

MINIÉ BALL GAZETTE

The Official Newsletter of the Lowcountry Civil War Round Table, Inc.

Greetings from Michael Sweeney, President of LCWRT

The proposed budget for the fiscal year 2018-2019 is attached. I can assure you that we are doing quite well financially; e.g. our membership continues to grow, we have a sizable amount of money for subsequent scholarship awards and we expect to lower our insurance premium considerably. Since we are in SCHH, we expect that we will be able to eliminate whatever "terrorist" coverage we now have.

In the July 18 edition of "Jasper County Sun Times" LCWRT received some very favorable press in an article entitled "200 books donated to Hardeeville Library". We have donated books on two occasions and they will remain placed in the "History Room"; an appropriate plaque will be made to recognize our largess. The article included a photograph of me and the library's branch manager, Darlene Thomas-Burroughs, along with several stacks of donated books. We all were quite pleased with the caliber of many of the books; i.e. several were written in the mid-1800s and one in particular in 1864 by General George B. McClellan. I cannot comment as to whether this latter book is original or a copy. Please continue to consider donations and let any LCWRT officer know whether they should be picked up for delivery. -

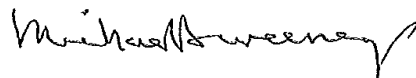
There have been some changes in reserving space in SCHH; e.g. the reservations will be on a "first come - first served" basis and the fees must be paid "up front" I am pleased to announce that we will meet in Magnolia Hall for seven of the eight meetings - we requested Pinckney Hall - this was what was assigned! I should also add that we paid all the rental for the fiscal year though we do not have our first presentation until September.

In 1860 the population was 31,443,321; this included slaves but not Native Americans. Persons fighting for the Union totaled 2,213,400; CSA, 1,003,600. The first Union soldier killed in battle was Daniel Hough on 4-21-61 at Fort Sumter; first CSA, Henry Wyatt at Big Bethel VA on 6-10-61. The first civilian killed in the war was Judith Henry who was hit by a shell on 7-21-61..

The Medal of Honor was designated during the Civil War and the first recipient was Jacob Parott. He was wrecking some railroad tracks during "The Great Locomotive Chase" between Atlanta and Chattanooga on 12-21-61. During the battle at Missionary Ridge Arthur MacArthur, Jr. (age 18) distinguished himself and was so awarded. Seventy-nine years later his son, Douglas, was also awarded. This is the only father-son duo so recognized. Dr. Mary Walker was awarded the medal for assisting in surgery in KY and TN in 1865. Congress revoked the award in 1917 and requested the medals return; Dr. Walker refused; she died six days later. The award was reinstated in 1977.

Union designated battles by the nearest water; i.e. Antietam, Pittsburg Landing and Bull Run; the CSA by the nearest town/city; i.e. Sharpsburg, Shiloh and Manassas, respectively..

"WE GAINED NOTHING BUT GLORY AND LOST OUR BRAVEST MEN" (Unknown soldier after Gettysburg)



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2018 - 2019 Lecture Series for the LCWRT

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Sept. 26	Richard Thomas	“Dept. of the South on the Offensive”
Oct. 24	Candice Shy Cooper	“Lincoln's General's Wives”
Nov. 28	Doug Bostick	“Battlefield Preservation”
Jan. 23, 2019	Dr. “Bud” Robinson	“Robert E. Lee & the Quest for Peace”
Feb. 27, 2019	Jack Davis	“Rhett & the Fire Eaters”
Mar. 27, 2019	Dr. Larry Roland	“End of Reconstruction in Beaufort-Hampton Counties”
April 24, 2019	Dr. Jim Spirek	“Wrecks of Beaufort Sound”
May 22, 2019	Ron Roth	“Underground Railroad”

We will meet in Magnolia Hall in Sun City every month except January 2019 when we will meet in Pinckney Hall.

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Ellen Mary Marcy McClellan **The wife of Union General George B. McClellan**

As a young lieutenant, George Brinton McClellan was fond of his commanding officer's young daughter, Ellen Mary Marcy, but she was in love with Ambrose Powell Hill. It took McClellan seven long years to win her hand in marriage.

Ellen Mary Marcy was born on May 6, 1835, in Green Bay, Wis. She was the blonde, blue-eyed daughter of Maj. Gen. Randolph Marcy explorer of the famous Red River Expedition took place in the newly-acquired Louisiana Territory in the late spring and summer of 1806. Marcy became chief of staff to his son-in-law George B. McClellan, and was later appointed Inspector General of the U.S. Army. (Marcy was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Deacon John Dunham Senior of Plymouth.)

George Brinton McClellan, the son of an affluent surgical ophthalmologist, Dr. George McClellan, the founder of Jefferson Medical College. His father's family of Ulster-Scots heritage, was born in Philadelphia on December 3, 1826. He attended the Univ. of Pennsylvania in 1840 and at the age of 13, resigning to study of law, however, in two years, he changed his goal to military service. In 1842, with the assistance of his father's letter to President John Tyler the 10th U.S. President, he was accepted at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point*, despite being only 15 years of age just shy of the age requirement of 16. George graduated second in the class in 1846.

*Every West Point class has some distinction with some classes making extraordinary achievements. The famed Class of 1846 was one of those classes, which began with 122 plebes, the largest class up to

that time. Fifty-nine cadets graduated and fought in the Mexican War. Several were killed or crippled there. When the Civil War began, a third of the class of 1846 rose to the rank of general. George McClellan and A. P. Hill were roommates and good friends for the first two years. Some of those 20 men are unfamiliar names, but others are not: George B. McClellan, Jesse Reno, Darius N. Couch, Thomas J. Jackson, George Stoneman, Dabney H. Maury, George H. Gordon, Cadmus M. Wilcox, and George E. Pickett.

A. P. Hill was included with the class, but an illness contracted on summer vacation resulted in him being sent home to recover in his junior year. It is possible he caught a venereal disease in New York City, and contracted gonorrhea. In any case, the records do show that he was quite ill at the academy that fall. Returning, he graduated 15th in the class of 1847 and was posted to the 1st U.S. Artillery. He saw little action since the War with Mexico had drawn to a close, unlike most of his former classmates in the Class of '46.

