War for the Union," 2 March, 1875; and "On the Power of the Government to enforce the United States Laws," 28 June, 1879. On 6 June, 1880, he delivered an able speech on the Fitz-John Porter case, maintaining, as he always had done, that Gen. Porter had been justly condemned and should not be restored to his rank in the army. At the Republican national convention in Chicago in June, 1884, on the first ballot for a candidate for president, Gen. Logan received 63½ votes against 334½ for James G. Blaine, 278 for Chester A. Arthur, and 93 for George F. Edmunds. After the subsequent nomination of Mr. Blaine, Gen. Logan was nominated for vice-president. When Gen. Logan's sudden death was announced to him, James G. Blaine thus briefly summarized his character: "Gen. Logan was a man of immense force in a legislative body. His will was unbending, his courage, both moral and physical, was of the high-

est order. I never knew a more fearless man. He did not quail before public opinion when he had once made up his mind any more than he did before the guns of the enemy when he headed a charge of his enthusiastic troops. In debate he was aggressive and effective. . . . I have had occasion to say before, and I now repeat, that, while there have been more illustrious military leaders in the United States and more illustrious leaders in legislative halls, there has, I think, been no man in this country who has combined the two careers in so eminent a degree as Gen. Logan." His personal appearance was striking. He was of medium height, with a robust physical development, a broad and deep chest, massive body, and small hands and feet. He had fine and regular features, a swarthy complexion, long jet-black hair, a heavy moustache and dark eyes. Gen. Logan published "The Great Conspiracy," a large volume relating to the civil war (New York, 1886), and "The Volunteer Soldier of America" (Chicago, 1887). See "Life and Services of John A. Logan," by George Francis Dawson (Chicago, 1887).—His wife, **Mary Simmerson Cunningham**, daughter of

forces in the capital, but he died in a few months.

**LONG, Armistead Lindsay**, soldier, b. in Campbell county, Va., 3 Sept., 1827. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, 1 July, 1850, assigned to the 2d artillery, and promoted 1st lieutenant, 1 July, 1854. He resigned, 10 June, 1861, and the following month was appointed major in the Confederate army. He was promoted colonel and military secretary to Gen. Robert E. Lee in April, 1862, and brigadier-general of artillery in September, 1863, taking part in all of Gen. Lee's campaigns. Gen. Long is the author of "Memoirs of Gen. Robert E. Lee" (New York, 1886).

**LONG, Eli**, soldier, b. in Woodford county, Ky., 16 June, 1837. He was graduated at the Frankfort, Ky., military school in 1855, and in 1856 appointed 2d lieutenant in the 1st U. S. cavalry. Prior to 1861, when he was promoted 1st lieutenant and captain, he served with his regiment mainly against hostile Indians. Throughout the civil war he was actively engaged in the west at Tullahoma, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and in the Atlanta campaign, as colonel of the 4th Ohio cavalry, and subsequently in command of a brigade of cavalry. He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel for "gallant and meritorious services" at Farmington and Knoxville, Tenn., and Lovejoy's Station, Ga., respectively. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry at Selma, Ala., where he led his division in a charge upon the intrenchments that resulted in the capture of that place. He was severely wounded in the head in the action. For his services during the war he was also brevetted major-general in the regular army and major-general of volunteers, and having been mustered out of the volunteer service, 15 Jan., 1866, he was retired with the rank of major-general in August, but was reduced to brigadier-general through the operation of the act of 3 March, 1875.



**Long, Eli.**

[Born in Ky. Appointed from Ky.]

2nd Lieut. 1st Cavalry, 27 June, 1856. 1st Lieut., 1 March, 1861. Captain, 24 May, 1861. Brevet Major, 7 Oct., 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Farmington, Tenn. Colonel 4th Ohio Cavalry, 23 Feb., 1863. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 3 Dec., 1863, for gallant and meritorious service during the defence of Knoxville, Tenn. Brevet Colonel, 21 Aug., 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Lovejoy's Station, Ga. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 18 Aug., 1864. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle and capture of Selma, Ala. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war. Brevet Major Genl. Vols., 13 March 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in action.

**LONGSTREET, James**, soldier, b. in Edgefield district, S. C., 8 Jan., 1821. He removed with his mother to Alabama in 1831, and was appointed from that state to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1842, and assigned to

the 4th infantry. He served at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in 1842-'4, on frontier duty at Natchitoches, La., in 1844-'5, in the military occupation of Texas in 1845-'6, and in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, the siege of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, San Antonio, Churubusco, and Moleno del Rey. For gallant and meritorious conduct in the two latter battles he



*J. Longstreet*

was brevetted captain and major, and he had previously been promoted 1st lieutenant, 23 Feb., 1847. At the storming of Chapultepec, 8 Sept., 1847, he was severely wounded in the assault on the fortified convent. He served as adjutant, 8th infantry, from 8 June, 1847, till 1 July, 1849, and on frontier and garrison duty, chiefly in Texas, till 1858, being made captain, 7 Dec., 1852. He became paymaster, 19 July, 1858, and resigned, 1 June, 1861. He was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate service, and at the first battle of Bull Run commanded a brigade on the right of the Confederate line, where he held a large force of the National army from operating in support of McDowell's flank attack. On Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's retreat before McClellan at Yorktown, Longstreet commanded the rear-guard, having been made a major-general. On 5 May, 1862, he made a stand at Williamsburg, and was at once attacked by Heintzelman, Hooker, and Kearny. He held his ground until his opponents were re-enforced by

Hancock, when he was driven back into his works. He took part in the seven days' battles around Richmond, and at the second battle of Bull Run, when in command of the 1st corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, came to the relief of Jackson, when he was hard pressed by Pope's army, and by a determined charge in flank decided the fortunes of the day. At Fredericksburg he held the Confederate left. In 1863 he was detached with two of his divisions for service south of James river. On Hooker's movement, which led to the battle of Chancellorsville, Longstreet was ordered to rejoin the army of Lee, but did not arrive in time to participate in the battle. He commanded the right wing of the Army of Northern Virginia at the battle of Gettysburg, and tried to dissuade Lee from ordering the disastrous charge on the third day. When Lee retreated to Virginia, Longstreet, with five brigades, was transferred to the Army of Tennessee under Bragg, and at the battle of Chickamauga held the left wing of the Confederate army. He was then detached to capture Knoxville, but found it too strongly fortified to be taken by assault. Early in 1864 he rejoined Lee, and was wounded by the fire of his own troops in the battle of the Wilderness. He commanded the 1st corps of the Army of Northern Virginia in all the operations in 1864, and was included in the surrender at Appomattox, 9 April, 1865. He was known in the army as "Old Pete," and was considered the hardest fighter in the Confederate service. He had the unbounded confidence of his troops, who were devoted to him, and the whole army felt better when in the presence of the enemy it was passed along the line that "Old Pete was up." After the war Gen. Longstreet established his residence in New Orleans, where he engaged in commercial business in the firm of Longstreet, Owens and Company. He was appointed surveyor of customs of the port of New Orleans by President Grant, supervisor of internal revenue in Louisiana, postmaster at New Orleans, and minister from the United States to Turkey by President Hayes, and U. S. marshal for the district of Georgia by President Garfield.

**Longstreet, James.\*** [Born in S. C. Appointed from Ala.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 4th Infantry, 1 July, 1842. 2nd Lieut. 8th Infantry, 4 March, 1845. 1st Lieut., 23 Feb., 1847. Captain, 7 Dec., 1852. Major and Paymaster, 19 July, 1858. Resigned 1 June, 1861. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Captain, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. Brevet Major, 8 Sept., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey.

st in law reform continued  
Loomis was an able public  
for the press on political  
in pamphlet-form a "His-  
York System of Law Re-  
Y., 1879).

lawyer. b. in Columbia.

calculus translated into Chinese; and his "Meteor-  
ology" into Arabic. A part of his time between  
1846 and 1849 was employed in telegraphic com-  
parisons for longitude with Sears C. Walker. The  
difference in longitude between New York and  
Washington was determined in 1847, that between  
New York and Cambridge, Mass. in 1848 and the

war and  
the 5th  
the Ind  
the Flor  
nole In  
in 1857  
at first.



**LOOMIS, Gustavus**, soldier, b. in Thetford, Vt., 23 Sept., 1789; d. in Stratford, Conn., 6 March, 1872. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1811, and assigned to the artillery. For two years he served on garrison duty in New York harbor, and then he was sent to the northern frontier, where he was at the capture of Fort George in May, 1813, and was taken prisoner at the surprise of Fort Niagara in December of that year. Meanwhile he had been made assistant deputy quartermaster-general, with the rank of captain, and he subsequently served in various garrisons. On the reorganization of the army in 1821 he was made captain in the 1st infantry, and in 1838 received his commission as major, after serving in the campaigns against the Indians in Florida and Texas. In 1840 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 6th infantry, and, after garrison duty on the frontier, served in that rank during the Mexican war and until 1851, when he was made colonel of the 5th infantry, and given various commands in the Indian territory. Col. Loomis participated in the Florida campaigns of 1856-'8 against the Seminole Indians, and had charge of that department in 1857-'8. During the civil war he was engaged at first on mustering duty, but later was put at the head of the general recruiting service at Fort Columbus, N. Y. He was retired from active service on 1 June, 1863, but continued to be occupied on court-martial duty. In 1865 he received the brevet of brigadier-general for long and faithful service in the army.

**Loomis, Gustavus.\***

[Born in Vt. Appointed from Vt.]

2nd Lieut. Artillerists, 1 March, 1811. Transferred to 1st Artillery, — March, 1812.

1st Lieut., 5 May, 1813. Transferred to Corps Artillery, 12 May, 1814. Captain,

7 April, 1819. Transferred to 1st Infantry, 1 June, 1821. Major 2nd Infantry,

7 July, 1838. Lieut. Colonel, 6th Infantry, 22 Sept., 1840. Colonel 5th Infantry,

9 March, 1851. Retired 1 June, 1863. Died 5 March, 1872. *Brevet Rank:—*

Brevet Major, 7 April, 1829, for ten years faithful service in one grade. Brevet

Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for long and faithful service in the army.

**LORING**, William Wing, soldier, b. in Wilmington, N. C., 4 Dec., 1818; d. in New York city, 30 Dec., 1886. When he was about thirteen years old he enlisted in a company of volunteers to fight the Seminole Indians in Florida, participated in several battles, and was promoted to a 2d lieu-

tenancy, 16 June, 1837. He was sent to school at Alexandria, Va., and subsequently at Georgetown, D. C., was graduated in the law in 1842, and, returning to Florida, was elected to the legislature. Early in 1846 he was made senior captain of a new regiment of mounted riflemen, and on 16 Feb., 1847, was placed in command, with the rank of major. In the assault on the Mexican intrenched camp at Contreras, Loring's regiment was temporarily detached for special service, which resulted in its being first in

the main works of the Mexicans, and leading in the pursuit of the enemy as far as San Angel. But at this moment counter orders were received.

Loring and his regiment were the first to enter the Mexican batteries at Chapultepec on the side next the capital, and, though without orders, he led the fighting on the causeway from



*W W Loring*

that point to the Belen Gate, where he received a wound that necessitated the amputation of his left arm. For "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Contreras and Churubusco he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and for Chapultepec and Garita de Belen that of colonel. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 5 March, 1848. The citizens of Appalachicola, Fla., presented him with a sword on which were engraved the words that Gen. Scott had addressed to the Rifles on the field of Chapultepec: "Brave Rifles, you have gone through fire and blood, and come out steel." In April, 1849, he successfully marched across the continent to Oregon as escort to a party of gold-seekers, and on 3 Oct. he was assigned to the command of the 11th military department. Some time afterward he was ordered to Texas, where he remained till August, 1856, and was promoted to the rank of colonel on 30 Dec. Till 8 April, 1858, he was engaged against hostile Indians in New Mexico, and he afterward took part in the Utah expedition of 1858. In 1859 he received leave of absence to visit Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land, and on his return he commanded the Department of New Mexico until 13 May, 1861, when he resigned and was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He served in the Army of Northern Virginia, on 15 Feb., 1862, was promoted to major-general, and led a division till the end of the civil war, frequently commanding a corps. In the spring of 1863, when Gen. Grant was operating for the investment of Vicksburg, Loring was sent to Fort Pemberton, where he mounted two heavy siege-guns that silenced the fire of the U. S. gun-boat "Chillicothe." His exclamation, "Give her a blizzard, boys!" on this occasion, was the origin of the name of "Old Blizzard," by which he was afterward known. Gen. Loring accepted service in the army of the khedive of Egypt in December, 1869, as a liwa pacha, or general of brigade. Shortly after his arrival in Cairo he was assigned to the command of Alexandria and its defences extending along the coast to the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. On 10 Dec., 1875, he was ordered to accompany, as chief of staff and military

adviser, the general-in-chief of the Egyptian army, Ratib Pacha, who was ordered to the command of an expedition to Abyssinia. Ratib refused to follow the counsel of Gen. Loring and his staff of American officers, and the Egyptian army was almost annihilated by the Abyssinians at the battle of Kaya-Khor. Gen. Loring, shortly after his return to Egypt, was decorated by the khedive with the imperial order of the Osmariah and promoted to ferik, or general of division. In 1879, with the American officers, he was mustered out of the Egyptian service and returned to the United States. Gen. Loring published "A Confederate Soldier in Egypt" (New York, 1883).



