



Antietam Staff Ride Leadership Biographies

Jan. 15, 2026

Antietam Leader Biographies

- 1- George B. McClellan, Commander, Army of the Potomac (USA)
- 2- Robert E. Lee, Commander, Army of Northern Virginia (CSA)
- 3- Henry Hunt, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac (USA)
- 4- Jonathan Letterman, Chief Surgeon, Army of the Potomac (USA)

Cornfield Stops

- 5- Joseph Hooker, Commander First Corps, Army of the Potomac (USA)
- 6- Joseph Mansfield, Commander Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac (USA)
- 7- George S. Greene, Division Commander, Twelfth Corps (USA)
- 8- George G. Meade, Commander Pennsylvania Reserve Division, First Corps
- 9- Thomas Jackson, Commander Left Wing, Army of Northern Virginia (CSA)
- 10- John B. Hood, Division Commander, Army of Northern Virginia (CSA)
- 11- James E. B. Stuart, Cavalry Division Commander, Army of Northern Virginia (CSA)
- 12- John Gibbon, Brigade Commander, Army of the Potomac (USA)
- 13- Stephen D. Lee, Artillery Battalion Commander (CSA)
- 14- Alexander Lawton, Division Commander, Army of Northern Virginia (CSA)

West Woods Stops

- 15- Edwin Sumner, Commander Second Corps, Army of the Potomac (USA)
- 16- John Sedgwick, Division Commander, Army of the Potomac (USA)
- 17- Lafayette McLaws, Division Commander, Army of Northern Virginia (CSA)
- 18- Jubal Early, Brigade Commander, Army of Northern Virginia (CSA)

Sunken Road Stops

- 19- James Longstreet, Commander Right Wing, Army of Northern Virginia (CSA)
- 20- Israel B. Richardson, Division Commander, Army of the Potomac (USA)
- 21- William French, Division Commander, Army of the Potomac (USA)
- 22- Daniel H. Hill, Division Commander, Army of Northern Virginia (CSA)

Antietam Leader Biographies

23- Francis Barlow, Regimental Commander Army of the Potomac (USA)

Middle Bridge Stops

24- Fitz-John Porter Commander Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac (USA)

25- Hiram Dryer, Regimental Commander Army of the Potomac (USA)

Burnside Bridge Stops

26- Ambrose Burnside, Wing Commander, Army of the Potomac (USA)

27- David R. Jones, Division Commander, Army of Northern Virginia (CSA)

28- Ambrose Powell Hill, Commander Light Division, Army of Northern Virginia (CSA)

29- Jacob D. Cox, Corps Commander, Army of the Potomac (USA)

30- Robert Toombs, Brigade Commander, Army of Northern Virginia (CSA)

31- Henry Benning, Acting Brigade Commander, Army of Northern Virginia (CSA)

Reserves

32- William B. Franklin, Commander Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac

-1-

George B. McClellan 1826-1885 Pennsylvania Nickname: Little Mac	Position at Antietam: Commander, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 35
Personal: Born in Philadelphia. Son of Dr. George McClellan, founder of Jefferson Medical College; Married Ellen Marcy in 1860; One daughter, Mary "May" born 1861.	
Education: West Point Class of 1846, ranked 2nd of 59; Classmates: Jesse Reno, Stonewall Jackson, George Pickett, Truman Seymour, Samuel Sturgis, David R. Jones; A.P Hill & Ambrose Burnside one year behind; Commissioned in the Corps of Engineers.	
Mexican War: Engineer duty (positioning artillery, reconnaissance); Served with Robert E. Lee and P.G.T. Beauregard; Awarded two brevets for gallantry (Churubusco and Chapultepec).	
Other military career highlights: Participated in engineering surveys; Youngest member of military delegation sent to Europe during the Crimean War (1855-1856); Invented the McClellan saddle	
Civilian career highlights: Chief Engineer and later Vice President of the Ohio Central Railroad (1857-1860). Abraham Lincoln was one of his lawyers.	
Civil War: Major General: Ohio Volunteers (April 23, 1861) - Battle of Rich Mountain Major General, United States Army (May 14, 1861) - Commander Army of the Potomac Aug 1861-Nov 1862; Commander in Chief United States Army (Nov 1861 – March 1862) - Peninsula Campaign, March – August 1862; Seven Days Battles; Maryland Campaign, September 1862 including Battles of South Mountain & Antietam; Loudon Valley Campaign, October-November 1862; Relieved of command of the Army of the Potomac, Nov 7 1862. Democratic candidate for president 1864; Defeated by Abraham Lincoln; Resigned from the U.S. Army November 8, 1864; In Europe until 1868.	
Postwar: Various engineering positions; Governor of New Jersey 1878-1881.	
Death: Heart Attack October 29, 1885; Last words: "I feel easy now. Thank you." Age 58	

"The design was to make the main attack upon the enemy's left-at least to create a diversion in favor of the main attack, with the hope of something more by assailing the enemy's right-and, as soon as one or both of the flank movements were fully successful, to attack their center with any reserve I might then have on hand." George B. McClellan writing his report on the Maryland Campaign

"Nowhere has a charge of slowness been less justly levelled...On September 2, 1862, McClellan assumed command of the disorganized, dispirited and chaotically intermingled fragments of five separate armies. Within one week, he marched into Maryland with a field army which was still sorting out its wagons and batteries and leavened by a high percentage of raw troops snatched directly from the mustering-in ceremonies. In another week he brought Lee to bay at Antietam and inflicted on him the severest casualty rate ever suffered by the Army of Northern Virginia in the bloodiest days battle of the entire war." Joseph Harsh, Author of Taken at the Flood

"I asked General Lee which of the Federal generals he considered the greatest, and he answered most emphatically, 'McClellan by all odds.'" July 15, 1870 visit with Mr. Cassius Lee

"I thought I knew McClellan, but this movement of his puzzles me." "Stonewall" Jackson, September 15, 1862

"Boys, McClellan is in command again! Three cheers!" John Hatch, September 3, 1862

"It has always been my opinion that the true course in conducting military operations is to make no movement until the preparations are as complete as circumstances permit." McClellan in his memoirs