McClellan was appointed to the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott during the Mexican War and served with distinction, winning three brevets for gallant conduct in the Army Corps of Engineers. Due to his intimate knowledge of Texas and Indian Territory geography, Capt. Randolph Marcy was picked for the Red River Expedition of 1852, with several troops and a young army lieutenant he liked very much – George B. McClellan. Marcy's goal was to discover the source of the Red River. He explored mainly on horseback, not by boat, and kept a detailed diary, made friends with the Native Americans including Comanche, Kiowa, South Cheyenne and Arapaho, and wrote a dictionary of the Wichita language. He achieved acclaim in the decade just before the Civil War, as an explorer of the unsettled West. He blazed trails across the prairies and paved the way for the opening of the Great Plain's country. (In the presentation of his diaries before the Congress, Marcy argued that the sources of the Red River were not a single line on the map but ganglia of gnarled rope.)

McClellan taught military engineering at West Point for three years before being transferred to the Western frontier. McClellan's intelligence and ambition caught the eye of the Jefferson Davis, the future president of the Confederate States of America. Then the U.S. Sec. of War secured him an appointment to travel to Europe in 1855 to observe the military tactics being used in the Crimean War.

In 1854 when McClellan was 27 years old, he met 18-year-old "Miss Nellie" Ellen Mary Marcy, the daughter of his former commander, and it was love at first sight for him. Ellen was known to be brilliant and beautiful, with strength and confidence that would help an extremely insecure and inept Commanding General in the future. He completely won over Maj. and Mrs. Marcy, but Nelly was not thrilled about Mac as a suitor. When he proposed marriage, she turned him down. McClellan had little time to mend his broken heart. Because of his political connections and his mastery of French, he was sent as an observer to the Crimean War in Russia to obtain the latest information on European warfare. He wrote to Ellen's mother: *"I have not seen a very great deal of the little lady mentioned above, still that little has been sufficient to make me determined to win her if I can."* Her father did everything he could to persuade the girl to accept him. Ellen refused. She did not love McClellan.

In the meantime, young and dashing Lt. Ambrose Powell Hill of the artillery stepped into the picture. Nelly took a liking to Hill, and it was soon apparent to her shocked and appalled parents that their daughter was going to marry a line officer of little financial worth. When Hill asked for his daughter's hand, Marcy told his daughter she would be unhappy. When that didn't deter her, he asked her to at least wait and think about it for six months. Later, she wrote to her father, saying she was going to marry Hill, and Marcy blew his stack. He strenuously objected for two reasons: Hill was a Southerner, born of slave-holding people, and on that Red River expedition he was accompanied by George McClellan whom he greatly respected. Any woman, he told his daughter, who married an army officer was merely asking for trouble; pay was low, absences from home were frequent and extended, and

military life offered no particular future. Ellen was to abandon all communication with Lt. Hill, and "*if you do not comply with my wishes in this respect,*" her father wrote, "*I cannot tell what my feelings toward you will become. I fear that my ardent affections will turn to hate . . .* "

Ellen was stubborn, but she listened to her father, and let the matter rest for nearly a year. Marcy was a strict disciplinarian. He knew his blue-eyed daughter would be hounded by hordes of suitors and thus kept a tight rein on her social interaction. Tearfully, Ellen Mary, after much arguing with her parents, returned Hill's diamond ring, telling him it was the end. Marcy had his way, and Lt. Hill faded out of the picture.

Hill was, of course, outraged and hurt. He wrote a long, four-page letter to the major explaining his feelings of hurt and helplessness about the whole matter.

McClellan had since returned to the States. Understanding his friend and former roommate was in love with Miss Nelly, he did the honorable thing and withdrew from the competition. Little Mac won over Maj. and Mrs. Marcy. Nelly was less enthusiastic about Mac as a suitor. Mrs. Marcy, however, was determined to have McClellan as her son-in-law. McClellan was planning to leave the army and enter private industry, and his family had money. She now undertook to ruin Hill's name and Hill's honor, by gossiping extensively about his bout with a venereal illness while a cadet. Where did she obtain this sensitive information? When confronted she passed the buck to McClellan, but he insisted it was a complete lie. There seems little reason to doubt his word for the two stayed friends.

McClellan proposed, and Ellen promptly rejected him. It probably didn't help that she was two or three inches taller than McClellan. Leaving Washington, McClellan continued to keep in touch with Ellen and the family. Life for Ellen was going quickly as George continued his quest by mail. Before she reached the age of 25, she had received and rejected nine proposals of marriage.

He left the U.S. Army in 1857 to become chief of engineering and vice president of the newly constructed Illinois Central Railroad, where he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, the company's attorney. McClellan became president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad in 1860, headquarters in Cincinnati. He performed well in both jobs, and expended the Illinois Central toward New Orleans and helped the Ohio and Mississippi recover from the Panic of 1857.

He performed well in both jobs, but despite his successes and lucrative salary, he was frustrated with civilian life and continued to study military strategy. Before the outbreak of Civil War, McClellan became active in politics, supporting the presidential campaign of Democrat Stephen A. Douglas in the 1860 election.

In 1859, Maj. Marcy was ordered west, and the family visited McClellan in Chicago. On Oct. 20, George again proposed marriage, and this time Ellen accepted. Ellen and George were married at Calvary Church, in New York City, on May 22, 1860. McClellan was 33 and Ellen was 25. (In photographs of Gen. McClellan and Ellen Mary, they are posed, with her sitting and George towering over his diminutive spouse, who in fact was at least three inches taller than her self-centered husband.) Their first child was born in 1861 a daughter Mary "May" McClellan.

Don't think A. P. Hill was lovelorn. The love of his life turned out to be Kitty Morgan McClung, little sister of future Confederate cavalry general John Hunt Morgan. Kitty married a cousin in June 1855 who died suddenly. In 1857 she met Hill at a party at the Willard Hotel. She was petite, vivacious and blue-eyed, with luxuriant light brown hair. Hill even wrote his old classmate McClellan to invite him to the wedding. "*She is young, 24 years, gentle and amiable, yet lovely, and sufficiently good looking for me — and what's more I know that you will like her, and when you come to know her, say that I have done well. I believe too, her income is equal to mine and if this is so I am glad for her sake, and if not I shall not be disappointed. I expect to be married in Lexington, Ky. On July 18, 1859 and if you would*

come down from Chicago, you know there is no one whose presence would delight me more. — Hill.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Ohio Governor William Dennison appointed McClellan major general of the Ohio Volunteers on April 23, 1861. This promotion, along with the support of the governor, encouraged Lincoln to commission McClellan, a major general in the Regular Army. On May 3, 1861, he was named commander of the Department of Ohio, responsible for the states of Ohio, Ind., Ill., and later, western Pa., western Va. and Mo. On May 14, he was commissioned a major general in the regular army, and at age 34 outranked everyone in the Army except Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott, the general in chief. (Some of his Southern colleagues approached him informally about siding with the Confederacy, but he could not accept the concept of secession.) He corresponded with Scott and Scott expressed his *“great confidence in your intelligence, zeal, science, and energy.”* Scott was encouraged to understand his river-based expedition to control the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy, accompanied by a strong Union blockade of Southern ports. The plan as derided in newspapers as the *“Anaconda Plan,”* eventually proved to be the successful outline used to prosecute the War. Relations between the two generals became increasingly strained over the summer and fall.