**Loring, Wm. W.** [Born in N. C. Appointed from Fla.]

Captain Mounted Rifles, 27 May, 1846. Major, 16 Feb., 1847. Lieut. Colonel, 15

March, 1848. Colonel, 30 Dec., 1856. Resigned 13 May, 1861. *Brevet Rank:—*

Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at

Contreras and Churubusco. Brevet Colonel, 13 Sept., 1847, for gallant and meri-

torious conduct at Chapultepec.

**LOVE, George Maltby**, soldier, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 1 Jan., 1831; d. there, 19 March, 1887. In the beginning of the civil war he entered the army as a three months' volunteer, and served as sergeant and sergeant-major. On his discharge he re-enlisted, and was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 44th N. Y. infantry. He was promoted captain on 2 Jan., 1862, and participated in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Hanover Court-House and Malvern Hill. After his second term of service had expired he was appointed major of the 116th N. Y. volunteers on 5 Sept., 1862, commanded the regiment in the Department of the Gulf, and was severely wounded in the assault on Port Hudson. He was promoted colonel on 16 July, 1863, and engaged at Cox's Plantation, at the battles of Sabine Cross-roads and Pleasant Hill, and the skirmishes at Cane River Crossing and Mansura. He afterward commanded a brigade in the 19th corps for eighteen months, serving through the Shenandoah campaign. He was engaged at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and for gallantry at Cedar Creek received the brevet of brigadier-general and a bronze medal of honor. He was mustered out on 8 June, 1865. On 7 March, 1867, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the regular army, and received four brevets for services in the war. He was promoted 1st lieutenant on 1 March, 1875, and engaged in garrison and frontier service until

he was retired on 15 March, 1898, for disability incurred in the line of duty.

**Love, George M.**

[Born in N. Y. Appointed from N. Y.]

1st Sergeant Co. D, 21st N. Y. Vols., 13 May, 1861. Sergeant Major, 13 May, 1861. Discharged 23 Aug., 1861. 1st Lieut. 44th N. Y. Vols., 23 Aug., 1861. Captain, 2 Jan., 1862. Mustered out 4 Sept., 1862. Major 116th N. Y. Vols., 5 Sept., 1862. Colonel, 16 July, 1863. Brevet Brigadier Genl. Vols., 7 March, 1865. Mustered out 8 June, 1865. 2nd Lieut. 11th Infantry, 7 March, 1867. Brevet 1st Lieut., 7 March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in action at Plain's Store. Brevet Captain, 7 March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the assault on Port Hudson, La. Brevet Major, 7 March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Cedar Creek, Va. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 7 March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Transferred to 16th Infantry, 14 April, 1869. 1st Lieut., 1 March, 1875.

**LOVELL, Charles Swain**, soldier, b. in Hull, Mass., 13 Feb., 1811; d. in Louisville, Ky., 3 Jan., 1871. He enlisted as a private in the 2d U. S. artillery in January, 1831, and served in various garrisons, rising to quartermaster-sergeant, sergeant-major, and, in October, 1837, to 2d lieutenant. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in July, 1838, captain, 18 June, 1846, and took part in the battles of Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the city of Mexico. He then served in the territories till the civil war, and after promotion to major, on 14 May, 1861, commanded a brigade at Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. From 1863 till 1865 he was on provost-marshal duty in Wisconsin, and he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 21 Jan., 1863, and colonel of the 14th infantry, 16 Feb., 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Gaines's Mills, colonel for Malvern Hill, and brigadier-general, U. S. army, for Antietam. After the war he commanded his regiment at Fort Yuma, Cal., and on 15 Dec., 1870, was retired from active service.



**Lovell, Chas. S.**

[Born in Mass. Appointed from Army.]

2nd Lieut. 6th Infantry, 13 Oct., 1837. 1st Lieut., 7 July, 1838. Captain, 18 June, 1846. Major 10th Infantry, 14 May, 1861. Lieut. Colonel 18th Infantry, 21 Jan., 1863. Colonel 14th Infantry, 16 Feb., 1865. Retired 15 Dec., 1870. Died 3 Jan., 1871. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 27 June, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Gaines' Mills, Va. Brevet Colonel, 1 July, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at Battle of Malvern Hill, Va. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant service at the Battle of Antietam, Md.

U. S. army.—Joseph's son, **Manfield**, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 20 Oct., 1822; d. in New York city, 1 June, 1884, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, appointed a lieutenant of artillery, and served in the occupation of Texas in 1845-'6, and in the war with Mexico was aide to Gen. John A. Quitman and assistant adjutant-general of his division, being promoted 1st lieutenant on 16 Feb., 1847. He was wounded at Monterey, brevetted captain for bravery at Chapultepec, and severely wounded at the Belen Gate. After the war he served on the Kansas frontier for two years. On 18 Dec., 1854, he and his classmate, Gustavus A. Smith, resigned in order to take high commands in Gen. Quitman's projected Cuban expedition. After the failure of the project they found employment in connection with Cooper and Hewitt's iron-works at Trenton, N. J. In April, 1858, Lovell was appointed superintendent of street improvements in New York city, and in November of that year deputy street-commissioner under his friend Smith. At the beginning of the civil war he went to the south with Gen. Smith, was commissioned as a brigadier-general in the Confederate service, and on 9 Oct., 1861, was made a major-general and placed in command at New Orleans, relieving Gen. David E. Twiggs. When the forts were captured by the National forces he withdrew his troops, and, on the complaint of the mayor that he had left the citizens without military protection, explained that it was for the purpose of saving the town from a bombardment, offering to return if the citizens desired to continue the defence. After the surrender of New Orleans to Farragut, 26 April, 1862, he joined Gen. Beauregard in northern Mississippi, and commanded one of the divisions that were routed by Gen. William S. Rosecrans at Corinth, 4 Oct., 1862. At the battle of Hatchie his division constituted the rear-guard of the retreating army. He commanded the Confederate forces at the battle of Coffeeville. When Gen. Leonidas Polk was killed, 14 June, 1864, Lovell succeeded to the command of the corps, and on 27 June repelled Gen. Sherman's attack on his intrenchments at Kenesaw. When the war was ended he retired to a rice-plantation near Savannah, Ga., but not long afterward went to New York city, and was engaged as an assistant engineer under Gen. John Newton in removing the East river obstructions at Hellgate.

**LUCAS, Thomas John**, soldier, b. in Lawrenceburg, Ind., 9 Sept., 1826. His father, Frederick, a native of Rennes, France, and a soldier of Napoleon's later campaigns, came to this country after the battle of Waterloo and settled in Baltimore, Md., where he learned the trade of a watchmaker. He afterward removed successively to Marietta and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he married and passed the rest of his life. The son learned his father's trade, but enlisted for the Mexican war as a drummer-boy in the 4th Indiana volunteers, and rose to be lieutenant and adjutant. At the close of the war he resumed his former occupation, which he continued till 1861. He then raised a company, was chosen its captain, and joined the 16th Indiana regiment, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. After the battle of Ball's Bluff he covered the retreat of the National forces, crossing the Potomac in the last boat, and was promoted colonel. He opposed Kirby Smith's advance at Richmond, Ky., and then took part in all the operations around Vicksburg, where he was wounded three times. Afterward he was ordered to New Orleans and placed at the head of a cavalry brigade, with which he did good service in the Red river expedition, first in the advance, next in covering the retreat of Banks's army to Alexandria, and then in the advance again to the Mississippi. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, 10 Nov., 1864, and commanded a division of cavalry in the operations around Mobile, investing Fort Blakely, defeating the Confederates at Claiborne, and leading raids into western Florida, southern Georgia, and Alabama. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 26 March, 1865, and after his command was mustered out he was ordered to New Orleans, by request of Gen. Sheridan, to await the issue of the threatened complications with the French in Mexico. He left the service on 15 Jan., 1866, and returned to his home. He was employed in the U. S. revenue service in 1875-'81, and from the latter year till 31 Dec., 1885, was postmaster of his native town. In 1886 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for congress.

**LYON, Nathaniel**, soldier, b. in Ashford, Conn., 14 July, 1818; d. near Wilson's Creek, Mo., 10 Aug., 1861. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, assigned to the 2d infantry, and served in Florida during the latter part of the Seminole war. He was engaged at the siege of Vera Cruz, promoted 1st lieutenant while on the march to the city of Mexico, and commanded his company throughout the subsequent campaign, receiving the brevet of captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. In the assault on the city of Mexico he was wounded at the Belen Gate. At the close of the war he was ordered to California, and in 1850 he conducted a successful expedition against the Indians of Clear lake and Russian river in northern California, receiving the praise of Gen. Persifer F. Smith for the rapidity and secrecy of his marches, and his skilful dispositions on the ground. He was promoted captain on 11 June, 1851, and in 1853 returned with his regiment to the east. While



*N. Lyon.*



listening to the debates in congress over the Kansas-Nebraska bill, his sympathies were engaged in behalf of the negro, although he had been hitherto an earnest Democrat. In 1854 he was sent to Fort Riley, and during the height of the contest for the possession of Kansas manifested his sympathy with the Free-state party, and gave it his aid and support. In 1856, when the troops were ordered to enforce the laws against the Abolitionists, Lyon seriously contemplated resigning his commission, that he might not be employed "as a tool in the hands of evil rulers for the accomplishment of evil ends"; but he was saved from the necessity of doing so by being ordered to the Dakota frontier. He was on duty again in Kansas in 1859, and was with Gen. William S. Harney in December, 1860, when the governor of Missouri sent a brigade of militia to co-operate with the National troops in arresting James Montgomery. He was left by Harney at Fort Scott, but wished to be nearer the scene of the impending conflict, in which, he wrote on 27 Jan., 1861, "I certainly expect to expose, and very likely shall lose, my life." In the beginning of February he was ordered to St. Louis. There he contested with Maj. Peter V. Hagner, whom he suspected of southern sympathies, the command of the arsenal; but his appeal to Gen. Harney, and then to President Buchanan, was unavailing. He was soon in close accord with Francis P. Blair, Jr., and the other Unionist leaders, and at once began to drill and organize the Home-guards. A few days before President Lincoln's inauguration Blair went to Washington to persuade Gen. Scott and the president of the necessity of giving the command of the arsenal to Lyon, but without success. An attempt of the secessionist minute-men to provoke a conflict on inauguration-day decided the new administration to place Lyon in command of the troops on 13 March, 1861; yet the order was qualified by instructions from Gen. Harney still leaving in charge of Maj. Hagner the arms and materials of war which Lyon intended in the event of a collision to distribute among the Home-guards. While Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson was promoting the organization of secessionist militia, and after he had placed the police of St. Louis under the control of Basil W. Duke, the leader of the minute-men, and after the municipal election of 1 April, 1861, had transferred the city government into the hands of secessionists, Gen. Harney revoked his recent order and gave Lyon entire charge of the arsenal, arms, and stores. Before the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Lyon had strengthened the fortifications and mounted heavy siege-guns and mortars that commanded the city, and its river approaches. On the president's call for troops Gov. Jackson prepared to plant batteries on the hills overlooking the arsenal. Lyon at once communicated with Gov. Richard Yates, who, by the president's orders, sent three regiments of the Illinois quota to support the garrison in St. Louis. Lyon was at the same time commanded, according to his own suggestion, to turn over 10,000 stand of arms to the Illinois state authorities. Blair had procured in Washington another order authorizing Capt. Lyon to issue 5,000 stand of arms for arming loyal citizens. Harney interfered to prevent the arming of volunteers, and ordered Lyon, who had placed guards in the streets in violation of the city ordinances, to withdraw his men within the arsenal, but for this was removed from the command of the department on 21 April. On the same day Capt. Lyon was ordered to muster into the service the four regiments, constituting Missouri's quota, which the governor had refused to furnish. Without re-