"He excels in making others fight." Abraham Lincoln

"[the men] fight better under him than under anybody else." John Gibbon

<p>Robert E. Lee 1807-1870 Virginia Nickname: Marse/Uncle Robert</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Commander, Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam: 55</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Stratford, Virginia. Son of General “Light Horse” Harry Lee, George Washington’s cavalry commander and governor of Virginia. Married Mary Custis, step-great-granddaughter of George Washington in 1831; Seven children: George “Custis,” Mary, William “Fitzhugh,” Anne, Eleanor, Robert, and Mildred.</p>	
<p>Education: West Point Class of 1829, ranked 2nd of 46; Classmates: Joseph Johnston; One year behind Jefferson Davis; Commissioned in the Corps of Engineers.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: Engineer duty (positioning artillery, reconnaissance); found routes of attack Mexicans considered impassible; Awarded three brevets for gallantry (Cerro Gordo, Churubusco and Chapultepec).</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Constructed levee system around St. Louis; Defenses of New York harbor and Fort Pulaski; After Mexican War was Superintendent of West Point, 1852-1855; Lieutenant Colonel, Second U.S. Cavalry, 1855-1861; Harpers Ferry expedition 1859 (captured John Brown); Declined offer of a high-level command in the Union Army, April 1861; Resigned April 25, 1861.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: Commander, Virginia Military Forces, April 1861, defeated at Cheat Mountain in western Virginia in Sep; Commander, Dept of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, responsible for coastal defense; Military Advisor to President Davis, April 1862 – June 1862; Commander, Army of Northern Virginia, June 1862 – April 1865; Appointed Commander in Chief of the Confederate Armies, February 1865; Surrendered April 9, 1865 at Appomattox.</p>	
<p>Postwar: President, Washington College in Lexington, Virginia - October 1865 until his death.</p>	
<p>Death: Suffered a Stroke Sep 28, 1870; Died October 29, 1870; Last words: "Tell Hill he <i>must</i> come up! Strike the tent," Age 63.</p>	

"The very best soldier I ever saw in the field." Winfield Scott

"The present seems to be the most propitious time since the commencement of the war for the Confederate Army to enter Maryland. The two grand armies of the United States that have been operating in Virginia, though now united, are much weakened and demoralized." Lee, September 2, 1862

"Lee is audacity personified. His name is audacity." Joseph Ives, June 16, 1862

"Still, we cannot afford to be idle, and though weaker than our opponents in men and military equipments, must endeavor to harass if we cannot destroy them." Lee, September 3, 1862

"To be a good soldier, you must love the army. To be a good commander, you must be willing to order the death of the thing you love." Lee in conversation with James Longstreet

"...found it hard, the enemy in sight, to withhold his blows." Longstreet writing of the Maryland Campaign in his memoirs

"I do everything in my power to make my plans as perfect as possible, and to bring my troops upon the field of battle; the rest must be done by generals and their troops, trusting to Providence for the victory." Lee

"Never so uncomfortable as when comfortable." Walter Taylor

"[Lee] was a general not to be trifled with or carelessly afforded an opportunity of striking a fatal blow." George B. McClellan

"His talent for topography was peculiar, and he seemed to receive impressions intuitively, which it cost other men much labor to acquire." Raphael Semmes

"So great is my confidence in General Lee that I am willing to follow him blindfolded." “Stonewall” Jackson

Henry J. Hunt 1826-1889 Michigan Nickname:	Position at Antietam: Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 43
Personal: Born at Detroit Barracks. Son of 1st Lt. Samuel W. Hunt. Orphaned at age 10; raised by uncle John Hunt; Married Caroline DeRussey in 1851 (died in childbirth); married second wife Mary Craig in 1860.	
Education: West Point Class of 1839, ranked 19th of 31; Classmates: Henry Halleck, Isaac Stevens, James Ricketts. Commissioned in the 2nd U.S. Artillery.	
Mexican War: Commanded a section of light artillery. Awarded two brevets for gallantry (first for Churubusco, second for Chapultepec)	
Other military career highlights: In 1850s commanded Light Company M, 2nd U.S. Artillery. Co-wrote <i>Instructions for Field Artillery</i> (1860) with William French and William Barry.	
Civilian career highlights: NA	
Civil War: Part of relief expedition to Fort Pickens in April 1861; May 15, 1861, Major, 5th United States Artillery; Led battery at First Bull Run, July 21, 1861; September 28, 1861, Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Chief Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac; Managed artillery brilliantly at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; September 5, 1862 Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac; September 15, 1862, Brigadier General U.S. Volunteers; Commanded the artillery of the Army of the Potomac for the remainder of the war. Brevet to Colonel for Gettysburg,	
Postwar: Col, 5th U.S. Artillery, Commanding Officer of Ft. Adams, Rhode Island (May 1869-Nov 1875); President of permanent artillery board; various commands until retirement in 1883; Governor of Soldiers Home in Washington, D.C.	
Death: 1889, buried in the Soldiers' Home National Cemetery	

"During the heaviest part of the battle of the "big guns," General Hunt, chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac, rode along the line and gave orders to the commanders of batteries to fire slowly and deliberately; stating that rapid firing did little execution and was a waste of ammunition. He was a small grizzly man with an effeminate voice, but he was an experienced and able artillerist. It is needless to say that the officers and men of the battery heeded his advice and accomplished better results." Charles Cuffel of Durell's Battery relates his recollection of Henry Hunt at the Battle of Antietam

"From that time I exercised all the duties of commander of the artillery, as recognized in modern armies, in the same way as at Antietam, where Gen. McClellan told me on the field that he held me responsible for everything in connection with the artillery, and that I might make every use of his name if I came across anybody that ranks me; that is, I took full control of the artillery where by the regulations and necessities of the service, it was not under the exclusive commands of others." Henry Hunt

"The first measures were directed to procuring supplies of ammunition, and several hundred wagon-loads were, when we were at Rockville, ordered to be forwarded from the arsenal at Washington. Batteries were supplied from the Artillery Reserve to the corps and divisions deficient in guns. Horses were taken from the baggage train and men temporarily detailed from the infantry, and by the time the artillery reached the Antietam it was (considering the condition in which the disastrous campaign in August had left it) very respectably provided." Henry Hunt

"I regarded him as the best living commander of field artillery. He was a man of the utmost coolness in danger, thoroughly versed in his profession, an admirable organizer, a soldier of a very high order... Hunt's merits consisted not only in organizing his command to the best advantage but in using it on the field with the utmost skill and power. The services of this most distinguished officer in reorganizing and refitting the batteries prior to and after Antietam, his gallant and skillful conduct on that field and at Malvern, and in fact during the whole Peninsular campaign, merit the highest encomiums in my power to bestow." George B. McClellan

"In the firing of artillery, accuracy is of far more importance than quickness." Henry Hunt, September 12, 1862