George McClellan was sure that no one above or below him could win the Civil War — only he was up to the task. In Western Virginia, he argued with his brigade and regimental officers. In a July 3 letter to his wife, he singled out each brigadier, stating: *“I have not a Brig. Gen. Worth his salt — Morris is a timid old woman — Rosecrans is a silly, fussy goose — Schleich knows nothing . . .”* Rosecrans had been on the receiving end of his fury on July 1 after occupying Buckhannon, Va. McClellan feared Rosecrans tipped his hand to the Confederates in the area. In a July 2 letter to Mary Ellen, he bragged that Rosecrans as *“very meek now after a very severe rapping I gave him a few days since.”*

McClellan was equally harsh with Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Morris, who McClellan would task withholding in place the Confederate army under Gen. Robert S. Garnett at Laurel Hill. McClellan’s gross overestimate of Confederates at Laurel Hill caused Morris to seek reinforcements, believing he was severely outnumbered and vulnerable if attacked. This request infuriated McClellan, who responded with scathing instructions, reading, in part, *“I propose taking the really difficult and dangerous part of the work on my own hands. I will not ask you to do anything that I would not be willing to do myself. Do not ask for further reinforcements. If you do, I shall take it as a request to be relieved from your command and to return to Indiana.”* Following the War Gen. Jacob D. Cox would recall that Morris was in the right — that had the Confederate troops numbered 10,000 as McClellan had believed, he had left Morris vulnerable with only 4,000 to oppose them.

Schleich was a savvy Democrat from Ohio who owned his commission more to political stature than military prowess. He would come very near to upsetting McClellan’s plans when, on July 5, 1861, scoffing at McClellan’s slow movement, he ordered an unauthorized expedition from Buckhannon to Middle Fork Bridge, nearer the Confederate troops at Rich Mountain. A sharp skirmish ensued at the bridge, sending the Federal party stumbling back and alerting the Confederates to a possible movement against that sector. McClellan was furious, relieving Schleich of command and reassigning his regiments to Brig. Gen. Robert L. McCook.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN AKA THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS

On July 16, 1861, Washington was buzzing with excitement. About 35,000 troops under Maj. Gen. George McClellan began pouring into the city. They brought with them a captured Rebel flag. Ambulances and wagon trains started leaving the town in droves. Everyone knew they were headed toward Manassas Junction, Va. roughly 30 miles to the Southwest, where they’d meet and quickly

humiliate troops under the leadership of *“that vile Creole, Pierre G. T. Beauregard.”* Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell was the lucky man selected to head Federal forces. Gossip said the choice had been influenced by his having been Beauregard’s classmate at West Point. McDowell was delighted to have the honor of leading the army that would bring the rebellion to a quick end, but he had many nuisances to face.

On July 21, 1861, Union and Confederate armies clashed near Manassas Junction, in the first major land battle of the War. Known as the First Battle of Bull Run (or Manassas), the engagement began when Union troops struck a Confederate force of 20,000 along the Bull Run River. Soon Confederate brigades under Brig. Gen. Barnard Bee and Col. Francis Bartow marched to Col. Nathan George Evans’ assistance which was commanding a small brigade. He was the first Confederate field commander to perceive the Union intended to attack the Confederate left flank at dawn. His command went far toward saving the day for the South. But even with enforcement, the thin gray line collapsed, and Southerners fled in disorder toward Henry Hill.

Bartow was rallying his troops to charge a Union artillery battery when he was shot through the heart. He dropped from his horse and managed to mumble to subordinates, *“They have killed me, boys, but you must never give up the field!”* Minutes later he died, the first high-ranking casualty of the growing War. Soon after his death, Confederate reinforcements arrived via railroad from Gen. Joseph Johnston’s army in the Shenandoah Valley, *among them a brigade of Virginians under Gen. Thomas J. Jackson a former instructor at V.M.I. Jackson organized a defense* of Henry Hill bolstered by artillery standing their ground on top of the hill against withering fire. Brig. Gen. Barnard Bees awed at the way in which the Virginia leader repulsed wave after wave of attacks, cried out, *“Look! There is Jackson, standing like a stone wall. Rally behind him!”* Killed shortly afterward, Bee did not know that his tribute would cause Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson to become universally known as *“Stonewall” Jackson.*

McDowell ordered more infantry and artillery to Henry Hill, where the fiercest fighting occurred. Continuing Confederate reinforcements wore down Union troops on the western flank, and the Federal soldiers’ retreat turned to panic when they find the roads packed with spectators.

The next day, the shattered Union army reached the safety of Washington, and the first battle of the War was over. The Confederate victory gave the South confidence and shocked many in the North, who understood the War would not be won as quickly as they hoped.

Lincoln did not go to bed at all on Sunday night, berated British war correspondent Russell for writing, that he had seen *“beaten, footsore, spongy-looking soldiers, officers, and all the debris of the army filing back to form crowds before the spirit stores.”*

McDowell was accused, probably without foundation, of having been drunk during the final hours at Bull Run. After the sobering Union defeat under the command of McDowell, six days later, the man who had rejoiced at the opportunity of distinguishing himself was replaced as commander by a little-known former railroad executive, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan of the Ohio Volunteers. McClellan was called to Washington and given command of forces that he organized into the famed Army of the Potomac.

On July 26, 1861, the day he reached the capital, McClellan began and played an essential role in raising a well-trained and organized army — the main Union force responsible for the defense of Washington. Nicknamed *“Young Napoleon,”* and *“Little Mac”* was immensely popular with the men who served under his command. Carl Sandburg wrote, *“McClellan was the man of the hour, pointed to by events, and chosen by an overwhelming weight of public and private opinion.”*

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN’S LETTER TO ELLEN, JULY 26, 1861

“I find myself in a new and strange position here — President, Cabinet, General Scott & all deferring to me - by some strange operation of magic, I seem to have become the power of the land . . .