gard to seniority he assumed command on the departure of Harney, and from that time was recognized by the government as commanding the department. On the night of 26 April he secretly sent away to Illinois all the munitions of war that were not needed for the four regiments, which were speedily organized and equipped. Although the removal of the arms from the arsenal frustrated the governor's object in ordering the militia into camp at St. Louis, it was decided to hold the encampment nevertheless. Daniel M. Frost's brigade, numbering now, after all the Union men had withdrawn, about 700 men, went into camp on 6 May in a grove in the western part of the city, which they called Camp Jackson. Having been authorized by a despatch from the secretary of war, Lyon in May mustered in five regiments, called the Home-guards or U. S. reserve corps, in addition to five regiments of Missouri volunteers that had been organized in April. The volunteers were recruited almost entirely from the German population, as the native-born and the Irish were secessionists. On 10 May he surrounded Camp Jackson, and made prisoners of war of the entire corps of militia. In the camp were siege-guns that Jefferson Davis had sent from New Orleans at the request of Gov. Jackson. When Gen. Harney resumed command he approved the capture of Camp Jackson, but refused to carry out Lyon's plan for immediate operations against the hostile forces that the governor was organizing in pursuance of an act of the legislature. On 31 May, in accordance with an order that Blair had obtained from the president, Lyon, who had been commissioned as brigadier-general of volunteers on 17 May, and appointed to the command of the brigade of German recruits, relieved Gen. Harney of the command of the Department of the West. The governor and Gen. Sterling Price, in an interview with Gen. Lyon, sought to obtain from him a renewal of the agreement Gen. Harney had made to respect the neutrality of the state; but Lyon insisted on the right of the U. S. government to enlist men in Missouri, and to move its troops within or across the state. Open hostilities followed. Lyon sent troops to the southwestern part of the state in order to meet an apprehended advance of Confederate troops from Arkansas, and cut off the retreat of the governor and the state troops, while with another force he advanced on Jefferson City, of which he took possession on 15 June, the state forces having evacuated it two days before, and then on the enemy's new headquarters at Booneville, where he routed Col. John S. Marmaduke's force on 17 June. His sudden movement placed him in command of the entire state except the southwestern corner. On 3 July he left Booneville to continue the pursuit of Price, but when he learned that the Missourians had defeated Sigel at Carthage, and effected a junction with the Confederate troops under Gen. Ben McCulloch, he halted at Springfield to await re-enforcements. On learning that the Confederates were marching on his position, he advanced to meet them, although he supposed that they outnumbered his force four to one, but, after a skirmish at Dug Spring, retreated to Springfield again when he found that their three columns had joined. On 9 Aug., considering a retreat more hazardous than a battle, he decided to surprise the Confederates in their camp on Wilson's Creek at daybreak the next morning. He turned their position and attacked their rear, while Gen. Franz Sigel, at the head of another column, assailed their right flank. Sigel, after driving back the enemy, was defeated through mistaking one of their regiments for Iowa troops. Lyon, per-



ceiving new troops coming to the support of Price, brought all his men to the front for a final effort. His horse was killed, and he was wounded in the head and leg, but, mounting another horse, he dashed to the front to rally his wavering line, and was shot through the breast. Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis, who was left in command, after continuing the battle three hours, ordered a retreat. Of the 5,000 National troops 1,317 were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, while of the Confederates, who were 10,000 strong, 1,230 were killed or wounded. The National forces fell back on Springfield in good order, and retreated thence to Rolla, while Gen. McCulloch, the Confederate commander, refused to pursue. Lyon's movement, though resulting in defeat, had enabled the Union men in Missouri to organize a government and array the power of the state on the National side. Gen. Lyon bequeathed \$30,000, constituting nearly his entire property, to the government, to aid in the preservation of the Union. A series of articles, written while he was on duty in Kansas in advocacy of the election of Abraham Lincoln, and printed in a local newspaper, were collected into a volume with a memoir, and published under the title of "The Last Political Writings of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon" (New York, 1862). See also a memoir by Dr. Ashbel Woodward (Hartford, 1862); James Peckham's "Life of Lyon" (New York, 1866); R. I. Holcombe's "Account of the Battle of Wilson's Creek"; and "The Fight for Missouri," by Thomas L. Snead (New York, 1886).



**\*Lyon, Nathaniel.** Conn. Conn. Cadet **M A** 1 July 1837 (11); 2 lt 2 inf 1 July 41; 1 lt 16 Feb 1847; capt 11 June 1851; brig gen 1 brig Mo vols 12 May 1861; brig gen U S vols 17 May 1861; bvt capt 20 aug 1847 for gal and mer con in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco Mex; killed 10 Aug 1861 at the battle of Wilsons Creek Mo; joint resolution of congs approved 24 Dec 1861:

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: 1. That Congress deems it just and proper to enter upon its records a recognition of the eminent and patriotic services of the late Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon. The country to whose service he devoted his life will guard and preserve his fame as a part of its own glory.

“2. That the thanks of Congress are hereby given to the brave officers and soldiers who, under the command of the late Gen. Lyon, sustained the honor of the flag and achieved victory against overwhelming numbers at the battle of

Springfield, Mo.; and that, in order to commemorate an event so honorable to the country and to themselves, it is ordered that each regiment engaged shall be authorized to bear upon its colors the word 'Springfield,' embroidered in letters of gold. And the President of the United States is hereby requested to cause these resolutions to be read at the head of every regiment in the Army of the United States."

**LYTLE, William Haines**, soldier, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 2 Nov., 1826; killed in the battle of Chickamauga, 20 Sept., 1863. His great-grandfather, William, fought in the old French war, and his grandfather, of the same name, was an early pioneer in Ohio, and active in border warfare. His father, Robert T. Lytle, was a member of congress in 1833-'5, and surveyor of public lands in Ohio in 1835-'8. William Haines was graduated at Cincinnati college, studied law, and began practice, but at the beginning of the Mexican war volunteered, and was chosen captain of a company in the 2d Ohio regiment. He served through the war, resumed practice at its close, was elected to the Ohio legislature, and in 1857 was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for lieutenant-governor. Soon afterward he became major-general of Ohio militia, and at the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned colonel of the 10th Ohio regiment, which he led in West Virginia in 1861. At Carnifex Ferry, 10 Sept., 1861, he commanded a brigade and was severely wounded. When he had recovered he had charge of the Bardstown camp of instruction, and then of a brigade in Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchell's operations along the Memphis and Chattanooga railroad. He was again wounded and taken prisoner at Perryville, Ky., 8 Oct., 1862, but was soon exchanged, and on 29 Nov. promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers. Thereafter he served actively in the west under Rosecrans till he was killed while leading a charge of his brigade at the battle of Chickamauga. Gen. Lytle was a poet of much merit, but no collection of his verses has appeared in book-form. His best-known poem is that written in 1857, beginning



*Wm H. Lytle*

"I am dying, Egypt, dying;  
Ebbs the crimson life-tide fast."

\* Lytle, William Haines. Ohio.  
Ohio. Capt 2 Ohio vols 18 Sept 1847;  
hon must out 25 July 1848; col 10 Ohio inf  
3 May 1861; brig gen vols 29 Nov 1862;  
died 20 Sept 1863 of wds recd 19 Sept 1863  
at the battle of Chickamauga Ga.

**McALESTER, Miles Daniel**, soldier, b. in New York, 21 March, 1833; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 23 April, 1869. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1856, and assigned to the engineer corps, becoming 1st lieutenant, 2 May, 1861, and captain, 3 March, 1863. He served in the construction and repair of fortifications on the Atlantic coast from Florida to New York, superintending the defences of the Narrows in 1859-'61 and Fort Mifflin, Pa., in 1861. During the civil war he was engaged in constructing the defences in Washington, and also served as chief engineer of the 3d corps in the Army of the Potomac till October, 1862, being in all the important battles of that army, and winning the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel. From October, 1862, till April, 1863, he served as chief engineer of the Department of the Ohio, fortified Cincinnati and its vicinity, and constructed bridge-trains for the western armies. During the siege of Vicksburg he was detached under the orders of Gen. Grant, and subsequently became assistant professor of engineering at West Point. On 15 July, 1864, he was appointed chief engineer of the military division of west Mississippi, and engaged in the reduction of the Confederate defences in Mobile bay and in the Mobile campaign, receiving the brevets of colonel, 23 April, 1864, for his services as chief engineer of the military division of west Mississippi, and especially as supervising engineer of the siege of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and brigadier-general, 9 April, 1865, for services at the siege of Mobile. He was then engaged in constructing defences at Mobile and New Orleans, and in the improvements of the Mississippi river. He was commissioned major of the engineer corps on 7 March, 1867, and appointed engineer of the 8th light-house district, 22 May, 1867.

**McARTHUR, John**, soldier, b. in Erskine, Scotland, 17 Nov., 1826. He is the son of a blacksmith, and worked at that trade till he was twenty-three years of age, when he came to the United States and settled in Chicago, Ill., where he was employed as foreman of boiler-making in a foundry, and was subsequently at the head of an establishment of his own. When the civil war began he joined the 12th Illinois volunteers, with a company of which he was captain, and was chosen lieutenant-colonel. He soon afterward became colonel of the regiment, commanded a brigade at the assault on Fort Donelson, and for his gallantry was promoted brigadier-general, 21 March, 1862. At Shiloh he received a wound in the foot in the beginning of the first day's battle, but returned after it was dressed to his brigade, and succeeded to the command of the 2d division, when Gen. William H. L. Wallace was mortally wounded. In the operations against Vicksburg he commanded a division in Gen. McPherson's corps. He took a conspicuous part in the battle of Nashville, where he was at the head of a division under Gen. Andrew J. Smith, which carried the salient point of the enemy's line, and for gallantry in this action he was brevetted major-general. He was postmaster at Chicago in 1873-'7.



**McBRIDE, James Henry**, soldier, b. in Kentucky about 1815; d. in Pocahontas, Ark., in the autumn of 1862. He studied law, and practised in the courts of Missouri, whither he removed in 1845. When the civil war began he joined Gen. Sterling Price in raising the state guard of Missouri, recruited a brigade, and was afterward commissioned as brigadier-general in the Confederate service. In the counter-attack on Gen. Lyon's force at Wilson's Creek he led the infantry on the Confederate left.

**McCALL, George Archibald**, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 March, 1802; d. in West Chester, Pa., 26 Feb., 1868. He was the son of Archibald McCall, merchant of Philadelphia. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1822, and, after serving as aide to Gen. Edmund P. Gaines in 1831-'6, was commissioned captain in 1836 and major in 1847, and served in the Florida and Mexican wars, receiving the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma." On his return from the Mexican war he was given a sword by the citizens of Philadelphia. In 1850 he was appointed inspector-general of the army, with the rank of colonel, which place he resigned, 22 Aug., 1853, and settled in Chester county, Pa. At the beginning of the civil war he tendered his services to Gov. Andrew D. Curtin, who made him major-general of militia, with the task of organizing the Pennsylvania reserves. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 17 May, 1861. He commanded the reserves, which formed a division of three brigades, until June, 1862, planning the successful movement against Dranesville, 20 Dec., 1861, and commanding all the National troops at the battle of Mechanicsville, 26 June, 1862, where he repelled a greatly superior force. He was at Gaines's Hill and Charles City Cross-roads, but was taken prisoner at New Market Cross-roads, on 30 June, and confined in Libby prison for several weeks, after which he was on sick-leave, and resigned from the army, 31 March, 1863. In August, 1862, he received a sword from the citizens of Chester county, Pa., and in the autumn of that year he was Democratic candidate for congress from Pennsylvania. He was the author of "Letters from the Frontier," a posthumous work (Philadelphia, 1868).—His

\* **McCall, George Archibald.** Pa.  
Pa. Cadet **M A** 1 Sept 1818 (26); 2 lt 1  
inf 1 July 1822; tr to 4 inf 23 Dec 1822;  
1 lt 25 Jan 1829; capt 21 Sept 1836; bvt  
maj a a g 7 July 1846 to 26 Dec 1847;  
maj 3 inf 26 Dec 1847; col i g 10 June  
1850; bvt maj and lt col 9 May 1846 for  
gal and mer con in the battles of Palo  
Alto and Resaca de la Palma Tex; resd  
29 Apr 1853; maj gen Pa vols 15 May  
to 23 July 1861; brig gen vols 17 May  
1861; resd 31 Mar 1863; [died 25 Feb  
1868.]

**McCALLUM, Daniel Craig**, engineer, b. in Johnston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, 21 Jan., 1815; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 27 Dec., 1878. He came to Rochester, N. Y., with his parents in his youth, became an architect and builder, and in 1855-'6 was general superintendent of the Erie railway. On 11 Feb., 1862, he was appointed director of all the military railroads in the United States, with the staff rank of colonel, and to him was due much of the efficiency of the railroad service during the civil war. He was brevetted brigadier-general of

volunteers "for faithful and meritorious services," 24 Sept., 1864, and major-general, 13 March, 1865, and on 31 July, 1866, was mustered out of the service. In the same year he published a valuable report on the military railroads during the war.

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**McCALMONT, Alfred Brunsen**, soldier, b. in Franklin, Venango co., Pa., 28 April, 1825: d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 May, 1874. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Franklin, and afterward in Pittsburg, where he became city solicitor in 1853. He was assistant attorney-general of the United States during Buchanan's administration, and afterward returned to his native town. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 142d Pennsylvania regiment in September, 1862, and in 1864 became colonel of the 208th Pennsylvania, taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and others. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, and after the war resumed his profession.