Jonathan Letterman 1824-1872 Pennsylvania Known as “Father of Modern Battlefield Medicine”	Position at Antietam: Medical Director, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 37
Personal: Born in Canonsburg, PA, Dec 11, 1824. Father was a surgeon. Married Mary Lee in October 1863.	
Education: Graduated from Jefferson College in 1845 and Jefferson Medical College in 1849.	
Mexican War: N/A	
Other military career highlights: Assumed rank of assistant in the Army Medical Department in 1849. Served in various campaigns against Native American tribes in Florida, Minnesota, New Mexico and California.	
Civilian career highlights: N/A	
Civil War: June 1862, appointed Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac with the rank of major. After serving for a brief period as inspector of hospitals, Letterman resigned from the army in December, 1864	
Postwar: Moved to San Francisco where he served as coroner and published his memoirs, <i>Medical Recollections of the Army of the Potomac</i> .	
Death In 1867. After the death of his wife, Letterman became severely depressed. Several illnesses followed and on March 15, 1872 he passed away. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Age 48	

“In making this assignment, I have been governed by what I conceive to be the best interests of the service. Your energy, determination, and faithful discharge of duty in all the different situations in which you have been placed during your service of 13 years, determined me to place you in the most arduous, responsible and trying position you have yet occupied. And now, trusting to your possession of those qualities, without which I should never have assigned you to the duty, I commit to you the health, the comfort, and the lives of thousands of our fellow soldiers who are fighting for the maintenance of their liberties. Army Surgeon General W.A. Hammond in his letter appointing Letterman as Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac on June 19, 1862

“Too much praise cannot be awarded to Dr. Letterman for the patient and intelligence zeal with which he has labored to establish and perfect the present organization of the medical service of the army of the Potomac. Its conception can only occur to a mind apt in method and organization, and while of comprehensive grasp, yet trained by experience to the study of details. To Dr. Letterman is due the gratitude of the country for his perseverance, and effecting these desired reforms.” New York Medical Journal 1864

“I knew nothing of it until it was done. It was a position I did not seek; it was one I could not decline. In a private letter, Letterman discussed the circumstances surrounding his appointment as Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac. Memoir of Jonathan Letterman by Bennett Clements, Journal of the Military Service Institution, Vol. IV, No. 15, September 1883, page 23.

“I always had reasons to be thankful that we were favored by a gentleman of such equable temperament, and such skill in his profession. I never knew an officer who was all the time more ready to act out the call of duty; full of manly sympathy, he was ever ready to render timely aid to the suffering, whether at the summons of an officer, or the call of a private soldier. William F. Loring (eventually appointed a Confederate general), recalling his service with Letterman at Fort Union, New Mexico, in the 1850s

“It recalled in all its freshness the memory of those trying days during which it was my good fortune to have him at my side as the Chief Medical Officer of the Army of the Potomac. I saw immediately that Letterman was the man for the occasion, and at once gave him my unbounded confidence. In our long and frequent interviews upon the subject of his duties I was most strongly impressed by his accurate knowledge of his work, the clear and perfectly practical nature of his views and the thorough unselfishness of his character. I never met with his superior in power of organization and executive ability.” George B. McClellan February 26, 1883

Joseph Hooker 1814-1879 Massachusetts Nickname: Fighting Joe	Position at Antietam: Commander, First Corps, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 47
Personal: Born in Hadley, Massachusetts. Son of Joseph Hooker, a dry goods merchant; Bachelor until 1865 when he married Olivia Groesbeck, sister of Ohio congressman, in 1865. She died three years later. No children.	
Education: West Point Class of 1837, ranked 29th of 50; Classmates: Braxton Bragg, Jubal Early, William French, John Sedgwick. Commissioned in the First Artillery.	
Mexican War: Served as an assistant adjutant general or aide de camp to various generals. Was the only lieutenant in the war to be awarded three brevets for gallantry (Monterrey, National Bridge and Chapultepec).	
Other military career highlights: Adjutant of the First Artillery regiment, 1841-1846; Transferred to Adjutant General's Department after the Mexican War and held administrative positions on the west coast until his resignation from the army in 1853. Colonel in the California militia from 1859-1861.	
Civilian career highlights: Farmer in Sonoma California, 1853-1858, and Superintendent of Military Roads in Oregon from 1858-1861. Short of money when the war started, a friend loaned him \$1,000 so that he could sail to the east coast and obtain a commission.	
Civil War: Personally appealed to President Lincoln for a commission when the War Department ignored his requests. Brigadier General May 1861; brigade and then division commander in the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac; fought on the Peninsula Campaign at Williamsburg in May and in the Seven Days Battles in June. Fought at Second Manassas in command of his division; elevated to command of First Corps, Army of the Potomac, in September 1862; led the corps at Antietam where he was wounded in the foot. Commanded Center Grand Division at Fredericksburg in December, 1862; appointed commander Army of the Potomac January 26, 1863. Instituted important reforms: furlough policy, improved food, reorganized cavalry, corps and division badges. Defeated by Lee at Chancellorsville, spring of 1863. Requested to be relieved of command of the Army of the Potomac on June 28, 1864; Commanded Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, in Tennessee Campaigns and in Atlanta Campaign; Relieved of command July 30, 1864; Commanded Northern Department at Cincinnati until July 1865.	
Postwar: Remained in the army in various department commands until his retirement for disability in October 1868.	
Death: Died suddenly on October 31, 1879 at age 64	

"Tomorrow we fight the battle that will decide the fate of the Republic." Joe Hooker on September 16, 1862, on the eve of the Battle of Antietam

"We had not proceeded far before I discovered that a heavy force of the enemy had taken possession of a cornfield, a thirty-acre field in my immediate front." Joseph Hooker reporting on the Battle of Antietam

"Hooker will however soon bring them out of the kinks and make them fight if anyone can." George B. McClellan on concerns of the state of the First Corps

"Joe Hooker fed his men the best, and fought them the best, of any of the corps commanders." William Hinckley, 3rd Wisconsin

"I was at the battle of Bull Run the other day, and it is neither vanity or boasting in me to declare that I am a damned sight better General than you, Sir, had on that field." Joe Hooker to President Lincoln, August 1861

"The Army ran like sheep, all but General Hooker." Phil Kearney, Sep 1, 1862

"At Chattanooga, his achievement ... was brilliant. I nevertheless regarded him as a dangerous man. He was not subordinate to his superiors. He was ambitious to the extent of caring nothing for the rights of others." U.S. Grant

"You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm." Lincoln in Letter to Hooker

"As a corps commander with his whole force operating under his own eye, it is much to be doubted whether Hooker had a superior in the army." John Pope