I almost think that were I too win some small success now, I could become Dictator or anything else that might please me — but nothing of that kind would please me — therefore I won't be Dictator. Admirable self-denial!"

Ellen Mary embarrassed by her husband's lack of humility, never let onto the private humiliation this correspondence evidence. She must have realized that her husband didn't comprehend his limitations and hoped that the War would end before his reputation and future were entirely ruined.

During the summer and fall, McClellan brought a high degree of organization to his new army and significantly improved its morale by his frequent trips to review his units. It was a remarkable achievement, in which he came to personify the Army of the Potomac and reaped the praise of his men. He created defenses for Washington that were almost impregnable, consisting of 48 forts and strong points, with 480 guns manned by 7,200 artillerymen.

This was a time of tension in the high command, as he continued to quarrel frequently with the government and the general-in-chief, Lt. Gen. Scott, on matters of strategy. McClellan rejected the tenets of Scott's Anaconda Plan, favoring instead an overwhelming grand battle, in the Napoleonic style.

On August 20, several military units in Va. were consolidated into his department, and formed the Army of the Potomac, with himself as its first commander. He reveled in his newly acquired power and fame. He was meticulous in his planning and preparations. These characteristics hampered his ability to challenge aggressive opponents in a fast-moving environment. He overestimated the strength of Confederate units and was a master at preparing for war but cautious about engaging. He was reluctant to apply principles of mass, frequently leaving large portions of his army unengaged at decisive points.

This was also a time of tension in the high command, as McClellan frequently quarreled with the government and the general-in-chief Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott on strategy. McClellan's view of slavery as an institution recognized in the Constitution was entitled to Federal protection wherever it existed. He also received bitter criticism from Radical Republicans in the government. (When the War began on April 12, 1861, Scott was 74 years old and suffering numerous health problems, including gout, rheumatism, and dropsy.)

Scott (along with many in the War Department) was outraged that McClellan refused to divulge details about his planning, or troop strengths and dispositions. McClellan did not trust anyone in the administration and wanted to keep his plans secret from the press, thus the enemy. McClellan likewise had no issue in quarreling above his rank in the summer of 1861. He would meddle in affairs outside his department in Ky. and Md. and laughed at Winfield Scott and his "*Anaconda Plan*," using a coastal blockade and utilization of river systems. By applying constant pressure on the South, Scott intended to squeeze the life out of the Confederacy slowly. When called to D.C. in July, McClellan would ignore the chain of command, bypassing Scott in favor of Lincoln and his cabinet. (Scott served under every president from Jefferson to Lincoln, a total of 14 administrations, and was an active-duty general for 13 of them (47 years).)

McClellan began a campaign to undermine and replace Winfield Scott, head of the Union armies. He had contempt for Scott and virtually all civilian authorities. On Oct. 10, 1861, he wrote his wife: "*When I returned yesterday after a long ride I was obliged to attend a meeting of the Cabinet at 8:00 p.m. and was bored and annoyed. There are some of the greatest geese in the Cabinet I have ever seen — enough to tax the patience of Job . . .*"

see the Union's victory in the Civil War in April 1865.) Scott served under every president from Jefferson to Lincoln, a total of 14 administrations. He served a total of 53 years of active service as an officer — including 47 years as a general, and 20 years as a commanding general. He holds the record for the most extended length of service as a general in the U.S. Army as well as the longest tenure as the Army's chief officer. Scott is one of a few American officers who served as a general during three major wars. (The others include General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.) Historians rank Scott highly both as a strategist and a battlefield commander. When Scott retired, he had been a general longer than Gen. McClellan, had been alive.

McClellan became general in chief of all Union armies. The president expressed his concern about the "vast labor" involved in the dual role of the army commander and general-in-chief. McClellan responded: *"I can do it all."* But Lincoln, as well as many other leaders and citizens of the northern states, became increasingly impatient with McClellan's slowness to attack the Confederate forces massed near D.C. McClellan assembled an army of 168,000 troops and fortified the capital. He was wary of the Confederate Army — which he believed, though faulty intelligence, to be much stronger than it — and was reluctant to mount a mass offensive.

He further damaged his reputation by his insulting insubordination to his commander-in-chief. He privately referred to Lincoln, whom he had known before the War, as *"nothing more than a well-meaning baboon,"* a *"gorilla,"* and *"ever unworthy of . . . his high position."* On Nov. 13, the president visited McClellan at his home. McClellan made the president wait for 30 minutes, only to be told that the general had gone to bed.

On Nov. 17, Mac wrote his wife: *"I went to the White House shortly after tea where I found 'the original gorilla,' about as intelligent as ever. What a specimen to be at the head of our affairs now!"*

In Dec. McClellan contracted typhoid fever while under pressure to submit war plans to President Lincoln. He did not want his army to undertake any new offensives until his new troops were adequately trained. He believed that to keep resistance to a minimum, Union forces should not interfere with slavery and would help put down any slave insurrections.

He appointed Allan Pinkerton* to spy on the Confederate Army. His reports exaggerated the size of the Confederates, so McClellan was unwilling to launch an attack until he had many more soldiers available.

(*In 1861, working for the Union during the Civil War, Pinkerton, under the name E.J. Allen, headed an organization whose purpose was to obtain military information in the Southern states. Lincoln's master spy had no military background or training. Having spent his life among civilians, he relied upon civilians for information. Many or most of these persons gave him the best information they had, but all of it was secondhand or thirdhand. He warned U.S. Sec. of War Stanton: *"Sir, you must move heaven and earth to bring the Army of the Potomac up to at least 300,000 men. Failure to do so will invite disaster at the hands of rebels who have 150,000 well drilled and well-equipped troops between Washington and the Potomac, alone."*)

A few weeks passed before Washington discovered how woefully inaccurate Pinkerton's intelligence reports had been. But he remained a favorite of McClellan and stayed close to his side until the fearful battle of Antietam caused McClellan to be removed from command. Pinkerton gave up his military rank and privileges and returned to his Chicago detective agency. McClellan refused to believe that the great detective overestimated enemy strength by 300 percent.

On Jan. 10, 1862, Lincoln met with top generals (McClellan did not attend probably still sickly from typhoid fever) and directed them to formulate a plan of attack. He expressed his exasperation with Gen.