**McCLEERY, James**, soldier, b. in Ohio about 1840; d. in New York city, 5 Nov., 1871. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 41st Ohio infantry on 21 Aug., 1861, and made 1st lieutenant, 9 Jan., 1862; captain, 9 Oct., 1862; and major, 23 Nov., 1865. He lost his right arm at Shiloh, and was wounded at Stone River, 31 Dec., 1862. On 28 July, 1866, he entered the regular army as captain of the 45th infantry, and was retired, 15 Dec., 1870. He had received the brevets of major, 2 March, 1867, for gallantry at Mission Ridge, and brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865. After his retirement he settled in St. Mary's parish, La., where he purchased a plantation, practised law, and was connected with the Freedmen's bureau. He was elected to congress as a Republican in 1870, but was unable to serve, owing to impaired health.

**McClellan, George Brinton**, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Dec., 1826; d. in Orange, N. J., 29 Oct., 1885. His father was Dr. George McClellan (*q. v.*), who married Miss Elizabeth Brinton, and George was their second son. The three noble elms to be seen at Woodstock, Conn., were planted by Mrs. McClellan, the general's great-grandmother, in honor and remembrance of her husband, Capt. McClellan, on hearing he had passed safely through the battle of Bunker Hill. The general saw them for the first time in the summer of 1884. He was educated by private tutors, and spent two years, 1840-'2, in the University of Pennsylvania, where he acquired a love of polite literature, which was never lost in his later life. He was always an industrious student, and shared the first honors of his class in the university. At the age of fifteen years and six months (the minimum age being sixteen, and the exceptions rare) he entered the U. S. military academy 1 July, 1842. In his class were "Stonewall" Jackson, Jesse L. Reno, and others who subsequently became distinguished. He led his class in mathematics. He was graduated 1 July, 1846, appointed brevet 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers, and assigned to a company of engineer troops (the only one then in service)

raised for the Mexican war. With it he was at Malan, Camargo, Tampico, and Vera Cruz. After the fall of Vera Cruz they took an active part in the battle of Cerro Gordo, 17 and 18 April, 1847, and McClellan led the unsuccessful attack on the left against the triple batteries that swept the road. A second attack was rendered unnecessary by the fall of the Cerro de Telegrafe. He was promoted to a 2d lieutenancy on 24 April, and afterward took part in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, 18 and 19 Aug., in the former of which his horse was shot. After the rupture of the armistice by the Mexicans in September, he was engaged with his company in constructing batteries against Chapultepec, and shared in the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, 13 and 14 Sept., 1847. He received the brevet of 1st lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco," and that of captain for his part in the assault of Chapultepec. In 1848, after the war was ended, he served at West Point as assistant instructor of practical engineering. In 1852 he was with Capt. Marcy (later his father-in-law) on an exploration of the upper Red river, between Texas and the Indian territory; and afterward he was engineer-in-charge of explorations and surveys in Texas. In 1853 he was on engineer duty in Oregon and Washington territories, and later was employed as engineer on the western division of the Northern Pacific railroad. On 3 March, 1855, he was appointed a captain in the 1st cavalry, and in the same year was sent to Europe, as a member of a military commission, to report on the condition of the armies of Europe, and to observe the operations of both sides in the Crimean war. His colleagues were Col. Richard Delafield, of the engineers, and Major Alfred Mordecai, of the ordnance. The commission received facilities from the British government, but not from the French and Russian. The separate reports of these officers were published by congress. Capt. McClellan's was a model of fullness, accuracy, and system, and was republished in 1861, with the title "The Armies of Europe." The details of the organization and equipment of European armies he put to good use in organizing the Army of the Potomac, soon after the beginning of the civil war.

On 16 Jan., 1857, Capt. McClellan resigned his commission to accept the place of chief engineer of the Illinois Central railroad. He became its vice-president in 1858, and in 1859 was elected president of the eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, residing in Cincinnati. In 1860 he was made president of the St. Louis, Missouri, and Cincinnati railroad, which office he held until the beginning of the civil war in 1861. While engaged in railroad work, he was able to help his classmate, Ambrose E. Burnside, who, having resigned from the service, was in need of assistance. On 23 April, 1861, McClellan was appointed major-general of Ohio volunteers, and placed in command of the Department of the Ohio, including the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with portions of Virginia and Pennsylvania. In a month he was in the field, and on 26 May he crossed the Ohio into Virginia, and occupied Parkersburg. This advance into West Virginia, he says, was made "without orders, and entirely of his own volition." The plain bordering the Ohio was occupied by McClellan's forces; the mountains by the Confederates under Gen. Garnett, who looked down upon the plain and the Great Kanawha river from two spurs separating the Monongahela from Tygart Valley river and Cheat river. The southern portion was called Rich mountain,



and the northern Laurel hill; and behind them both runs the great Virginia turnpike through Beverly and Leesville. To cover this turnpike, Garnett had posted Pegram at Rich mountain with 2,000 men, while he held Laurel hill with 3,000. McClellan, who had five brigades, posted Gen. Jacob D. Cox's command on the Lower Kanawha, Gen. Hill's to guard the communications between western Virginia and the upper Potomac, and went in person with the remainder, divided into two columns. The first was to make a demonstration against Garnett at Philippi; the second to capture Pegram at Rich mountain, and cut off the enemy's retreat. Advancing with Gens. Schleich and Rosecrans, who commanded these columns, to Buckhannon, on 10 July he was in front of Pegram, and sent Rosecrans to the right to gain his rear. By some miscalculation there was a delay, and Pegram evacuated Rich mountain, but many of his scattered force were captured by McClellan near Beverly. Garnett abandoned Laurel hill

to join Pegram, but found himself intercepted. He then tried by devious paths to escape to the Cheat river. He was overtaken at Carrick's ford, but succeeded in crossing with the loss of all his material, and was killed on the farther bank, and his force was scattered. In this eight days' campaign McClellan had driven the enemy from the great Kanawha, and captured 1,000 prisoners, and he wrote to Washington that "he had completely annihi-

lated the enemy in western Virginia." Lee fared no better when he succeeded Garnett and attempted to dislodge the force of Rosecrans, under Reynolds, at Cheat mountain. In a convention held at Wheeling, 11 June, 1861, at which 40 counties were represented, this portion of the state had disapproved secession and adhered to the Union, which it was now free to enter as a separate state, as it did, by act of congress, 31 Dec., 1862.

On 14 May McClellan had been appointed a major-general in the U. S. army. Meantime preparations had been pushed forward at Washington for a direct movement toward Richmond, the command of the force being given to Gen. Irwin McDowell (*q. v.*). Immediately after the battle of Bull Run, McClellan was called to Washington, and on 27 July he was assigned to the command of the Department of Washington and Northeastern Virginia. While reorganizing the Army of the Potomac he was, on 20 Aug., invested with its command, and, on the retirement of Gen. Scott, 1 Nov., he was made commander of all the armies of the United States, to the great satisfaction of the whole country, who hoped more from him than it was in the power of man to accomplish. What he had done so sagaciously, intelligently, and promptly in West Virginia placed him before his countrymen as the incarnation of perfect military genius. In his report he declared that, on his arrival at Washington, he had "found no army to command—a mere collection of regiments cowering on the

banks of the Potomac, some perfectly raw, others dispirited by recent defeat, some going home. There were no defensive works on the southern approaches to the capital. Washington was crowded with straggling officers and men absent from their stations without authority." He had to bring order out of this chaos, to create an army, and to defend the city. If he was slow in doing this, he did it well. He declared that the true place to defend Washington was on the James river. After the discussion of his plan, a compromise was made in favor of a movement by the York and Pamunkey rivers. Growing out of his reputed tardiness and the conflicting opinions as to the best plan of campaign, McClellan was now looked upon by the government with suspicion. Mr. Stanton, who had succeeded Simon Cameron as secretary of war, and who was at first McClellan's friend, soon took issue with him on vital points, and embarrassed the general and the army greatly. In spite of McClellan's remonstrances the secretary was constantly urging a forward movement, and prevailed on Mr. Lincoln to issue an order—impossible to be carried out—that a combined movement by land and water should be made on 22 Feb., 1862. The serious illness of McClellan in December retarded the organization, and it was not until 10 March, 1862, that he put the army in motion for a demonstration upon Manassas; an unnecessary and unfortunate movement, because, in expectation of it, the Confederates had evacuated the position the day before. One good was accomplished, however, the gigantic machine had been put in successful motion, and active operations were fairly begun. Various plans of campaign were considered. The general purpose was to embark at Annapolis, proceed to either the Rappahannock, the York, or the James, and thence move upon Richmond. One proposition was to land at Fort Monroe, which would be a base of operations, and proceed by James river to Richmond. Another was to proceed by York river with the co-operation of the navy. This last plan of campaign having been reluctantly accepted by the president, McClellan moved the Army of the Potomac *via* Alexandria from 17 March to 6 April by water to Hampton Roads, and, landing at Old Point Comfort, entered upon the peninsular campaign. As soon as he was gone from Washington his opponents declared he had left the capital undefended. The course of the government was shaped in a great degree by the views of the opposition, and his plan of campaign was altered. He had been assured of the co-operation of McDowell's corps, 40,000 men, marching southward to join him and to form his right before Richmond; but such were the fears as to the security of Washington that Blenker's division of Sumner's corps, twelve regiments and eighteen guns, was detached on 31 March, and McDowell's corps was diverted from him on 4 April. On 3 April an order was issued to discontinue all recruiting for volunteers, upon which McClellan depended to supply his losses, and the recruiting-offices were closed. As soon as he left Washington he was relieved from the command-in-chief by a published order that had not been communicated to him before, and became simply commander of the Army of the Potomac.

Thus thwarted, whether right or wrong, he made it clear on what conditions he was fighting, and then went on. His first objective point was Yorktown, which he besieged from 5 April until 4 May. Without venturing an opinion whether Yorktown could have been taken earlier by a vigorous assault, it is known that the enemy held it until the



*Geo B McClellan*



National batteries were ready to open, and their general, Magruder, expressed his surprise that they were not stormed without all this engineering work. He said that with 5,000 men he held 100,000 in check, refusing to obey orders to leave the place until the batteries were ready to open. On 10 April Norfolk was occupied by Gen. Wool. On the other hand, it may be said that McClellan's caution was not without its peculiar logic. It was the first engagement since the battle of Bull Run. McClellan could afford to wait rather than to risk much; but criticism, in the light of later events, warrants the opinion that his habits as an engineer and his lack of experience, combined with a systematic character of mind, in which deliberation was a strong factor, caused him to be unnecessarily slow in this early portion of the campaign. He was deceived by the enemy as to the numbers in his front, and was misled by false maps of the terrain, in which the directions of streams and the localities of roads were wrong. According to the returns on 1 April, 1862, the army was divided into four corps, those of McDowell, Sumner, Heintzelman, and Keyes, with a division of regular infantry and cavalry and a reserve artillery, numbering in grand aggregate on the rolls of 1 April, 1862, 119,965 men. This does not include McDowell's corps, which was soon detached and did not participate in the peninsular campaign. Richmond was the objective point. The southern portion of the peninsula is flat and marshy, with a salt tide on York river as far as West Point and on the James beyond City Point. Northeast of Richmond flows the Pamunkey, joining the Mattaponi to form York river. Between the Pamunkey and the upper James, flowing north of Richmond, is the Chickahominy, which, passing through wooded swamps and flowing south into the James, proved during the rainy periods a much more difficult obstacle than had been anticipated. There are thickets of white oak interspersed with pool-like extensions. Thus, while in dry seasons it was a brook, in wet ones it was a broad river with swampy banks. After the evacuation of Yorktown, the occupation of Williamsburg was contested on 5 and 6 May. The apportionment of troops to the attack was not wisely calculated. Hooker complained that for nine hours his division of thirteen regiments bore the brunt of the enemy's attacks without support, although there were 30,000 men in sight unengaged. Williamsburg was abandoned by the enemy and the forward movement was resumed. The distance to Richmond is about fifty miles. As the Confederates fell back to cover their capital, fighting in retreat, the National army advanced, meeting with no strong resistance until it was established on the Chickahominy. Had McClellan then made his change of base, the James river being opened, he would doubtless have been successful. The Confederate iron-clads ran up as far as Drewry's Bluff on 15 May, and on the 18th McClellan had reached the Chickahominy. The nearest part of this river is only five miles from Richmond; but there are large swamps intervening, which in rainy seasons form a decided military obstacle. McClellan's advance was well in position by 23 May. Franklin's division had now ascended York river, and the base of operations for the army was the White House on the York River railroad where it crosses the Pamunkey, twenty-four miles east of Richmond. In expectation of the junction with McDowell, Gen. Fitz-John Porter had advanced to Hanover Court-House, north of Richmond, where on 24 May he defeated a Confederate

force. As McDowell did not come, and it became known that he would not, Porter was returned to his original camp. The river now divided the Army of the Potomac, and the communications were precarious. The army advanced upon Richmond along the Chickahominy, now greatly swollen—the left wing in four divisions along the York River railroad, south of the Chickahominy, and the right wing, consisting of five divisions, by the opposite bank, the swollen stream rushing between, and no bridge being a sure communication except Bottom's bridge, below the railroad crossing. On the night of 30 May the Confederates, taking advantage of a deluge of rain, moved out under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to attack the National left, which it would be difficult to support from the north. Early the next day Longstreet and Hill attacked, and there was fought the battle of Fair Oaks, called by the Confederates Seven Pines. Casey's division was driven back, and Couch and Heintzelman coming to his support were about to succumb. The enemy audaciously attempted to pass between the left wing and the river and to seize Bottom's bridge, when McClellan, sick in bed, ordered Sumner to attempt the crossing of the tottering bridge in his front. Sumner already had his corps prepared to move at a word, and Sedgwick's division rushed across, planted a battery of twenty-four Napoleon guns so as to flank the Confederate advance, and hurled the attacking force back upon Fair Oaks station. Had the entire army crossed, the capture of Richmond might soon have followed. When the Confederates renewed their attack on 1 June, it was without proper concert, and they were repelled with a loss of 4,233 men. The Federal loss was 5,739. Soon afterward the National army recovered its posts at Fair Oaks, but made no further attempts to capture Richmond. Gen. J. E. Johnston had been severely wounded, and his place was taken by Gen. G. W. Smith, while Gen. Robert E. Lee was in chief command in the city.