<p>Joseph King Kenno Mansfield 1803-1862 Connecticut Nickname:</p>	<p>Position during Maryland Campaign: Commander, Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 58</p>
<p>Personal: Born in New Haven, CT. In 1838 he married Louisa Maria Mather in Middletown, Connecticut. Three children (a fourth died in infancy). Son Samuel was a 2nd Lieutenant at the time of Antietam.</p>	
<p>Education: Entered West Point when he was fourteen and graduated second in a class of forty in 1822.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: Received a brevet promotion to major for action at Fort Brown Texas, on May 9, 1846. He was wounded in the leg at the Battle of Monterrey, and received a brevet promotion to lieutenant colonel for his actions there. He was appointed a brevet colonel for the Battle of Buena Vista in 1847.</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: In 1853, received an appointment to the post of Inspector General, a job that required him to visit fortifications in all parts of the country, necessitating his being away from home for more than a year at a time. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he earned a promotion to brigadier general and took charge of the defenses of Washington.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: Mansfield commanded the Department of Washington April 27 – August 17, 1861; stationed at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, in October, 1861. He was a brigade commander in the Department of Virginia from March to June, 1862. His only combat activity during this period was the firing of coastal batteries from Hampton Roads against the ironclad <i>CSS Virginia</i> in its naval battle against the <i>USS Monitor</i> on March 9, 1862. Until the fall of 1862, Mansfield commanded the Suffolk Division of the Seventh Corps of the Department of Virginia in the vicinity of Suffolk. During the Maryland Campaign, Mansfield was given command of the Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, as of September 15, 1862.</p>	
<p>Postwar: N/A</p>	
<p>Death: Mortally wounded September 17, 1862 in the East Woods; died September 18, 1862.</p>	

"He arrived in the camp with 40 years of army experience, but no recent combat. He was white-haired and white-bearded, but had a vigorous manner that belied his age. His officers considered him nervous and fussy, but his men, many of whom were new recruits, liked him well enough due to his shows of blustery enthusiasm and fatherly assurance." The Latin Library

"A calm and dignified old gentleman, was the personification of vigor, dash, and enthusiasm." Twelfth Corps soldier on the arrival of Gen. Mansfield

"Visibly swelled before our eyes; his face flamed out with fiery ardor, and his whole figure and his every movement seemed filled with a sort of terrible passion. He pervaded all places of danger, and everywhere put himself in the forefront of the battle...I never yet have seen a man so regardless of his personal safety or so eager to imperil it." Pope describing Brevet Major Joseph Mansfield in battle who commanded Taylor's Engineer Detachment in Mexico

"That's right boys, cheer - we're going to whip them today...Boys, we're going to lick them today!" Mansfield to his men as he rode up to the East Woods, Sep 17, 1862

"Something about the old soldier, with his air of competence and his unexpected mixture of stiff military dignity and youthful fire and vigor, had aroused their enthusiasm during the two days he had been with them." Bruce Catton describing Mansfield

"I begged to be allowed to deploy in two rows, not twenty. I could not move him." Alpheus Williams arguing with Mansfield to deploy the units in lines, not columns, at Antietam

"He had a nervous temperament and very impatient manner." Williams describing his commander at Antietam

<p>George S. Greene 1801-1899 Rhode Island Nickname: “Pap Greene”</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Division Commander, Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 61</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Apponaug, Rhode Island, one of nine children of Caleb and Sarah Robinson (Greene) Greene. Hoped to attend Brown University, but his impoverished father could not afford it. Worked at a dry goods store in New York City until admitted to West Point. In 1828, Greene married Mary Elizabeth Vinton, fathered three children; in 1833, Elizabeth and all three of their children died within seven months, probably from tuberculosis. In 1837, married Martha Barrett Dana. They had six children together, including four sons (three of them later served in the military), one daughter, and one son who died in infancy. Eldest son, Lieutenant Samuel Dana Greene, was the executive officer on the ironclad ship USS <i>Monitor</i>.</p>	
<p>Education: West Point Class of 1823, ranked 2nd of 35.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: Engineer duty (positioning artillery, reconnaissance); Served with Robert E. Lee and P.G.T. Beauregard; Awarded two brevets for gallantry (Churubusco and Chapultepec).</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Engineering, 1823-1827.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: Civil Engineer on various works in MA, NC, TN, KY and MD, 1836-47; Chief engineer at various railroads, 1847-1856; Engineer in charge of Croton Water Works in Central Park, NY City.</p>	
<p>Civil War: Colonel, 60th NY Infantry, Jan 18, 1862; Brig. Gen. (Vols) Apr 28, 1862; commanded a brigade at Cedar Mountain and a division at Antietam; resumed brigade command at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; Transferred with Twelfth Corps to Western Theater; seriously wounded at Battle of Wauhatchie, Oct 28, 1863. Light duty until January 1865 when he commanded a brigade in the Fourteenth Corps at capture of Raleigh. Brevet Major General (Volunteers) Mar 13, 1865. Mustered out April 30, 1866.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Chief engineer for various engineering projects in New York & Washington D.C.</p>	
<p>Death: Died at age 97 in Morristown, New Jersey. Buried in the Greene family cemetery in Warwick, Rhode Island.</p>	

Gruff in manner and stern in appearance; but withal an excellent officer, and under a rough exterior, possessing a kind heart. In the end, the men learned to love and respect him as much as in the beginning, they feared him, this was saying a good deal on the subject. He knew how to drill, how to command, and in the hour of peril how to care for his command... " Lt. George K. Collins

The accomplishments of Greene and his two small Union brigades (at Antietam) have never truly been recognized. They smashed Colquitt’s brigade; dislodged the stubborn 4th AL, 5th TX, and 21st GA from the East Woods; routed McRae’s brigade; and repulsed two assaults by Kershaw’s and Manning’s brigades, inflicting nearly 700 casualties. Much of their success belongs to Greene’s skillful handling of his men, which enabled them to inflict maximum damage on the enemy while minimizing their own casualties. Scott Hartwig, *I Dread the Thought of The Place*, 293

“Hooker, Williams, and Greene, in particular, ranged close to their commands, keeping their fingers firmly on the pulse of the battle, and sensing – correctly – where an infusion of groups was most needed... Greene and most of his men performed magnificently.” Scott Hartwig, *I Dread the Thought of The Place*, 203-4

“The conduct of Greene’s brigade was admirable at this juncture. Although it was exposed for quite a length of time to the fire of the enemy in a position, they could neither shelter nor defend themselves, nor return on the assault; they bore themselves with a calmness and discipline of veterans, emulating the example, so ably given by their brigade commander.” Division commander John Geary reporting on Greene’s conduct at Chancellorsville

“General Geary called a conference of his brigade commanders, and it was understood, submitted to them the question of building, rifle pits; and expressed himself as adverse to the practice on the ground that it unfitted men for fighting without them. General Greene was credited with replying that the saving of life was of far more consequence to him than any theories as to breastworks, and that so far as his men were concerned, they would have them and they had time to build them.” Lt. George K. Collins recalling the decision to build breastworks at Culp’s Hill, Gettysburg.