McClellan with the following remark: *“If Gen. McClellan does not want to use the army, I would like to borrow it for a time.”*

McClellan was summoned to the White House on Jan. 12, where the Cabinet demanded to hear his war plans. Finally, he revealed his intentions to move the Army of the Potomac by ship to Urbanna, Va., on the Rappahannock River, outflanking the Confederate troops near Washington and then proceed 50 miles overland to capture Richmond. He refused to give details, even to his friend, newly appointed War Sec. Edwin M. Stanton. (Under pressure from Radical Republicans in Congress, Abraham Lincoln decided in Jan. to name Edwin M. Stanton as his new Sec. of War.) McClellan’s inaction bothered Lincoln and Stanton. In Jan. 1862 they issued a general order instructing the Army of the Potomac to move south into Confederate territory.

His disputes with his superiors — namely Lincoln and several of his subordinates would continue for a few months in 1862. He was a masterful micro manager seemingly taking satisfaction in overseeing tasks that should have been delegated to assistants. He wrote to Mary Ellen only days after arriving in Western Virginia. *“Everything here needs the hand of the master,”* and that *“unless where I am in person everything seems to go wrong.”* He would similarly bemoan to Washington that *“I give orders and find some who cannot execute them unless I stand by them. Unless I command every picket and lead every column, I cannot be sure of success.”* His belief that the army could not move without him would spill over into a belief that the army could likewise not fight without him, remarking to Mary Ellen that *“I don’t feel sure that the men will fight very well under anyone but myself.”*

LINCOLN REMOVED MCCLELLAN AS GENERAL-IN-CHIEF

On Mar. 11, 1862, Lincoln removed McClellan as general-in-chief, leaving him in command of only the Army of the Potomac, so that McClellan could devote all his attention to focus his full attention on an attack on the South, and to the capture of Richmond. Lincoln's order was ambiguous as to whether McClellan might be restored following a successful campaign. Taking advantage of McClellan’s cautious streak, Lee hammered at the inert Army of the Potomac in a series of fierce and unrelenting assaults. Over the course of the Bloody Seven Days Battles, McClellan’s troops were forced to abandon their bid to seize Richmond and retreat to Washington.

Lincoln, Stanton and the War Board directed the strategic actions of the Union armies that spring. Although McClellan was satisfied by supportive comments from Lincoln, in time he saw the change of command very differently, as a part of an intrigue *“to secure the failure of the approaching campaign.”*

During the War, McClellan's Army of the Potomac would be attacked many times in the front and on the flank by Hill's Light Division. The story was told that McClellan was aroused from sleep early one morning by the crackling musketry from the picket line where Hill's division was opening another assault. McClellan detached himself grumpily from his blankets, and screamed these words: *“My God, Ellen! Why didn't you marry him?”*

According to legend, Hill nourished a grudge against McClellan and fought against him during the Civil War with more than usual vigor. Whenever the Confederates attacked the Army of the Potomac (which happened fairly often during the summer of 1862), the Union soldiers ascribed it to A. P. Hill and his feud with McClellan.

THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

The Peninsula Campaign was the brainchild of Gen. McClellan. On April 2, 1862, McClellan arrived with 100,000 men at the Southeastern tip of the Virginia peninsula. He took Yorktown after a month's siege but let its defenders escape. He encountered the Confederate Army at Williamsburg on May 5 and

was initially successful against the equally cautious Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. (Lincoln preferred an overland campaign toward Richmond.)

On May 5, 1862, A. P. Hill, having been promoted to brigadier general, led a Confederate brigade in James Longstreet's division at the Battle of Williamsburg. He fought well enough against his old friend McClellan to be promoted again.

McClellan hoped to effect his stronghold, and take Richmond before the Confederates could react. With careful planning and lightning execution, the War could be ended quickly. The only problem was, McClellan never rushed, and made the tactical mistake of wounding Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. (On May 31, Johnston's 41,800 men counterattacked McClellan's slightly larger army at Fair Oaks, only six miles from Richmond. Johnston was severely wounded during the Battle of Fair Oaks, and the aggressive Gen. Robert E. Lee was assigned to replace him as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.)

Lee took the tactical offensive and began running battles with the Federal army that resulted in the retreat of the Army of the Potomac. On July 1, 1862, the Seven Days battles ended with the Federal repulse of Confederate forces at Malvern Hill. McClellan, fearing he was still greatly outnumbered by the imaginary Confederates, ordered his army to retreat to Harrison Landing on the James River, taking itself out of consideration for any attempt to capture Richmond.

Lincoln disagreed with McClellan's to attack Richmond from the east and only gave in when the division commanders voted eight to four for McClellan. He'd been unable to command the army personally because of a recurrence of malaria, but his subordinates repelled the attacks. He received criticism from Washington for not counterattacking. McClellan spent the next three weeks repositioning his troops and waiting for reinforcements, losing time as Lee strengthen Richmond's defenses. The President questioned McClellan's leadership skills during battles.

A series of engagements known as the Seven Days' Battles were fought from June 25 through July 1, 1862. On the second day, Union Gen. Fitz-John Porter drove back a Confederate attack at Mechanicsville, five miles northeast of Richmond. Joined by Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate troops regularly attacked McClellan.

As Lee continued his offensive, McClellan played a passive role, taking no initiative and waiting for events to unfold.

On June 27, a Confederate charge broke through the Union center at Gaines Mill. McClellan ordered the army to fall back toward the James River, where he would have the cover of Union gunboats. On July 2, after sharp rearguard actions at Savage's Station, Frayser's Farm and Malvern Hill, McClellan's troops reached Harrison's Landing and safety.

McClellan and Lincoln met at on July 1, 1862, and McClellan once again insisted that the War should be waged against the Confederate Army and not slavery. Sec. of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase, Edwin M. Stanton and vice president Hannibal Hamlin led the campaign to have McClellan sacked, but Lincoln decided to put McClellan in charge of all forces in the Washington area.

After the Battle of Gaines's Mill on July 26, 1862, McClellan sent a telegram to Sec. of War Edwin Stanton, reporting on the events. McClellan blamed the Lincoln administration for his reversals. In a telegram to Stanton, reporting on these events, he blamed the Lincoln administration for his reversals.

"If I save this army now, I tell you plainly I owe no thanks to you or to any other persons in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army."