Two events now occurred to embarrass McClellan's further movement: the first was a demonstration that had been made by "Stonewall" Jackson upon Washington, and the other a raid of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, on 12 and 13 June, with 1,500 cavalry, around the right flank of the National army, destroying stores and capturing provisions. The course taken by McClellan, whatever may be the opinion whether a retreat was necessary, was bold, and skilfully carried out. McDowell withheld, and Jackson again in line before Richmond, he determined to fall back to reorganize and plan anew, and, preparatory to this, he would make a change of base. White House could no longer be safely held; the James river was open; transports had already reached City Point. Thus the new base was correct for a new movement upon Richmond. He determined upon a flank movement to the James by substantially a single road, open on his flank to many roads, of which he would have to contest every foot of the way. The divisions north of the Chickahominy were to be carefully and secretly withdrawn, the bridges utilized for trains. Large detachments thrown out toward Richmond were to resist the enemy's assaults and cover the movement. To divert the attention of the enemy, McClellan sent Gen. Stoneman with cavalry to make a raid in their rear on 23 June, but they were not entirely deceived. Ignorant at first of McClellan's purpose, they swarmed upon him, and then occurred that contest called the Seven days' battles, from 25 June to 1 July.

On 25 June Hooker had been advanced beyond



Fair Oaks toward Richmond, and after an action at Oak Grove had held his ground, and it seemed that there might yet be a rapid march upon Richmond; but the news of "Stonewall" Jackson's return had caused McClellan to decide at once, and Hooker was recalled. On 26 June Gen. D. H. Hill attacked Fitz-John Porter at Mechanicsville. Porter fought valiantly as he fell back, and, from want of concert on the part of the enemy, he repelled every attack with enormous loss to them. On the 27th was fought the severe battle of Gaines's Mills, to cover the National right, in which Porter was confronted by Jackson and D. H. Hill, while the bridges were threatened by A. P. Hill and Longstreet. Trains and parts of heavy guns had been taken across the river, and the troops clustered around the bridges on the north side, waiting to cross. This passage in presence of the enemy was a delicate and dangerous task. Falling back from Mechanicsville, they had reached Gaines's Mills opposite the New bridge. The troops were to defend the approaches during the day and to cross in the evening, destroying the bridges behind them. Porter's force formed an arc of an extended circle on an elevated plateau. He was first attacked about noon by A. P. Hill, whom he repelled; but the enemy returned with such vigor to the attack that Porter used all his reserves and asked urgently for re-enforcements. Slocum's division came and made a diversion in his favor, but was soon overpowered and outflanked by Jackson and Ewell. The defeat would have been a fatal rout but for the timely appearance of new re-enforcements under French and Meagher, and the Confederates were arrested while on the verge of a great victory. Porter crossed that night and destroyed the bridges behind him. The National loss was about 9,000 men. At the close of this battle McClellan, in an assembly of his generals, proposed, even at that moment, to make a rush upon Richmond; but this was opposed by his lieutenants and abandoned. The Confederates, now sure that McClellan was cut off from his base, expected to destroy and capture his whole army. It was only at this juncture that their eyes were fully opened; but they soon found that White House had been evacuated and a new base secured, which was already defended by the National flotilla. In announcing the results thus far, on 28 June, to the secretary of war, McClellan asserted that, if the government had sustained him, he could, with 10,000 additional troops, have captured Richmond the next day, and he closed the despatch to Sec. Stanton with the bold assertion: "If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you, or to any other persons in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army." On the third day, Saturday, 28 June, the movement was conducted rapidly but in good order. Immediately after the battle of Gaines's Mills, McClellan had been inclined to cross the Chickahominy and persevere in his efforts to hold his position; but, after a consultation with his corps commanders, he decided upon the change of base, and proceeded promptly to its execution. The grand retrograde movement was now to be made through the swamp formed by the White Oak creek, a branch of the Chickahominy, and then by the Quaker road principally to Malvern Hill, the point beyond which they would be secure from attack, both by the strength of the position and the flank fire of the fleet. Diverging from Richmond and running to intersect at different intervals, the route of McClellan were, counting from the north, the Williamsburg turnpike, the Charles City road,

the Derby or Central road, and the New Market road, from which the Varina road diverges to the south. Along these roads, upon the flank of the National army, the columns of Lee were launched—Magruder on the Williamsburg road, Huger on the Charles City, A. P. Hill on the Central, while Jackson, crossing the Grapevine bridge, moved upon their rear. The situation was grave in the extreme; but a bold rear-guard checked Jackson from time to time, while strong detachments protected the right flank, fought the battles, and proved the mettle of the excellent but exhausted troops.

On the morning of 29 June was fought the battle of Savage's Station, in which the fighting was severe. Magruder, marching upon Fair Oaks and finding it abandoned, had hurried on to the station, which was held by Sumner and Heintzelman, who were to hold it till nightfall. Unfortunately Heintzelman, through a misunderstanding, retired too soon, and the brunt of Magruder's attack by the Williamsburg road fell upon Sumner, who held his post so well that he was able to retire at nightfall, though leaving his wounded behind him. The fifth day of battle was 30 June, and the fighting was at Frazier's farm, where the Central road joins the Quaker road. Longstreet and A. P. Hill, who had crossed the Chickahominy at New bridge, marched to and then followed the Central road. McClellan's line was now eight miles long—Jackson upon its rear, Magruder, who had made a detour, moving parallel by the New Market road, and Longstreet and Hill advancing upon Frazier's farm. The destruction of the National army seemed sure. The Confederate attack was vigorous, but Magruder and Huger did not come up as expected; the troops from Fort Darling were driven back by shells from the National gun-boats; Jackson, who had been delayed by the destruction of the White Oak bridge, found himself obliged to reconstruct it, and was further checked by Franklin. McClellan's army fell back after dark to Malvern Hill, where the last of the trains and all the reserve artillery had arrived in the afternoon, and where the last great battle of the peninsula was to be fought. Malvern is an elevated plain, in some degree fortified by ravines radiating toward the front and on the northwest. It is about a mile and a half long by three fourths of a mile deep, and not far behind it, defended by the gun-boats from Turkey Point to Haxall's and Harrison's Landing, is James river. In front it is enveloped by a small stream and thick underwood. Both flanks of the National army touched the river here during the night. Sykes, with the regulars, guarded the road from Richmond to Haxall's, then came the rest of Porter's corps, Heintzelman in the center, then Sumner, Franklin, and Keyes. The approaches were defended by heavy guns, while the lighter batteries were disposed for use according to circumstances. The only roads by which the Confederates could approach were that from Richmond to Haxall's and the Quaker road. Their first movement was upon the National left. The position seemed impregnable; the outer line bristled with guns, and, could that be taken, there remained the inner and still more difficult defences, but Gen. Lee ordered an attack along the whole line. Under the best circumstances, success seemed impossible. The movement was dependent upon a signal, which was mistaken, and this gave rise to some confusion. The Confederates attacked furiously, and, being hurled back, returned again and again. At a signal the final attack was made by Magruder and D. H. Hill, whose troops melted away before the National fire, and the defeat of



the Confederates was assured. As soon as the conflict was ended, the Army of the Potomac resumed its retreat upon Harrison's Landing, which it reached by noon on 2 July, and was then secure from any further attack. The boldest and most impulsive spirits in the army were of opinion that, had a vigorous advance been ordered as a *riposte* after the attack on Malvern, such were the confusion and disorder in the Confederate ranks, that Richmond could have been captured without further delay. But the condition of the men rendered this almost impossible.

When, on 7 July, President Lincoln visited the army, he found more than 80,000 men there, although Gen. McClellan had reported a smaller number by reason of confused returns. He asked for more troops and another trial; but he had lost the confidence of the President and his advisers, and neither his request nor his advice was listened to. On 8 July Gen. Burnside brought up reinforcements from Roanoke island, and some days later Lee's army began to withdraw for a northern campaign. On the 11th Gen. Halleck was made general-in-chief, and on 3 Aug. McClellan was ordered to evacuate the peninsula. He was directed also to repair in person first to Fort Monroe and then to Alexandria, and was relieved of his command, and ordered to send every available soldier to the new army of Virginia under Gen. John Pope, an army that had been formed by consolidation of the forces under Gens. Frémont, Banks, and McDowell. These three organizations were now known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d corps respectively. (See POPE, JOHN.) The second battle of Bull Run, 30 Aug., 1862, was even more disastrous than the first, and on 2 Sept. Pope resigned the command. In this emergency the government looked to McClellan as the only man who could inspire confidence and bring order out of chaos. He himself says that, pending the time when a general could be selected, he had only a verbal order or request to assume control; that in point of fact he never was fully in command, and that thus, without a warrant to show, not only his reputation, but his life depended upon some measure of success in a situation that seemed almost hopeless. Before setting out to meet the Confederate army in Maryland, he left his card with a P. P. C. for the President, and departed without an official word from the secretary of war or the general-in-chief. He had been in virtual command, from 2 to 7 Sept., in charge of the defences of the city. Flushed with his recent victories, Lee was marching into Maryland, and must be met and checked by the remnants of Pope's army and the Army of the Potomac. It is touching to read of the men's joy and renewed confidence when they knew that "Little Mac" was again in command. The magnetism was like that ascribed to Napoleon. Organizing as he proceeded, he marched into Maryland parallel with Lee, who had advanced as far as Frederick. Lee was disappointed by the coolness of his reception, and on the approach of McClellan fell back to Turner's and Crampton's gaps in the South mountain, where he was defeated and driven from the former by Reno's corps, and from the latter by Franklin on 13 and 14 Sept. McClellan was now to encounter the full force of the enemy on Antietam creek, a small tributary of the Potomac, which it joins about seven miles north of Harper's Ferry. By the failure of Gen. Miles to fortify Maryland heights, and in spite of the entreaties of McClellan that Harper's Ferry should be abandoned and its garrison added to his army, Jackson captured the post on 13 Sept. and took 11,500 pris-