Conceded to Greene’s brigade the “credit of having successfully prevented the Confederates from turning General Meade’s right flank.” James Longstreet in a postwar speech

-8-

<p>George Gordon Meade 1815-1872 Pennsylvania Nickname: Snapping turtle</p>	<p>Position during Maryland Campaign: Commander, Pennsylvania Reserve Division, First Corps, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 47</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Cádiz, Spain, to a wealthy Philadelphia merchant family. Family returned to Philadelphia in 1817, where Meade attended elementary school. On December 31, 1840, married Margaretta Sergeant. They had seven children together: John Sergeant, George, Margaret Butler, Spencer, Sarah Wise, Henrietta, and William.</p>	
<p>Education: West Point class of 1835, ranking 19th of 56 cadets. Commissioned in the artillery. Classmates: Marsena Patrick, Herman Haupt.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: Assigned to the staffs of Generals Taylor and Patterson; fought at the Battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterrey where he led a party up a hill to attack a fortified position. Brevetted to first lieutenant.</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Fought in the Second Seminole War; Resigned from the army in 1836 to work as an assistant surveyor. Returned to the army in 1842 in the Corps of Topographical Engineers; worked on lighthouse construction. After Mexico, built light houses. In 1857, Meade was given command of the Lakes Survey mission of the Great Lakes.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: Appointed brigadier general on August 31, 1861. Assigned command of the 2nd Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves Division. Wounded at Glendale. Resumed command in time for Second Bull Run. When John F. Reynolds was sent to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to train militia units days before the Battle of Antietam, Meade assumed temporary division command. In command of the division, Fifth Corps, December 25, 1862. In command of the Army of Potomac from June 28, 1863 to July 1, 1865.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Commanded various military districts and several Army Boards.</p>	
<p>Death: Died in Philadelphia November 6, 1872, age 57. Buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.</p>	

"With his saber drawn, he rode among his units, exhorting the men despite the severe, though not mortal, wounding of his favorite horse, Baldy, and a deep bruise on his thigh caused by a piece of Confederate grapeshot." Ethan Rafuse describing Meade at Antietam

"Was not only a soldier of intelligence and ability, but that he was also a conscientious, careful, thorough and painstaking man; that he would make no such mistake in [Lee's] front as some of his predecessors had made, and if he [Lee] made any mistakes in Meade's front he [Meade] would be certain to take advantage of it." Lee allegedly made these remarks upon learning of Meade's ascension to command of the Army of the Potomac

"A barrage of profanity, 'almost makes the stones creep.'" a lieutenant describing Meade's profanity at Fredericksburg

"I expect to be deprived of my command; but my men's lives are too valuable to be sacrificed for popularity. I could not do it." Meade as quoted by Charles Wainwright in his journal on Dec 10, 1863

"Meade was one of our most dreaded foes; he was always in deadly earnest and he eschewed all trifling." D.H. Hill

"I would give anything in the world if Meade was in command of this corps." Upon being wounded, Hooker makes this statement which John Buford overhears and relays to McClellan. McClellan puts Meade in temporary command of the corps.

"A man who impresses you rather as a thoughtful student than as a dashing officer." Whitelaw Reid

<p>Thomas J. Jackson 1824-1863 Virginia Nickname: Stonewall</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Commander, Left Wing, Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam 38</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Clarksburg (West) Virginia. Son of Jonathan Jackson, an attorney. Father died when Jackson was two. Raised by Uncle Cummins. Married Ellie Junkin in 1853, who died giving birth in 1854. Married Mary Morrison in 1857. Her sister married D.H. Hill, which made them brothers-in-law. One child, Julia, born in 1862.</p>	
<p>Education: West Point Class of 1846, ranked 17th of 59. Classmates: George McClellan, Jesse Reno, George Pickett, Truman Seymour, Samuel Sturgis, David R. Jones; A.P Hill & Ambrose Burnside one year behind. Commissioned in the First Artillery.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: Served under John Magruder in Light Company I, First Artillery. Won two brevets for gallantry (Churubusco and Chapultepec).</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: After Mexico, stationed in New York and Florida during Third Seminole War. In Florida, he and his company commander William French filed numerous complaints against each other. Jackson accepted a professorship at VA Military Institute (VMI) in 1853 and resigned from the Army.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Instructor of Artillery at VMI; an unpopular teacher, his students called him "Tom Fool." If a student asked for help more than once, Jackson punished him as insubordinate. In 1859, Jackson led a contingent of cadets to Charlestown to provide security at the hanging of John Brown.</p>	
<p>Civil War: Commanded a brigade of Virginia troops at First Manassas where he earned the nickname "Stonewall." In 1862, he commanded the Valley Army in the Shenandoah Valley. His brilliant campaign of maneuver and lightning attacks threatened Washington DC and prevented Union troops from joining McClellan's army on the Peninsula. Joined Lee's army May/June 1862. His troops fought well but his battles were characterized by late arrivals and missed opportunities, probably attributable to fatigue. In the Second Manassas Campaign, Jackson led his troops on a great turning movement, ending up behind Pope's Army of Virginia. Lee's victory there launched the Maryland Campaign where Jackson, operating independently, captured Harpers Ferry. Commanded the Confederate left at Antietam; promoted to Lieutenant General. Fought at Fredericksburg. Led another brilliant flank attack at Chancellorsville but was mortally wounded by his own men on May 2, 1863.</p>	
<p>Postwar: N/A</p>	
<p>Death: Wounded at Chancellorsville on May 2; died of complications on May 10, age 39.</p>	

"To attempt to portray the life of Jackson while leaving out the religious element would be like undertaking to describe Switzerland without making mention of the Alps." Moses Hoge, Presbyterian scholar

"Once you get them running, you stay right on top of them, and that way a small force can defeat a large one every time." Stonewall Jackson

"It is not desirable to have a large number of friends." Jackson's book of axioms

"Always mystify, mislead, and surprise the enemy, if possible; and when you strike and overcome him, never let up the pursuit so long as your men have strength to follow." Stonewall Jackson

"Boys, he's not much for looks, but if we'd had him, we wouldn't be caught in this trap." A Union prisoner of war at Harpers Ferry, September 15, 1862