The telegraph office was run by Edward S. Sanford, president of the American Telegraph Company. In February, Stanton promoted Col. Sanford to the military supervisor of telegrams. It became his duty to censor reports and messages from newspapers. If something came across the wire that he (thus Stanton) didn't want to go to press, it was cut by Sanford. When Maj. Johnson received McClellan's harsh report from the battle at Gaines's Mill, he was stunned by the last paragraph. *"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."* Without a pause, he called Sanford over to the console.

Sanford read the message and decided the mutinous language to be false. Since McClellan's words weren't the truth, there was no reason for Sec. Stanton or President Lincoln to know anything about it. The dispatch was recopied, leaving out the offending conclusion, and then delivered.

Fortunately for McClellan's career, Lincoln never saw that inflamed statement because it was censored by the War Department telegrapher. McClellan was fortunate that the failure of the campaign left his army mostly intact since he was primarily absent from the fighting and neglected to name a second-in-command.

"When he deserted his army on the Glendale and Malvern Hill battlefields during the Seven Days, he was guilty of dereliction of duty. Had the Army of the Potomac been wrecked on either of these fields (at Glendale the possibility had been real) that charge under the Articles of War would likely have been brought against him." — Military historian Stephen W. Sears. Editorial cartoons in the 1864 presidential campaign lampooned McClellan for preferring the safety of a ship while a battle was fought.

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN BATTLE OF ANTIETAM — SEPT. 17, 1862

Northern fears of a continued offensive by Gen. Robert E. Lee were realized when he launched his Maryland Campaign on Sep. 4, 1862, hoping to arouse pro-Southern sympathy in the slave state of Md. McClellan's pursuit began on Sept. 5. He marched toward Md. with six of his reorganized corps, about 84,000 men, leaving two corps behind to defend Washington. After McClellan's forces succeeded in breaching the Confederate lines, he stalled, keeping more than a third of his army in reserve and allowing Lee to retreat into Va.

Lee divided his forces into multiple columns, spread apart widely as he moved into Md. On Sept. 10, 1862, he sent Stonewall Jackson to capture the Union Army garrison at Harper's Ferry and moved the remainder of his troops to Antietam Creek. This was a risky move for a smaller army, but Lee was counting on his knowledge of McClellan's temperament.

However, Little Mac soon received a miraculous stroke of luck. Union soldiers accidentally found a copy of Lee's orders*, and delivered them to McClellan's headquarters in Frederick, Md., on Sept. 13. However, McClellan continued his cautious line, ordering his units to set out for the South Mountain passes the following morning. The delay gave Lee more time to prepare his defenses.

(*On the morning of September 13, the 27th Indiana rested in a meadow outside of Frederick, Md., which had served as the site of a Confederate camp a few days before. Sgt. John Bloss and Corp. Barton W. Mitchell found a piece of paper wrapped around three cigars. The document was addressed to Confederate Gen. D.H. Hill. Its title read, *"Special Order No. 191, Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia."* Bloss and Mitchell quickly passed it up the chain of command. The division adjutant general,

Samuel Pittman, recognized the handwriting as that of a colleague from the prewar army, Robert Chilton, who was the adjutant general to Robert E. Lee. Hill was mistakenly sent two copies of Special Orders No. 191, which detailed the divided positions of Confederate forces what would become known as Lee's "Lost Order.")

The Union army reached Antietam Creek on the evening of Sept. 15. A planned attack on Sept. 16 was put off because of early morning fog. On the morning of Sept. 17, 1862, McClellan and Gen. Ambrose Burnside attacked Lee at the Battle of Antietam. Although greatly outnumbered, Lee held out until A.P. Hill arrived with reinforcements. Near Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Md. It was presented as a Union victory in the Northern Press, but in effect, it was a tactical draw. Frustrated that McClellan had again failed to destroy Lee's army, Lincoln officially removed him from command in Nov. 1862.

McClellan sent in less than three-quarters of his troops, enabling Lee to fight the Union to a standstill. During the night, both armies consolidated their lines. McClellan did not renew the assaults. Lee continued to skirmish with McClellan throughout the 18th while removing his wounded. After dark, the battered Army of Northern Virginia crossed the Potomac River, unhindered. He wired to Washington, *"Our victory was complete. The enemy is driven back into Virginia."* There was disappointment that McClellan had not crushed Lee, who was fighting with a smaller army. Lincoln was angry at McClellan because his superior forces had not pursued Lee across the Potomac.

The Battle of Antietam was the single bloodiest day in American military history. It ended in a draw. Using the expulsion of Lee's army from Maryland as an occasion to achieve a significant propaganda victory, President Lincoln used the "victory" he needed before issuing the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. He'd first proposed the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet in July 1862, but Sec. of State William Seward suggested waiting for a Union victory so that the government could prove that it could enforce the Proclamation.

Lincoln issued the Proclamation on Sept. 22, 1862. It stipulated that if the Southern states did not cease their rebellion by Jan. 1, 1863, then Proclamation would go into effect. When the Confederacy did not yield, Lincoln issued the final Emancipation Proclamation on Jan. 1, 1863.

McClellan has not been given enough credit for his success, the most notable of which was expelling Lee from Maryland.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

Despite significant advantages, McClellan had not concentrated his forces effectively. Historian James M. McPherson pointed out that the two corps McClellan kept in reserve were larger than Lee's entire force!

Unable to achieve a decisive victory at Antietam, Abraham Lincoln postponed the attempt to capture Richmond. A few days later he issued the order to *"cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South."* McClellan refused to move, saying he needed fresh horses. Radical Republicans began to question his loyalty.

Abraham Lincoln finally recalled him to Washington with the words: *"My dear McClellan: If you don't want to use the Army I should like to borrow it for a while."* Responding to McClellan's failure during the Peninsula Campaign, Lincoln made Halleck Union general-in-chief responsible for coordinating the actions of all Union forces. A disappointed Lincoln visited McClellan after the battle to express his anger at the general's inability to capitalize on the recent success. On Nov. 5, McClellan was relieved of command for the last time and ordered back to Trenton, N.J. to await further orders. None ever came. Maj. Gen. Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac on Nov. 7, 1862.

McClellan wrote to Ellen: *“Those in whose judgment I rely tell me that I fought the battle splendidly and that it was a masterpiece of art . . . I feel I have done all that can be asked in twice saving the country . . . I feel some little pride in having, with a beaten and demoralized army, defeated Lee so utterly . . . Well, one of these days history will, I trust, do me justice.”*

He is remembered for his less-than-desirable trails — quarreling with subordinates and superiors; micro managing affairs; uncertain decision making; hesitant movement in the face of and wildly overestimating the size of the Confederate armies facing him. Criticized throughout the remainder of his life, he never publicly defended his actions as commander of the Union Army.