oners. He was thus enabled to join forces with Lee at Antietam. On the 16th Lee had only two divisions across the Potomac, but the National army did not come into position till the 17th. McClellan placed Hooker and Mansfield on the right, next came Sumner, with Franklin as a support, Burnside was on the left, and Porter in the centre. Lee had placed his army in the acute angle inclosed by the Potomac and the Antietam; on the heights between the two streams, to the right and left of the Boonsboro road, he had posted Longstreet and Hill, with Hood on the left. In the centre of the position was the Dunker church, which seemed an objective point for both armies. Three stone bridges cross the Antietam, and there are also several fords. The bridge on the left was in front of Burnside, the central one in front of Porter, and the right opposite Hooker and Mansfield. • McClellan's plan was for Hooker to cross and attack the enemy's left, supported if necessary by Sumner and Franklin, and upon the apparent success of that attack Burnside was to cross the bridge in his front, press the enemy's right, passing if possible to the south and rear of Sharpsburg. At daylight on the morning of the 17th Hooker, followed by Mansfield, having crossed the stream, made so furious an attack upon Hood and Jackson that they were driven back beyond the Dunker church. Re-enforced by D. H. Hill, the Confederates returned the attack, and drove Hooker back in turn. Then Sumner came up, moved forward, was driven back, and again, with Franklin's aid, forced them beyond the Dunker church. Sumner even attempted to move, with a portion of his corps, to the left upon Sharpsburg, but he could only hold his ground. But the movements on the left were less fortunate. Burnside had been ordered at 8 A. M. to take the stone bridge, and aid the general movements by occupying the heights beyond. The approach to the bridge being swept by the guns of the enemy, the order to take it was not obeyed until 1 o'clock, when the Confederates had so strengthened their position beyond it that it was impossible to dislodge them. Thus it happened that the principal fighting was on the right, where Mansfield was killed, and Hooker wounded. The desperate attempts of the enemy to pierce the National line on the right and centre were foiled. In spite of repeated orders, the failure of Burnside's corps to take the lower stone bridge invalidated McClellan's combinations, and to some extent neutralized his success. Had it been carried early in the day, Lee might have been driven pell-mell into the Potomac. As it was, when we consider all the circumstances, the forcing back of the Confederate line, and their inability to make any effect upon the National line, the engagement at Antietam, so often regarded as only a drawn battle, must be looked upon as a decided success. About 13,000 men fell on each side, but McClellan retained the field when the enemy, his plans entirely foiled, sullenly withdrew. As an offset to the disaster of Harper's Ferry, McClellan had, in this brief campaign, taken 13 guns, 39 colors, upward of 15,000 stand of arms, and more than 6,000 prisoners, while he had not lost a gun or a color. No swift pursuit was attempted, and Lee crossed the Potomac at his leisure on the 19th. McClellan then followed, advancing his army between Longstreet's corps and the main body under Lee, and halted at Warrenton to recruit, while the powers at Washington, withholding all praise for what he and his army had achieved, were scolding him for his delay. He needed supplies of all kinds, and with regard to the arrival of these there has since been a



long controversy. He believed that what time was lost in immediate pursuit of the enemy would be more than compensated by the concentration, freshness, equipments, good spirits, and recovered *morale* of his army. Urgent orders were sent him to move on, and irritating insinuations were hurled upon him. At last an order from the President came on 7 Nov., relieving McClellan of the command, and conferring it upon Gen. Burnside, who then (as he had before) declared his unfitness for it and his indisposition to accept it. McClellan was directed to await orders at Trenton, N. J., and afterward at New York.

Though he was set aside by the government, his hold upon the people of the country was never relaxed. The army idolized him, and his popularity followed him. In 1863 he visited Boston, where he was received enthusiastically, and in 1864 he was chosen to deliver the oration at West Point on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the regular army. He took no further part in the war, but in his enforced inactivity prepared his "Report on the Organization and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," which was published by the government. He also published an edition himself, with a preliminary account of the campaign in western Virginia. The most substantial proof of his popularity was his nomination at Chicago by the Democratic party as their candidate for the presidency of the United States in August, 1864. But the time was ill chosen. Mr. Lincoln's popularity had been continually growing, and the conviction of many, among whom were warm friends of McClellan, was that a change of administration would at best, in that emergency, be but a doubtful policy. McClellan's defeat was a foregone conclusion. He received but 21 electoral votes against 212; but the popular vote made a better record—he had 1,800,000 against 2,200,000. As he had not sought the nomination, he was not disappointed in the result. He had resigned his commission in the army on 8 Sept., 1864, and immediately after the election he went to Europe, where he remained until 1868.

On his return he took up his residence in New York city. In 1868-'9 he was employed to complete the Stevens iron-clad floating battery for harbor defence. This was a visionary caprice of the inventor and owner, for which McClellan was in no wise responsible: it had been long in process of construction, and unforeseen difficulties presented themselves, which led to its abandonment. He declined the presidency of the University of California in 1868, and that of Union college in 1869. In 1870 he was made engineer-in-chief of the department of docks of the city of New York, which post he left in 1872, having, in 1871, declined an appointment as city comptroller. He was also invited to become superintendent of construction of the railroad bridge across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. In 1881 he was appointed by congress a member of the board of managers of the National home for disabled soldiers, which office he held until his death. During these latter years his principal residence was in Orange, N. J., but in the winters he resided in New York or Washington. He was elected governor of New Jersey in 1877, served for one term with credit, and declined a renomination. He made several tours in Europe, visiting the East, and published his observations in magazine articles. In the series of military papers, appearing in the current issues, he wrote several monographs illustrating his campaigns, and vindicating his reputation. While he was in the enjoyment of good

health, with a long life apparently before him, heart disease was developed, and he died suddenly at his country residence. In 1886 appeared a volume entitled "McClellan's Own Story," with a short biographical introduction by the editor, William C. Prime. It contains his own views, in his own words, with extracts from his private correspondence with his wife.

McClellan was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, firmly built, with broad shoulders. He was very solid and muscular, and an excellent horseman. Modest and retiring, he had withal a great self-respect, a gracious dignity. His personal magnetism has no parallel in military history, except in that of the first Napoleon; he was literally the idol of his officers and men. They would obey him when all other control had failed. In the opinion of many, he was unduly careful of his troops, so that his power to organize was neutralized by his caution in the field. He was a clear writer and an effective speaker. As a student of military history, he had no superior in his systematic knowledge of wars, battles, and tactics. He was also an accomplished engineer. His plans of campaign were just, clear, and timely; but any interference with them threw him back upon his natural caution, and caused him to take more time to reorganize and recast than the exigencies of the war and the rapid movements of the enemy would permit. He believed himself the personal butt of the administration, and that it did not wish him to succeed. He was constantly engaged in controversies, and his despatches, reports, and later papers are always in the tone of one vindicating himself from real or fancied injustice. He was a man of irreproachable character, a model Christian gentleman in every situation of life. He devised the McClellan saddle, which has proved useful and popular, in 1856. His writings include "A Manual of Bayonet Exercise," adapted from the French (1852); "Government Reports of Pacific Railroad Surveys" (1854); "Report on the Organization and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac" (1864); papers in "Harper's Magazine," 1874-'7, and in "Scribner's" on Egypt and the Nile.



\* **McClellan, George Brinton.** Pa. Pa. Cadet **M A** 1 July 1842 (2); bvt 2 lt engrs 1 July 1846; 2 lt 24 Apr 1847; 1 lt 1 July 1853; capt 1 cav 3 Mar 1855; bvt 1 lt 20 Aug 1847 for gal and mer con at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco Mex and capt 13 Sept 1847 for gal and mer con at the battle of Chapultepec Mex; resd 16 Jan 1857; maj gen Ohio vols 23 Apr 1861; maj gen U S A 14 May 1861; commander in chief of the army 1 Nov 1861 to 11 Mar 1862; by resolution of the House of Representatives of 16 July 1861 it was "Resolved that the thanks of this House be presented to Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan and the officers and soldiers under his command for the series of brilliant and decisive victories which they have recently achieved by their skill and bravery over traitors and rebels in arms on the battlefields of western Virginia;" resd 8 Nov 1864; [died 29 Oct 1885.]

McCOOK, Daniel, soldier, b. in Canonsburg,  
Pa., 20 June, 1798; d. near Buffington's island,

Ohio, 21 July, 1863. He was the son of George McCook, an Irishman of Scotch descent, who was concerned in movements of the "United Irishmen" about 1780, and on their failure fled to the United States. Daniel was educated at Jefferson college and removed to New Lisbon, and then to Carrollton, Ohio. At the beginning of the civil war, although sixty-three years of age, he offered his services to the government, was commissioned major, and fell mortally wounded while leading an advance party to oppose and intercept Gen. John Morgan in his raid. His wife, **MARTHA LATIMER**, b. in Washington, Pa., 8 March, 1803; d. in New Lisbon, Ohio, 10 Nov., 1879, was married in 1818. Her courage and intelligence greatly influenced their ten sons who were in the National army.—Daniel's brother, **John**, physician, b. in Canonsburg, Pa., 21 Feb., 1806; d. in Washington, D. C., 11 Oct., 1865, was educated at Jefferson college and graduated in the Medical school of Cincinnati. He practised medicine for many years in New Lisbon, and afterward in Steubenville, Ohio, and during the civil war served for a time as a volunteer surgeon. He died at the headquarters of his son, Gen. Anson G. McCook, in Washington, D. C., during a visit. His wife, **CATHERINE JULIA SHELDON**, b. in Hartford, Conn., 21 May, 1807; d. in Steubenville, Ohio, 11 March, 1865, was noted for her gift of song. His five sons enlisted in the National army. These two families have been called the "fighting McCooks," and are familiarly distinguished as the "tribe of Dan" and the "tribe of John."—Daniel's son, **George Wythe**, lawyer, b. in Canonsburg, Pa., 21 Nov., 1821; d. in Steubenville, Ohio, 28 Dec., 1877, was graduated at Ohio university, studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, and afterward became his partner. He served as an officer in the 3d Ohio regiment throughout the Mexican war, and returned as its commander. He was one of the first four brigadier-generals selected by the governor of Ohio to command the troops from that state in the civil war, but, owing to impaired health from his Mexican service, was prevented from accepting that post. He organized and commanded for short periods several Ohio regiments. In 1871 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of the state. He was at one time attorney-general of the state and edited the first volume of "Ohio State Reports."—Another son, **Robert Latimer**, soldier, b. in New Lisbon, Ohio, 28 Dec., 1827; d. near Salem, Ala., 6 Aug., 1862, studied law and removed to Cincinnati, where he secured a large practice. He organized the 9th Ohio regiment in 1861, became its colonel, and commanded a brigade in the West Virginia campaign under McClellan. His brigade was then transferred to the Army of the Ohio, and took an active part in the battle of Mill Spring, Ky., 19 Jan., 1862, where he was severely wounded. The Confederate forces were driven from their lines by a bayonet charge of McCook's brigade, and so closely pursued that their organization was destroyed. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, 21 March, 1862, rejoined his command before his wound had healed, and was shot by Confederate guerrillas while lying helpless in an ambulance.—Another son, **Alexander McDowell**, soldier, b. in Columbiana county, Ohio, 22 April, 1831, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1852, and assigned to the 3d infantry. After a brief service in garrison he was engaged against the Apaches in New Mexico until 1857, and from 12 Feb., 1858, till 24 April, 1861, was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point. On 6 Dec., 1858, he became 1st lieutenant. At the

beginning of the civil war he was appointed colonel of the 1st Ohio regiment, and in April, 1861, he was mustering and disbursing officer at Columbus, Ohio. He commanded his regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, and for his services there was brevetted major. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on 3 Sept., 1861, and commanded a division of the Army of the Ohio in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel at the capture of Nashville, 3 March, 1862, and colonel on 7 April, 1862, for services at Shiloh. On 17 July, 1862, he became major-general of volunteers and was placed in command of the 20th army corps, with which he served during the campaigns of Perryville, Stone River, Tullahoma, and Chickamauga. He engaged in the defence of Washington on 11 and 12 July, 1864, was in the middle military division from November, 1864, till February, 1865, and in command of eastern Arkansas from February till May of the latter year. He received the brevet of brigadier-general, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at Perrysville, Ky., and also on the same date that of major-general, U. S. army, for services in the field during the war. He investigated Indian affairs with a joint committee of congress from May till October, 1865, and at the close of the war was made lieutenant-colonel of the 26th infantry. On 15 Dec., 1880, he became colonel of the 6th infantry, and he is now (1888) stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as commandant of the school of instruction for infantry and cavalry.—Another son, **Daniel**, soldier, b. in Carrollton, Ohio, 22 July, 1834; d. near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., 21 July, 1864, was graduated at Alabama university, Florence, Ala., in 1858, studied law in Steubenville, Ohio, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where he formed a partnership with William T. Sherman and Thomas Ewing. When the civil war began the office was closed, and all of the partners soon became general officers. Mr. McCook was captain of a local company, with which he volunteered, and as part of the 1st Kansas regiment served under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon at Wilson's Creek. Subsequently he was chief of staff of the 1st division of the Army of the Ohio in the Shiloh campaign, and became colonel of the 52d Ohio infantry in the summer of 1862. He was at once assigned to the command of a brigade under Gen. William T. Sherman, and continued to serve with the Army of the Cumberland. He was selected by Gen. Sherman to lead the assault that was made on Kenesaw Mountain in July, 1864, and took his brigade directly up to the Confederate works. Just before the assault he calmly recited to his men the stanza from Macaulay's poem of "Horatius" beginning "Then how may man die better than facing fearful odds?" He had reached the top of the enemy's works, and was encouraging his men to follow him, when he was fatally wounded. For the courage that he displayed in this assault he was