"All old Jackson gave us was a musket, a hundred rounds and a gum blanket, and he druv us so like hell." One of Jackson's men captured by the Iron Brigade

"None of Jackson's old officers ever try to divine his movements." Dorsey Pender

"Probably put more officers under arrest than all other Confederate generals combined." Dabney Maurey

"He [Jackson] has lost his left arm but I have lost my right arm." Robert E. Lee upon learning of Jackson's wounding

-10-

<p>John B. Hood 1831-1879 Kentucky Nickname: "Sam"</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Commander, Hood's Division, Jackson's Wing, Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam: 31</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Owingsville KY; son of Thomas Hood, a doctor. Married in 1868 to Anna Marie Hennen with whom he had 11 children, including three pairs of twins.</p>	
<p>Education: West Point Class of 1853, ranked 44th of 52. Classmates: James McPherson, John Schofield, Phil Sheridan. Robert E. Lee was superintendent of the Academy at the time. Commissioned in the Second Cavalry.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: N/A</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Served under Lee in Texas with the Second Cavalry; seriously wounded in hand-to-hand fighting with Lipan and Comanche Indians on July 10, 1857. Resigned April 16, 1861.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: Initially served in the cavalry under Joseph Johnston in Virginia until appointed as Colonel, 4th Texas on Sep 30, 1861. In February 1862, assigned to command the Texas Brigade. Led the brigade brilliantly throughout the Peninsula at Gaines Mill; Fought at Second Manassas and commanded a division at Antietam. Saw little action at Fredericksburg and missed Chancellorsville. Wounded at Gettysburg where his arm was mangled. Sent west and fought at Chickamauga where he lost a leg. Promoted to lieutenant general and corps command in February 11, 1864. Commanded a corps in the Atlanta Campaign until he relieved General Johnston of command. Lost the Battle for Atlanta by attacking recklessly. In Hood's Tennessee campaign his army was defeated at Franklin on November 30, 1864 and nearly destroyed at Nashville by George Thomas on December 15. Relieved of command January 1865.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Cotton broker and insurance broker in New Orleans</p>	
<p>Death: Hood, his wife and eldest daughter died in the yellow fever epidemic in Louisiana, 1879. Age 48</p>	

"...Hood is a good fighter, very industrious on the battlefield, careless off, and I have had no opportunity of judging his action, when the whole responsibility rested upon him. I have a very high opinion of his gallantry, earnestness and zeal."
 Robert E. Lee

"All lion, none of the fox." Robert E. Lee

"Oh! he is a soldier!" Thomas J. Jackson

"Never was I so continuously troubled with fear that my horse would further injure some wounded soldier, lying helpless on the ground." Hood describing the Cornfield at Antietam

"Give us Hood!" The Texans of Hood's brigade demand of Robert E. Lee the return of their beloved commander enroute to South Mountain

"You shall have him gentleman." Lee in response to men of Hood's Division that his arrest be suspended at Battle of South Mountain.

"Would have been named by three-fourths of the army as the finest division commander in the army. His men were devoted to him and believed in him absolutely." John Haskell

"The coolest man I ever saw" Val C. Giles

"The fierce light of his eyes, I can never forget." Charles Venable

-11-

<p>James E. B. Stuart 1833-1864 Virginia Nickname: JEB</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Commander, Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam: 29</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Patrick County, VA.; eighth child of Archibald Stuart, veteran of the War of 1812, slaveholder, attorney and politician. Married in 1855 to Flora Cooke, daughter of Colonel Philip St. George Cooke, his commanding officer (Cooke was a Union cavalry general during the war). One daughter, Flora.</p>	
<p>Education: West Point Class of 1854, ranked 13th of 46. Robert E. Lee was superintendent of the Academy while Stuart attended. Classmates: Oliver Howard, Stephen Weed, Dorsey Pender, and Stephen D. Lee. Commissioned in the First Cavalry.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: N/A</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Kansas Disturbances; served under Edwin V. Sumner. Aide to Robert E. Lee during Harpers Ferry expedition (John Brown raid, 1859). Kiowa-Comanche Expedition (1860). Resigned from the Army on May 14, 1861.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: Colonel of 1st Cavalry Regiment and fought with distinction at First Bull Run; commanded a cavalry brigade under Joseph Johnston on the Peninsula; brilliant ride around McClellan's Army in June; Promoted to Major General on July 25 and command of the cavalry division. Fought at Second Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville. Temporary command of Jackson's corps at Chancellorsville after Jackson's wounding. Rode around Army of Potomac again during Gettysburg Campaign, not as successful; Union army surprised Lee at Gettysburg. His command upgraded to a Cavalry Corps in September 1863.</p>	
<p>Postwar: N/A</p>	
<p>Death: Mortally wounded at Yellow Tavern on May 11, 1864; died May 12, 1864, age 31. Last words: "I am going fast now. I am resigned. God's will be done."</p>	

"He is a rare man, wonderfully endowed by nature with the qualities necessary for an officer of light cavalry. Calm, firm, acute, active, and enterprising, I know of no one more competent than he." Joseph Johnston

"He never brought me a piece of false information." Robert E. Lee

"In this movement Major-General Stuart has the advance and acted his part well. This officer rendered valuable service throughout the day. His bold use of artillery secured for us an important position, which, had the enemy possessed, might have commanded our left." Thomas J. Jackson

"I often spoke of him to General Lee as of the best material for cavalry service, but needing an older head to instruct and regulate him. The General [Lee] was fond of him and gave way to him to the disadvantage of both." James Longstreet

"[Jackson and Stuart]"were the only two men I ever knew whom I thought unconscious of the feeling of fear." William Blackford

"Stuart's fondness for the use of artillery was almost excessive." Henry McClellan

"Raiding with General Stuart is poor fun and a hard business. Thunder, lightning, rain, storm nor darkness can stop him when he is on a warm fresh trail of Yankee game." George Neese

"Personally, I never liked or admired Stuart & still believe he was vain & pretentious & greatly overrated as a soldier [but] Stuart's reputation in the corps then was, in some respects second only to Jackson's. Jackson had great admiration for him as a soldier...[and] knew the men of his corps would have more confidence in him than any man who would take his place." Henry Kyd Douglas

"A military man without aspirations is like a vessel without sail-a compass without the needle." JEB Stuart