There were various calls to return Little Mac to an important command, following the Union defeats at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, As Robert E. Lee moved north that the start of the Gettysburg Campaign, and as Jubal Early threatened Washington in 1864. When Grant became general-in-chief, he discussed giving McClellan an unspecified position. But the opportunities were impossible, given the knowledge that McClellan posed a political threat.

McClellan worked on a report describing his two important campaigns and his successes in organizing the Army answering to his critics and showing his actions by accusing the administration of undercutting him by denying him essential reinforcements. The War Department was reluctant to publish his report because just after completing it in Oct. 1863, McClellan stepped to the political stage as a Democrat. Following the example of Winfield Scott, he ran as a U.S. Army general still on active duty not resigning his commission until election day.

GEN. A. P. HILL AT THE BATTLES OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN

Hill was commander of a fast-moving unit called the Light Division; he served at the Battles of Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run (Second Manassas), Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He established himself alongside James Longstreet and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson as one of Gen. Robert E. Lee’s most trusted subordinates. He was promoted to corps command in May 1863, but in later stages of the War was marked by an uneven combat record and poor health. On April 2, a breakthrough occurred in a portion of Gen. Hill’s line, as he rode with an aide to the site, he was confronted by a small troop of Union soldiers outside of Petersburg in April 1865. Gen. Hill pulled his pistol and rode toward the group when he was shot *by one of the Northern soldiers. Lee said, “He is at rest . . . and we who are left are the ones ‘to suffer.’”* He died at the age of 39 a week before the Confederate surrender. He was one of the most controversial figures of the Civil War.

McClellan clashed with Lincoln over War strategy. He was accused of everything from paranoid delusions to disloyalty. He did have capable officers under his command who would distinguish themselves later in the War, most notably Wm. Starke Rosecrans, who would rise to the rank of major general and plan the Tullahoma Campaign. The Battle of Hoover’s Gap was the principal battle, in which Union Gen. William S. Rosecrans drove Gen. Braxton Bragg’s Confederates out of Middle Tennessee. Rosecrans’ false move on the western end of the Confederate line had left the eastern mountain passes lightly defended. Col. John T. Wilder’s mounted infantry achieved total surprise when they attacked Hoover’s Gap. Success was attributed both to Rosecrans’ brilliant deception tactics and the high morale of Wilder’s ‘Lightning Brigade,’ equipped with the new Spencer repeating rifle, which totally disoriented the enemy.

The Civil War has many examples of spectacular leadership failures, especially amongst the northern forces. Most historians agree that President Lincoln was cursed with mediocre generals for the majority of the War until Gen. Ulysses Grant took over the Army of the Potomac in 1864. Gen. John

Pope, Gen. Irvin McDowell, Gen. Joe Hooker, and Gen. Dan Sickles are but a few shining examples of colossal failures for the Union cause at multiple points during the War.

In March 1864, Lincoln elevated Grant to the rank of lieutenant general and named him general-in-chief of the Armies of the U.S. He made his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac, determined to crush Robert E. Lee and his Army of Northern Va. Though plagued by reluctant subordinates, petty squabbles between generals and terrible casualties, the Federal host bludgeoned Lee from the Rapidan River to the James in what one participant would later describe as *"unspoken, unspeakable history."* The battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg destroyed the rebel army, which led to the fall of Richmond and Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House.

Though Grant's forces had been depleted by more than half during the last year of the war, it was Lee who surrendered in 1865. Lee asked for the terms of surrender, and Grant hurriedly wrote them out giving all officers and men pardons. They would be sent home with their property – especially their horses, which could be used for a late spring planting. Officers could keep their side arms, and Lee's starving troops would be given rations. Grant told his officers, *"The War is over. The Rebels are our countrymen again."*

McCLELLAN'S POLITICAL CAREER

In 1864, the Democratic Party nominated McClellan to run against Lincoln for the presidency. Lincoln was the target of one of the most scurrilous campaigns up to that time. With the Union bogged down in war, Democrats nominated Gen. George B. McClellan and touted him as *"robust, active, physically vigorous."*

Lincoln was derided as *"being subject to long periods of depression," "too frail in body to bear up under heavy burdens of the days,"* and *"prone to melancholy."* Only the allegation of physical frailty had no foundation in fact. His campaign was marred by a schism that split the Democratic vote along pro- and antiwar lines.

A staunch *"War Democrat"* committed to the preservation of the Union, McClellan was forced to battle elements of his party in addition to Lincoln, and he was quickly beaten. The deep division in the party, the unity of the Republicans, and the military successes by Union forces in the fall of 1864 doomed McClellan's candidacy. For all his popularity with the troops, McClellan failed to secure their support, and the military vote went to Lincoln nearly three — one. Lincoln's share of the vote in the Army of the Potomac was 70 percent. In an attempt to obtain unity, Lincoln named a Southern Democrat, Andrew Johnson of Tenn., as his running mate.

"Little Mac" lacked the killer instinct and prompted his vexed Commander-in-Chief to despair that he would not move aggressively against the Confederates. The rustic Lincoln, whom McClellan, a Philadelphia blue blood, thought his inferior, humiliated him twice, first by removing him from supreme command and then by drubbing him soundly in the 1864 Presidential election.

"When this sad War is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac."

— Gen. George B. McClellan

After the 1864 election, McClellan with his family set sail for Europe licking his wounds, and wrote to President Lincoln: *"It would have been gratifying to me to have retired from the service with the knowledge that I still retained the approbation of your Excellency - as it is, I thank you for the confidence and kind feeling you once entertained for me, and which I am conscious of having justly*

forfeited . . .

"In severing my official connection with your Excellency, I pray that God may bless you, and so direct your counsels that you may succeed in restoring to this distracted land the inestimable boon of peace, founded on the preservation of our Union and the mutual respect and sympathy of the now discordant and contending sections of our once happy country."

He and his wife Mary Ellen faded into the shadows of history with "Little Mac's" contributions to the northern cause still a matter of controversy. Their son George Brinton McClellan was born in 1865 in Dresden, Germany. Known to the family as Max, he served as a U.S. Representative from New York State and as Mayor of New York City from 1904 to 1909. Their daughter Mary married a French diplomat and spent much of her life abroad. Neither Max nor Mary gave the McClellans any grandchildren.