*George Wythe McCook*



promoted to the full rank of brigadier-general, to date from 16 July, 1864, but survived only a few days.—Another son, **Edwin Stanton**, soldier, b. in Carrollton, Ohio, 26 March, 1837; d. in Yankton, Dak., 11 Sept., 1873, was educated at the U. S. naval academy, but when the civil war began raised a company for the 31st Illinois regiment, of which his friend John A. Logan was colonel. He served with this regiment at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded. In his promotion he succeeded Gen. Logan and followed him in the command of his regiment, brigade, and division, throughout the Vicksburg and other campaigns under Grant, and in the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns, and the march to the sea under Sherman. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, for his services in these campaigns. Gen. McCook was three times severely wounded, but survived the war. While acting governor of Dakota and presiding over a public meeting, he was shot and killed by a man in the audience.—Another son, **Charles Morris**, b. in Carrollton, Ohio, 13 Nov., 1843; d. in Virginia, 21 July, 1861, was a member of the freshman class at Kenyon college when the war began, and volunteered as a private in the 2d Ohio regiment. He was killed at the battle of Bull Run, in sight of his father, who had volunteered as a nurse.—Another son, **John James**, soldier, b. in Carrollton, Ohio, 22 May, 1845, was also a student at Kenyon when the war began, and after completing his freshman year enlisted in the 6th Ohio cavalry. He served through the war, attaining the rank of captain and aide-de-camp in September, 1863. He was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services in action at Shady Grove, Va., where he was dangerously wounded, and lieutenant-colonel and colonel for his services during the war. Col. McCook is now (1887) practising law in New York city.—John's son, **Edward Moody**, soldier, b. in Steubenville, Ohio, 15 June, 1833, received a common-school education, and was one of the earliest settlers in the Pike's Peak region, where he went to practise law. He represented that district in the legislature of Kansas before the division of the territories. Mr. McCook was temporarily in Washington just before the civil war, and, by a daring feat as a volunteer secret agent for the government, won such approbation that he was appointed in the regular army as 2d lieutenant of the 1st cavalry, 8 May, 1861. He became 1st lieutenant, 17 July, 1862. His brevets in the regular army were 1st lieutenant, 7 April, 1862, for Shiloh, Tenn.; captain, 8 Oct., 1862, for Perryville, Ky.; major, 20 Sept., 1863, for Chickamauga, Ga.; lieutenant-colonel, 27 Jan., 1864, for service during the cavalry operations in east Tennessee; colonel, 13 March, 1865, for the capture of Selma, Ala., and also on that date brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious service in the field. He also was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 27 April, 1864, and brevetted major-general, 13 March, 1865. Gen. McCook's most difficult and dangerous service was in penetrating the enemy's lines by way of diversion previous to Sherman's march to the sea. He resigned his commission in 1866 to accept the appointment of U. S. minister to the Sandwich islands, which he held until 1869. He was twice appointed governor of Colorado territory by President Grant.—Another son of the first John, **Anson George**, soldier, b. in Steubenville, Ohio, 10 Oct., 1835, received a common-school education at New Lisbon, Ohio, and went while still a youth to California in an overland train. He remained on

the Pacific coast several years, returned, and studied law at Steubenville in the office of Stanton and McCook, and had just been admitted to the bar at the beginning of the civil war. On the first call for troops he entered the service as captain in the 2d Ohio infantry, and as such served in the first battle of Bull Run. At the reorganization of his regiment for three years, he was made major, and he subsequently became its lieutenant-colonel and colonel, serving in the Army of the Cumberland under Buell, Rosecrans, and Thomas. He was also with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, commanding a brigade part of the time, especially at the battle of Peach Tree Creek near Atlanta. When the regiment was mustered out at the expiration of its service he was made colonel of the 194th Ohio, ordered to the valley of Virginia, and assigned to command a brigade. At the close of the war he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services. From 1865 till 1873 he resided in Steubenville, Ohio, as U. S. assessor of internal revenue, and then removed to New York city. He was elected to congress from New York as a Republican, holding his seat from 1877 till 1883, and serving on the military committee. He is now (1888) secretary of the U. S. senate.—Another son of John, **Henry Christopher**, clergyman, b. in New Lisbon, Ohio, 3 July, 1837, after learning the printer's trade, and teaching for several years, was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1859. He studied theology privately and in Western theological seminary at Alleghany, Pa., and after serving for nine months as 1st lieutenant and chaplain in the army, held pastorates at Clinton, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. During this period he was active as a leader in Sunday-school movements. In 1869 he became pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, now known as the Tabernacle Presbyterian church. Dr. McCook is vice-president of the American entomological society, and of the Academy of natural sciences in Philadelphia, in whose proceedings he has published numerous papers upon the habits and industry of American ants and spiders. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Lafayette in 1880. He is the author of "Object and Outline Teaching" (St. Louis, 1871); "The Last Year of Christ's Ministry" (Philadelphia, 1871); "The Last Days of Jesus" (1872); "The Tercentenary Book," edited (1873); "The Mound-Making Ants of the Alleghanies" (1877); "Historic Ecclesiastical Emblems of Pan-Presbyterianism" (1880); "The Natural History of the Agricultural Ant of Texas" (1880); "Honey and Occident Ants" (1882); "Tenants of an Old Farm" (New York, 1884); "The Women Friends of Jesus" (1884); "The Gospel in Nature" (Philadelphia, 1887); and "American Spiders and their Spinning-Work" (1888).—Another son, **Roderick Sheldon**, naval officer, b. in New Lisbon, Ohio, 10 March, 1839; d. in Vineland, N. J., 13 Feb., 1886, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1859. He was appointed lieutenant, 31 Aug., 1861, lieutenant-commander, 25 Dec., 1865, and commander, 25 Sept., 1873. During the civil war he took part in various engagements on the James river, in the sounds of North Carolina, and in both Fort Fisher fights, and commanded a battery of naval howitzers at New Berne, 14 March, 1862, where he was highly commended in the official despatches. In this conflict he received the surrender of a Confederate regiment of infantry, probably the only surrender of this character that occurred in the civil war. During his service on the monitors at Fort Fisher he seriously injured his health. His last service



**McCULLOCH, Ben**, soldier, b. in Rutherford county, Tenn., 11 Nov., 1811; d. near Pea Ridge, Ark., 7 March, 1862. He was a son of Lieut. Alexander McCulloch, who fought under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the Creek war. His education was slight, but travel and extensive reading supplied the lack of early study. Leaving school at the age of fourteen, he became an expert hunter and boatman. In 1835, when about to join a party of trappers on a trip to the Rocky mountains, he heard of the expedition of his neighbor, David



*Ben McCulloch*

Crockett, and other friends, in aid of the Texan revolutionists, and hastened to unite with them, but arrived too late at Nacogdoches, the place of meeting, and started alone for Brazos river, where he was taken ill, and did not recover until after the fall of the Alamo. When health returned, he joined Gen. Samuel Houston's army, and did good service at San Jacinto, in command of a gun. After the army was disbanded he settled in Gonzales, where he engaged in surveying and locating lands on the frontier, and was elected to the congress of Texas in 1839. In 1840-'1 he was engaged in repelling Indian raids, notably at the sanguinary fight at Plum creek. He subsequently had many encounters with Comanches and other Indian tribes, and with Mexican raiders. When Texas was admitted to the Union, 29 Dec., 1845, he was elected to the first legislature, and was appointed major-general of the state militia for the western district, comprising the entire region west of the Colorado river. At the beginning of the Mexican war he raised a picked company of Texas rangers, who provided their own horses and arms. His services as a scout were highly valued by Gen. Zachary Taylor, and at Monterey his company, which was sent forward to feel the strength and position of the Mexican forces, opened the fight. He was made quartermaster, with the rank of major, 16 July, 1846, led his scouts on a daring reconnoissance at Buena Vista, and fought with bravery throughout the day. He was afterward attached to the army of Gen. Winfield Scott, resigned his staff appointment on 6 Sept., 1847, and with his company of spies performed useful services at the taking of the city of Mexico. In 1849 he went to California, settled at Sacramento, and was elected sheriff of the county. He returned to Texas in 1852, and in the following year was appointed by President Pierce U. S. marshal, in which office he was continued by President Buchanan. He spent much time in Washington, where he interested himself in studying improvements in ordnance and small arms. In 1857 he was appointed,



with Lazarus W. Powell, a commissioner to adjust difficulties with the Mormons of Utah, and, after the despatch of troops to that country, was commissioned to report on the condition of Arizona. In 1861 he was in Washington, engaged on his final reports, and when he had concluded his business with the government he hastened back to Texas, and was appointed to raise a temporary force to take possession of the U. S. arsenal at San Antonio and other posts. After declining the command of a regiment, he was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate service on 14 May, 1861, and ordered to take command of Indian territory. He reached Fort Smith, Ark., about the end of May, organized an army in haste, and marched to the succor of Gov. Claiborne Jackson, of Missouri. Forming a junction with Gen. Sterling Price's Missouri state guards, he encountered the troops of Gens. Nathaniel Lyon and Franz Sigel in the battle of Wilson's Creek, otherwise called Oak Hills. After the defeat of the National forces, McCulloch, having no orders to enter Missouri, refused to pursue them, and surrendered the command to Gen. Price. He took part in Gen. Earl Van Dorn's ineffectual attempt to surround Gen. Sigel's force at Bentonville. At the battle of Pea Ridge, or Elkhorn, he commanded a corps of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas troops, and, while riding forward to reconnoitre, was killed by the bullet of a sharp-shooter. Gen. James McIntosh, the second in command, fell almost simultaneously, and the Confederates, left without a leader, soon fled in disorder. See "Scouting Expeditions of McCulloch's Rangers," by Samuel C. Reid (Philadelphia, 1850), and "Life and Services of Gen. Ben McCulloch," by Victor M. Rose.

**McDOUGAL, Clinton Dugald**, soldier, b. in Scotland, 14 June, 1839. He removed with his parents to the United States in 1842, received an academic education, studied law, and in 1856-'69 was engaged in banking. He raised a company for the 75th New York regiment in 1861, accompanied it to Florida, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 111th New York volunteers in August, 1862, and colonel in January, 1863, commanding it at Centreville, Va. He led a brigade in the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg and in its subsequent campaigns until the close of the war, and in 1864 was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He became postmaster at Auburn in 1869, and was elected to congress as a Republican in 1872, serving till 1877, and declining in June, 1876, the office of U. S. treasurer, and in July that of commissioner of internal revenue. In 1877 he was appointed U. S. marshal for the western judicial district of New York.

**MacDOUGALL, Charles**, surgeon, b. in Chillicothe, Ohio, 21 Sept., 1804; d. in Fairfield, Clark co., Va., 25 July, 1885. He studied medicine, removed to Indiana, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, 13 July, 1832. He was promoted major and surgeon, 7 July, 1838, and brevet colonel, 29 Nov., 1864. He was with the mounted rangers in the Black Hawk war in 1833, served in the Creek and Seminole wars in 1838-'41, and was at the U. S. military academy from 1846 till 1848, when he was sent west and remained there until the beginning of the civil war. He was medical director of the Army of the Tennessee from April to September, 1862, when he was ordered to New York city, where he filled a similar office. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and assistant medical purveyor, 28 July, 1866, and retired, on 22 Feb., 1869.

**McDOWELL, Irvin**, soldier, b. in Columbus, Ohio, 15 Oct., 1818; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 4 May, 1885. He received his early education at the College of Troyes, in France, and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1838, becoming 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery. His first service was on the northern frontier during the Canada border disturbances, in Houlton, Me., pending the disputed territory controversy. He returned to the academy in 1841, and was assistant instructor of infantry tactics and adjutant until 1845. He



was then appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. John E. Wool, and became the acting adjutant-general of that officer's column on its march to Chihuahua, and participated in the battle of Buena Vista, where for his services he was brevetted captain, and on 13 May, 1847, received that rank in the adjutant-general's department. Subsequently he continued with the army of occupation, and was engaged in mustering out and discharging troops until 1848. He then filled the office of assistant adjutant-general in the war department in Washington, in New York, and elsewhere, attaining the rank of major on 31 March, 1856. The year 1858-'9 he spent on leave in Europe, and thereafter, until the beginning of the



*G. B. McDowell*

civil war, he was engaged in the duties of the adjutant-general's department in Washington and as aide-de-camp on Gen. Scott's staff, serving as inspector of troops. During the early part of 1861 he was occupied in organizing and mustering volunteers into service at the capital; but on being made brigadier-general, 14 May, 1861, he was assigned to the command of the Department of Northeastern Virginia and of the defenses of Washington south of the Potomac. On 29 May, 1861, he was given command of the Army of the Potomac, which consisted of about 30,000 men, who, with the exception of 700 or 800 regulars, were almost entirely raw recruits. With these troops, in response to the public demand for some immediate action, he was ordered, on 16 July, to march against the Confederate army, posted at Manassas Junction under Gen. Beauregard. His plan of campaign had been carefully studied out, and its principal feature was to turn the enemy's left flank while threatening the front, which was well posted behind Bull Run on an elevation that commanded the entire plateau. A preliminary action, without the authority of Gen. McDowell, took place at Blackburn's Ford on the 18th, and developed the fact that the Confederates were strongly intrenched. The National troops, unable to carry the masked batteries, fell back to Centreville, where they rested during the two following days. On the morning of the 21st the National army crossed the run and succeeded in throwing the enemy's left into such confusion that the presence of Gens. Beauregard and Johnston was necessary to rally their troops, who then re-formed in line on the crest of the hill. A severe struggle for this position ensued, and it was lost and won three times, and about three o'clock in the afternoon it remained in the control of the National forces. But soon after that hour fresh Confederate re-enforcements arrived and completely turned the tide of battle. McDowell's men, who had been on their feet since two o'clock in the morning, who had marched twelve miles to the field and been engaged in heavy fighting since ten o'clock, were now exhausted by fatigue and want of food and water. Unable to withstand the fierce attack of fresh troops, they broke and retired in confusion down the hillside and made a

disorderly retreat to Washington. Thus the first great battle of the civil war was fought and lost. According to Gen. Sherman, "it was one of the best-planned battles, but one of the worst fought." Heavy losses of artillery and other war-supplies were experienced as the soldiers fell back on the capital. Both armies were fairly defeated, and whichever had stood fast the other would have run. Gen. Johnston says: "The Confederate army was more disorganized by victory than that of the United States by defeat." While the plan was excellent and had received the approval of the commanding general, still much difficulty was experienced from the fact that the time of many of the regiments had expired and the men refused positively to serve any longer. Indeed, 4,000 men marched to the rear to the sound of the enemy's guns, and the defeat of the National troops was due to Confederate re-enforcements arriving under Gen. E. Kirby Smith, who were supposed to be held in check by a force under Gen. Robert Patterson in the Shenandoah valley.