"I never expect to come out of this war alive." JEB Stuart

<p>John Gibbon 1827-1896 North Carolina Nickname: "Pompey" (West Point nickname)</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Brigade Commander, Doubleday's Division First Corps, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 41</p>
<p>Personal: Gibbon was born in Philadelphia, PA. His family moved to Charlotte, NC when he was 11 years old when his father took a position as chief assayer at the U.S. Mint. In 1855, Gibbon married Francis "Fannie" North Moale. They had four children.</p>	
<p>Education: Graduated from West Point in 1847, ranking 20th out of 38 cadets.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: Served in Mexico without seeing combat.</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: An artillery officer in the 4th U.S. Artillery served in Florida and in the West. Taught artillery tactics at West Point where he wrote <i>The Artillerist's Manual</i> in 1859. Commanded Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery in Utah at the start of the war. Loyal to the Union, though three brothers served in Confed. military.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: Chief of artillery for Maj. Gen. McDowell. In 1862, appointed brigadier general and commanded a brigade of westerners that eventually became known as the "Iron Brigade." Gibbon quickly set about drilling his troops and improving their appearance. Led brigade in action at Brawner's Farm, Second Manassas, and South Mountain. At Antietam, he was forced to take time away from brigade command to personally man an artillery piece in the bloody fighting at the Cornfield. Promoted to division command and later acting corps commander.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Remained in the army after the war. Retired in 1891.</p>	
<p>Death: Gibbon died in Baltimore on February 6, 1896, aged 68. Buried in Arlington National Cemetery.</p>	

"General Gibbon, in this delicate movement, handled his brigade with as much precision and coolness as if upon parade, and the bravery of his troops could not be excelled." George B. McClellan

"General Gibbon, mounted upon his horse and riding upon high ground where he could see his whole line, shouted orders in a voice loud and clear as a bell and distinctly heard throughout the brigade. It was always, 'Forward! Forward!'" Rufus Dawes, 6th Wisconsin

"General Gibbon was in the battery, and seeing the advantage which the enemy had, ordered one of the guns which was placed on the turnpike to be used against the enemy's infantry in the cornfield, General Gibbon acting as both cannoneer and gunner at this piece." James Stewart, a lieutenant in Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery at Antietam

"His tendency was strong to get up to the front where the bullets flew carelessly." Gibbon's aide Frank Haskell

"Hard at work trying to knock the kinks out of it and indoctrinate the officers and men into the ways of the regulars. It is sometimes pretty hard work, but I am getting along as well as can be expected, and I think I have a very fine brigade." John Gibbon describing the training and drill of his battery

"I made a discovery which was of infinite value to me thereafter. With these men 'the hope of reward was far more powerful than the fear of punishment' and thence forward I acted on that principle." Gibbon discusses his theory for dealing with volunteer soldiers

"You'll just feel that you hadn't better call him Johnnie." An enlisted man describes the demeanor of his brigade commander, John Gibbon

"We have a splendid Brigadier General. He is regular old fire on strict discipline - no man can leave the ranks on the march - or the camp - without his permission. He attends to his troops very closely, knows all that is going on, in fact he is a model General." Lucius Fairchild, regimental commander in Gibbon's brigade

"We have one of the meanest Brigadier Generals that ever lived. There aint a man in the regiment but what hates him. Gibbons is his name. He is a regular and if we ever get in a fight, he will be the first to fall. Everybody hates his very name." Indiana soldier

<p>Stephen D. Lee 1833-1908 South Carolina</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Artillery Battalion Commander, Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam: 29</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Charleston, South Carolina on September 22, 1833. He was the son of Thomas Lee, a physician, and Caroline Alison Lee. Married Regina L. Harrison on February 9, 1865; one son.</p>	
<p>Education: Graduated from West Point in 1854, ranking 5th out of 45 cadets. Classmates: J.E.B. Stuart, Oliver O. Howard, and Benjamin “Grimes” Davis.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: N/A</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Commissioned in the 4th Artillery Regiment. For several years, served as regimental quartermaster on the staff of Lt. Col. John “Jock” Monroe, who was Zachary Taylor’s chief of artillery in the Mexican War.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: When South Carolina seceded, Lee resigned from the Army and initially served on Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard’s staff during the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter. Moved to Virginia on July 22, 1861, to assume command of the two batteries of the Hampton Legion. On May 9, 1862, now a lieutenant colonel, Lee became chief of artillery for Maj. Gen. John Magruder’s division. When Brig. Gen. William Pendleton reorganized the Reserve Artillery in early August, Lee, promoted to colonel, took command of one of the new artillery battalions which he commanded at Antietam. On November 10, 1862 Lee left Virginia as a brigadier general headed to Vicksburg. In the west, he earned accolades as both an infantry and cavalry commander. Fought at Vicksburg where he was captured and paroled. On June 23, 1864, Lee was promoted to lieutenant general, the youngest officer in that grade in the Confederate Army. Commanded the Second Corps in the Army of Tennessee during the Atlanta Campaign and ended the war surrendering with General Joe Johnston in North Carolina.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Moved to Mississippi and operated a family plantation until 1877. Served briefly as an insurance executive and in 1878 was elected to the Mississippi senate, serving until 1880. That year, Lee was elected president of the newly established Mississippi A&M College, serving there until his retirement in 1899. He was active in the United Confederate Veterans serving as president and was one of the first park commissioners of the Vicksburg National Military Park.</p>	
<p>Death: Died in Vicksburg, Mississippi on May 28, 1908, at the age of 74 and is buried at Friendship Cemetery in Columbus, Mississippi.</p>	

“Lee has, I think, no superior in service as an artillery officer and has great modesty, enterprise, gallantry, and skill.” John B. Magruder

“You are boys, but you have this day been where only men dare to go. Some of your company have been killed, many wounded. But recollect that it is a soldier's fate to die. Now, every man who is willing to return to the field, step two paces to the front!” Stephen Lee entreating his men to return to the field at Antietam

“Pray that you may never see another Sharpsburg. Sharpsburg was Artillery Hell.” Stephen D. Lee

“Lee was the officer who was destined to win our soldier-love in the great battle soon to be fought at Sharpsburg. I say ‘soldier love,’ for is it not true that men love a brave man - almost idolize him - in time of danger, simply because he is brave?” Royal W. Figg, an artilleryman in Lee’s battalion at Sharpsburg

“Col. S. D. Lee's reserve artillery was with General Hood, and took a distinguished part in the attack on the evening of the 16th, and in delaying that of the 17th. James Longstreet reporting on Lee’s actions at Antietam.