The two would remain married for 25 years and were devoted to each other, writing daily when separated. *"My whole existence is wrapped up in you,"* he wrote in one such letter. McClellan's personal life was without a blemish. If Ellen Marcy ever regretted the turn of events, she left no record of it, coming down in history as a pretty, slightly young woman looking out of the Brady photographs.

The McClellans spent three years in Europe, returning to the U.S. in 1868. The Democratic Party expressed interest in nominating him for president again, but when it was clear that Ulysses S. Grant would be the Republican candidate, the excitement died. McClellan worked on an engineering project in New York City — heading construction of a warship called the Stevens battery, a floating ironclad battery for harbor defense. In 1869, the project ran out of money, McClellan resigned, and the ship was eventually sold for scrap metal.

In 1870, McClellan became chief engineer for the New York City Department of Docks and built a second home on Orange Mountain, N.J. The position was not full-time attention because, in 1872, he served as the president of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

After resigning this position in the spring of 1873, McClellan established George B. McClellan & Co., Consulting Engineers & Accountants, and then left for a two-year trip through Europe, from 1873 to 1875. His essays on Europe were published in Scribner's, and his analyses of contemporary, military issues in *Harper's Monthly* and *The North American Review*.

In 1877, the Democratic Party in N.J. was divided into several contentious factions, producing a deadlock in the race for the gubernatorial nomination. At the state convention in early Sept., McClellan was nominated on the first ballot, serving as the 30th governor of New Jersey from 1878 to 1881.

In late 1880, McClellan moved his family to Gramercy Park in Manhattan. Over the next few years, he and Ellen spent winters in New York City, and at Augustus a resort in N.H.'s White Mountains or Maine's Mount Desert Island, and the rest of each year in New Jersey.

McClellan's final years were devoted to traveling and writing. He justified his military career in *McClellan's Own Story*, published posthumously in 1887. He died before the book was half completed and his literary executor included excerpts from some 250 of McClellan's wartime letters to his wife, in which it was his habit to reveal his innermost feelings and opinions in unbridled fashion.

Gen. George B. McClellan died unexpectedly in 1884 at age 58 at Orange, N.J., after having suffered from chest pains for a few weeks. His final words, at 3:00 a.m. were, *"I feel easy now. Thank you."* He is buried at Riverview Cemetery, Trenton, N.J.

documents, his field records, and letters to his beloved wife Nelly, McClellan does not attempt a full autobiography but instead focuses on his short time as the general in chief of the army. Correspondence and diaries of the era, between the two McClellan's, are rife with the General's explanations of his shortcomings, always blaming others for his failures and defeats, Ellen Mary, ever the supportive wire, never verbally agreed with his analysis, but suffered in silence, her doubts, embarrassment, and humiliation. McClellan's legacy as commander is still in contention by some historians. The value of this book is its view into the mind of George McClellan during the bitter early days of the Civil War. No study of this prominent figure is complete without this volume. The editor of this work, William Cowper Prime, was an American journalist, art historian, numismatist, and travel writer, and close friend of McClellan's. McClellan died before his memoirs were published.

There is no indication that Ellen had any role in preparing her husband's memoirs. She left the country before their publication.

In June 1886, following Max's graduation from college, she took Max and May with her to Europe. Ellen spent most of the rest of her life in Europe. She died in 1917, at the age of 79 while visiting her daughter May at her home *Villa Antietam*.

May, lived abroad much of her life. In 1893 she married Paul Desprez, a French diplomat, she died at her home, in Nice, in 1945.

Max received his A.B. degree from Princeton in 1886, his A.M. degree and L.L.B. degree from Fordham in 1905 and Union University in 1906. He married Georgiana L. Heckscher on October 30, 1889, a niece of the wealthy New York capitalist August Heckscher. Her father, Charles August Heckscher, was prominent in New York society, served for two years in the Union Army under Gen. George B. McClellan and his wife shared many interests, particularly their affection for Italy, which they visited almost annually. They had no children.

Max worked as a reporter on the staffs of various New York daily newspapers and was the treasurer, New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company, 1889-92. He was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1892. He served as President, Board of Aldermen, New York City, 1893-94 and a member of the 54th-58 Congresses (1895-1903). He was a member of the Committee on Ways in Means in the Congress. Served as the Mayor of New York City, 1903-09. He was a Stafford Little Lecturer on public affairs, 1911-12 and Professor of Economic History, 1912-31, Professor Emeritus, 1931, and a lecturer at Cornell, Rutgers, Washington & Jefferson, and Washington & Lee Universities.

He served as an officer in the Ordnance Department, U.S. Army, from April 1917 to January 1918. He served both in the U.S. and in France during WWI, particularly in the Meuse-Argonne Campaign. He received an honorable discharge from military service on April 18, 1919.

He was an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects, was awarded Medal of Beaux Arts, Society of Architects, 1909, and a patron of the American Museum of Natural History and a Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

He died at his home in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 30, 1940, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. His wife, Georgiana, died on December 8, 1952, and was buried with him.

Max had a political career of some distinction serving in Congress from New York from 1895 to 1903 and as Mayor of New York City from 1903 to 1909.

Abraham Lincoln, in discussion with journalists about Gen. George McClellan (March 1863): *"I do not, as some do, regard McClellan either as a traitor or an officer without capacity. He sometimes has bad counselors, but he is loyal, and he has some fine military qualities. I adhered to him after nearly all my constitutional advisers lost faith in him. But do you want to know when I gave him up? It was after the Battle of Antietam.*

"The Blue Ridge was then between our army and Lee's. I directed McClellan peremptorily to move

on Richmond. It was eleven days before he crossed his first man over the Potomac; it was eleven days after that before he crossed the last man. Thus he was twenty-two days in passing the river at a much easier and more practicable ford than that where Lee crossed his entire army between dark one night and daylight the next morning. That was the last grain of sand which broke the camel's back. I relieved McClellan at once."

Robert E. Lee, on being asked (by his cousin, and recorded by his son) who was the ablest general on the Union side during the late War, replied emphatically: "*McClellan, by all odds!*"

After the war, Ulysses S. Grant was asked to evaluate McClellan as a general. He replied, "*McClellan is to me one of the mysteries of the War.*" - *cwk*

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George B. McClellan (1826-1885)

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