Gen. McDowell was then given charge of the 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, having been superseded in the chief command by Gen. McClellan. This corps under his command was soon afterward detached from the main army and designated as the Army of the Rappahannock. Meanwhile he was made major-general of volunteers on 14 March, 1862. In the summer of 1862 there were four independent commands in Virginia, and in quick succession they were attacked with such force that concentration became necessary, and the Army of Virginia was formed under Gen. John Pope and the command of the 3d corps was given to Gen. McDowell. The campaign of northern Virginia followed, and with his command he participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain, the action of Rappahannock Station, and the second battle of Manassas. In the latter engagement Gen. McDowell tenaciously held his old position on Henry Hill until forced to retire. The campaign ended at this point, and, beginning with the retreat from Cedar Mountain on 9 Aug., with scarcely a half day's intermission, McDowell's corps was either making forced marches, many times through the night and many times without food, or was engaged in battle. Though worn out with fasting, marching, and fighting, his men were neither demoralized nor disorganized, but preserved their discipline to the last. Public opinion persisted in holding him responsible for the defeat at Bull Run, and in consequence no further field-command was intrusted to him during the civil war. He was retired from duty in the field on 6 Sept., 1862, and, regarding this as a reflection upon him as a soldier, he asked for a court of inquiry, which reported "that the interests of the public service do not require any further investigation into the conduct of Major-General McDowell." During part of 1863 he was president of the court for investigating alleged cotton-frauds, and later he was president of the board for retiring disabled officers. On 1 July, 1864, he was placed in command of the Department of the Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco, and held that office until 27 July, 1865, after which he had command of the Department of California until 31 March, 1868. Meanwhile he was brevetted major-general in the U. S. army and mustered out of the volunteer service on 1 Sept., 1866. In July, 1868, he was assigned to the command of the Department of the East, and on 25 Nov., 1872, was promoted to major-general. Soon after this he succeeded Gen. George G. Meade as commander of the Division of the South, and re-



remained until 30 June, 1876, after which he returned to San Francisco in charge of the Division of the Pacific until his retirement on 15 Oct., 1882. Gen. McDowell had great fondness for landscape gardening, and during the last years of his life was one of the park commissioners of San Francisco, in which capacity he constructed a park out of the neglected Presidio reservation and laid out drives that command fine views of the Golden Gate.

\* **McDowell, Irvin.** Ohio. Ohio.  
**Cadet M A** 1 July 1834 (23); bvt 2 lt  
1 art 1 July 1838; 2 lt 7 July 1838; 1 lt 7  
Oct 1842; bvt capt a a g 13 May 1847; bvt  
maj a a g 31 Mar 1856; brig gen 14 May  
1861; maj gen vols 14 Mar 1862; hon must  
out of vol ser 1 Sept 1866; maj gen 25 Nov  
1872; retd 15 Oct 1882; bvt capt 23 Feb  
1847 for gal and mer con in the battle of  
Buena Vista Mex and maj gen 13 Mar  
1865 for gal and mer ser in the battle of  
Cedar Mountain Va; died 4 May 1885.

**MACFEELY, Robert**, soldier, b. about 1828. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1850, served as lieutenant of infantry in scouting against the Snake Indians, in the Yakima expedition of 1855, and against the Oregon Indians. He was made a captain on the staff on 11 May, 1861, and was commissary for the state of Indiana, and afterward chief of the commissariat of the Army of the Ohio, and then of the Army of the Tennessee during the Vicksburg campaign and the subsequent operations until the close of the Atlanta campaign, after being commissioned as major on 9 Feb., 1863. He received two brevets on 15 March, 1865, for faithful services during the war. After serving as chief of commissariat at Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago, he was appointed commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank of brigadier-general, on 14 April, 1875, which office he still (1888) holds.

**McFERRAN, John Courts**, soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1831; d. in Louisville, Ky., 25 April, 1872. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1843 and assigned to the infantry. He served in the military occupation of Texas and the war with Mexico, being engaged at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He was with his regiment on the frontiers of Texas and New Mexico until he entered the quartermaster's department and was made a captain on the staff on 20 Aug., 1855. Before and during the civil war he was on duty in New Mexico, being promoted major and appointed chief quartermaster of that department on 30 Nov., 1863. In 1864-'5 he was Gen. James H. Carleton's chief of staff, and at the close of the war was brevetted brigadier-general. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel on 29 July, 1866, and served subsequently as chief quartermaster of the Department of Washington and of the Division of the South.

McGINNIS, George Francis, soldier. b. in Boston, Mass., 19 March, 1826. He was educated in the common schools of Maine and Ohio, served during the Mexican war as captain of Ohio volun-



teers, and in the civil war as lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 11th Indiana infantry, was engaged at Fort Donelson, and promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862. He served with that rank during the remainder of the war, and was mustered out on 24 Aug., 1865. After the war he settled in Indianapolis, Ind., became auditor of Marion county in 1867, and held that office till 1871.

**McGROARTY, Stephen Joseph**, soldier, b. in Mount Charles county, Donegal, Ireland, in 1830 ; d. in College Hill, Ohio, 2 Jan., 1870. He was brought to the United States when three years of age. His parents settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was educated in St. Francis Xavier college. After graduation he engaged in the dry-goods business in partnership with an uncle, but left it at the end of five years to study law. He was admitted to the bar and began practice in Toledo, but subsequently returned to Cincinnati, where he achieved a reputation as a criminal lawyer. When the civil war began he raised a company of Irish-Americans for three months, with which he re-enlisted for three years. At Carnifex Ferry he received a gunshot wound through the right lung. As soon as he had recovered he returned to the field as colonel of the 50th Ohio infantry, which was afterward merged in the 61st, and he commanded the latter till the end of the war. At Peach Tree Creek his left arm was shattered at the elbow in the beginning of the engagement, yet he remained with his men through the fight. He was accustomed to expose his life with the utmost hardihood, and during the war received twenty-three wounds. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 1 May, 1865. He was for two years collector of internal revenue, and just before his death, which resulted from injuries received in battle, was elected clerk of the Hamilton county courts.

Rey.—His son, James McQueen, soldier, b. on Tampa bay, Fla., in 1828; d. near Pea Ridge, Ark., 7 Nov., 1862, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1849, became captain of the 1st U. S. cavalry in 1857, and, resigning from the army in 1860, was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and killed at the battle of Pea

Ridge, Ark.—Another son, **John Baillie**, soldier, b. on Tampa bay, Fla., 6 June, 1829; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 29 June, 1888, was educated at Lawrenceville, N. J., and Sing Sing, N. Y., entered the navy in 1848, resigned in 1850, and in 1861 entered the U. S. army as 2d lieutenant of cavalry. He became 1st lieutenant in 1862, served in the peninsular campaign, was made colonel of the 3d Pennsylvania volunteers in November, 1862, and commanded a brigade in many important battles, including Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was commissioned captain in the 5th cavalry in 1863, engaged in the Wilderness campaign, and the battles around Petersburg, became brigadier-general of volunteers in July, 1864, commanded a cavalry brigade at Winchester, and lost a leg at Opequan. He was brevetted major in the U. S. army for his gallantry at White Oak Swamp, lieutenant-colonel for Gettysburg, colonel for Ashland, brigadier-general for Winchester, major-general of volunteers for distinguished gallantry and good management in the battle of Opequan, Va., and, in 1865, major-general for meritorious service during the war. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 42d infantry in 1866, and in 1870 was retired with the rank of brigadier-general.

**MACKALL, William Whann**, soldier, b. in the District of Columbia in 1818. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1837, became 1st lieutenant in 1838, and adjutant in 1840, assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain in 1846, serving throughout the Mexican war, and receiving the brevets of captain, for gallantry at Monterey, and major, for Contreras and Churubusco. He was wounded at Chapultepec. He was treasurer and secretary of the military asylum in the District of Columbia in 1851-'3, became assistant adjutant-general with the rank of major at the latter date, declined promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy in May, 1861, and resigned to join the Confederate army. He served in Kentucky as assistant adjutant-general to Gen. Simon Buckner, with the rank of colonel, until after the surrender of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, was subsequently appointed brigadier-general, commanded at Island No. 10 at the time of its surrender, and was confined in Fort Warren until exchanged.



**McKEAN, Thomas Jefferson**, soldier, b. in Burlington, Bradford co., Pa., 21 Aug., 1810; d. in Marion, Iowa, 19 April, 1870. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1831, and assigned to the 4th infantry, but resigned in 1834 and engaged in civil engineering. During the Florida war he was adjutant of the 1st regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and, failing to obtain a commission, he served as a private of Iowa volunteers during the Mexican war, where he was wounded at Churubusco, and in June, 1848, brevetted 2d lieutenant of dragoons, but declined and returned to civil engineering. He became paymaster in the U. S. army in June, 1861, in November of this

year was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, served in the Mississippi campaign in April and May, 1862, and participated in the battle of Corinth. He was in command of the northeast district of Missouri in 1863, and of the district of Kansas from March to August, 1864, was chief of cavalry on the Gulf of Mexico from September till October, and in December was in command of the western district of Florida. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers in March, 1865, and in August mustered out of volunteer service. He then settled near Marion, Iowa, engaged in farming, and in 1869 was appointed pension-agent for the eastern district of the state, but declined. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Chicago National Republican convention.

**Ranald Slidell**, soldier, b. in Westchester county, N. Y., 27 July, 1840, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1862, and assigned to the engineers. In August he was brevetted 1st lieutenant for "gallant and meritorious services" at the battle of Manassas, where he was wounded. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant, 3 March, 1863, brevet captain for gallantry at Chancellorsville, and brevet major for the same cause at the battle of Gettysburg. He was promoted captain, 6 Nov., 1863, brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his services before Petersburg, Va., 18 June, 1864, and became colonel of the 2d Connecticut heavy artillery, 10 June, 1864, being brevetted colonel in the regular army in the following October for gallantry at Cedar Creek, and brigadier-general of volunteers for meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Middletown, Va. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for bravery and also major-general of volunteers in March, 1865. Besides taking part in other engagements, Gen. Mackenzie was engaged in building bridges, constructing rifle-trenches, repairing roads, erecting forts, and other engineering work throughout the war. He was promoted colonel, 6 March, 1867, and brigadier-general, 26 Oct., 1882. On 24 March, 1884, he was placed on the retired list, having been disabled "in the line of duty."—Another son, **Alexander Slidell**, naval officer, b. in New York city, 24 Jan., 1842; d. in the island of Formosa, China, 13 June, 1867, was appointed

**Mackenzie, Ranald S.\***

[Born in N. Y. Appointed at Large.]

2nd Lieut. Engineers, 17 June, 1862. Brevet 1st Lieut., 29 Aug., 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Manassas, Va. 1st Lieut. Engineers, 3 March, 1863. Brevet Captain, 3 March, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Chancellorsville, Va. Brevet Major, 4 July, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Gettysburg, Penn. Captain Engineers, 6 Nov., 1863. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 18 June, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service before Petersburg, Va. Colonel 2nd Conn. Artillery, 10 July, 1864. Brevet Colonel, 19 Oct., 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Cedar Creek, Va. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 19 Oct., 1894, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Middletown, Va. Brevet Brigadier Genl. 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war. Brevet Major Genl., Vols., 31 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 15 Jan., 1866. Colonel 41st Infantry, 6 March, 1867. Transferred to 24th Infantry, 15 March, 1869. Transferred to 4th Cavalry, 15 Dec., 1870.