<p>Alexander Lawton 1818-1896 Georgia Nickname:</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Commander, Lawton’s (Ewell’s) Division, Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam: 44</p>
<p>Personal: Born near Beaufort, SC. Married Sarah Gilbert Alexander (sister of Porter Alexander) in 1845; three daughters, one son. Son Alexander Rudolph Lawton was Colonel, 1st Georgia Infantry, in the Spanish American War.</p>	
<p>Education: Graduated from West Point in 1839 with James Ricketts; ranked 13th of 31 cadets. Resigned in 1840 to study law at Harvard; graduated 1842.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: N/A</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: 2nd Lt. 1st U.S. Artillery, 1839-40; Lieutenant, Georgia Militia 1849-1852; Colonel, 1852-1861</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: Counselor at Law, Savannah, 1843-1861; President, Savannah and Augusta Railroad, 1849-1854; member Georgia House of Representatives, 1855-1856; Georgia Senate, 1859-1860; President of Georgia Democratic Convention, 1860. Lawton favored Georgia's secession.</p>	
<p>Civil War: Colonel, 1st Georgia Volunteers; commanded Savannah troops that seized Ft. Pulaski; promoted to Brig. Gen. April 13, 1861; Commanded troops guarding Georgia coast; in June 1862, joined Army of Northern Virginia as brigade commander in Ewell’s division. Commanded Ewell’s division from August 28 to September 17, 1862, when he was seriously wounded in the leg at Antietam. Quarter Master General of Confederacy, Aug 1863-April 1865.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Returned to his law practice and politics. Member of Georgia Senate, 1874-1875; President of Savannah and Augusta Railroad, 1878-1887; President American Bar Association, 1883; Minister to Austria-Hungary, 1887-1889.</p>	
<p>Death: July 2, 1896 in Clifton Springs, New York. Buried in Savannah Georgia. Age 77.</p>	

"An admirable, well-rounded character with many friends." Moxley Sorrel

"Lawton’s abilities suggested him for administrative work." Moxley Sorrel

"(Lawton) was in hourly fear lest Jackson might perhaps catch one of his men somewhere in the rear up an apple tree & send an aide ahead & tell Lawton to consider himself under arrest." E. Porter Alexander

"(Jackson) holds himself as the god of war, giving short, sharp commands distinctly, rapidly and decisively, without consultation or explanation, and disregarding suggestions and remonstrances. Being himself absolutely fearless ...he goes ahead on his hook, asking no advice and resenting interference. He places no value on human life, caring for nothing so much as fighting, unless it be praying. Illness, wounds and all disabilities he defines as inefficiency and indications of a lack of patriotism. Suffering from insomnia, he often uses his men as a sedative, and when he can't sleep calls them up, marches them out a few miles; then marches them back. He never praises his men for gallantry, because it is their duty to be gallant and they do not deserve credit for doing their duty." Alexander Lawton

"General Lawton was wounded and nearly all the field officers, with a large proportion of the men killed or disabled." Robert E. Lee in his report on the Battle of Antietam

-15-

<p>Edwin V. Sumner 1797-1863 Massachusetts Nickname: Old Bull Head</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Commander, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 65</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Boston, Massachusetts. Son of Elisha and Nancy Vose Sumner. Married Hannah Foster in 1822. Six children: Nancy, Margaret, Sarah, Mary, Edwin, and Samuel (both sons were generals in the Spanish American War).</p>	
<p>Education: Milton Academy in Milton, Massachusetts. After losing interest in the mercantile business, entered the U.S. Army as a second lieutenant in the Second Infantry in 1819. Later transferred to the First Dragoons.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: Major in the Second Dragoons, brevetted twice for gallantry at Cerro Gordo & Molino del Rey.</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Black Hawk War and various Indian campaigns before Mexican War; commanded Cavalry School, 1838. Military Governor of New Mexico, 1851-1853. Promoted to Colonel, First Cavalry in 1855 (one of his lieutenants was JEB Stuart), in Kansas during violent 'Bleeding Kansas' era; Led campaign against the Cheyenne Indians; Commanded Department of the West, 1858-1860, and Department of the Pacific, 1861.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: Promoted Brig. Gen. U.S. Army in March 1861; returned to Washington in November 1861. Division commander, Army of the Potomac, Second Corps (March 1862); led Second Corps at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Glendale, where slightly wounded; Led Second Corps in Maryland Campaign and Battle of Antietam. Commanded the Right Grand Division at Fredericksburg; requested to be relieved of command when Hooker was appointed to command the Army of the Potomac.</p>	
<p>Postwar: N/A</p>	
<p>Death: Died of fever and exhaustion in Syracuse, NY, March 21, 1863, age 66.</p>	

"He was of the old school, rugged and stern, honest and brave. He detested frivolity, was austere and sober, and always reminded me of Cromwell's best puritan soldiers." Thomas Claiborne

"Never say 'go in,' Mr. Lomax, but 'come in.'" Edwin Sumner

"The commander himself was of racehorse stock; he ran until he dropped; and he expected no less from every man of his raw troops." Francis Walker

"Old Man Sumner goes to the front, look out for a fight." A common saying in the Second Corps

"In God's name, what are you fighting for? Unfurl those colors!" Sumner to the 1st MN in the West Woods at Antietam

"[Sumner] proved that he was even a greater fool than I had supposed." George B. McClellan (after the Battle of Williamsburg May 5, 1862)

"He displayed the utmost energy in bringing his troops into action & handled them with the utmost courage in action. He repulsed every attack of the enemy & drove him wherever he could get at him." George B. McClellan after the battle of Fair Oaks May 31, 1862

"He has neither capacity, nor sane judgement. He is a proverbial blunderer." Phil Kearney

"Go back, young man, and tell General McClellan I have no command. Tell him my command, Bank's command and Hooker's command are all cut up and demoralized. Tell him General Franklin has the only organized command on this part of the field." Sumner to Lieutenant Wilson describing the situation on the Union right at Antietam

"Keeping all near him steady." Describing the calming effects of Sumner on the men of the 59th NY and 20th Mass in the West Woods at Antietam

<p>John Sedgwick 1813-1864 Connecticut Nickname: Uncle John</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Commander, Second Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 49</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Litchfield, CT; Unmarried.</p>	
<p>Education: West Point Class of 1837, ranked 24th of 50; Classmates: Braxton Bragg, Jubal Early, William French, and Joe Hooker. Commissioned in the Second Artillery.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: First Lieutenant in the Second Artillery; two brevets for gallantry at Churubusco and Chapultepec.</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Fought in Second Seminole War, 1837-1838; After Mexican War promoted to Captain, 1849; Major, Second Cavalry, 1855; in Kansas Disturbances, Mormon War, Kiowa-Comanche Expeditions, 1860; Promoted to Colonel, First Cavalry in April 1861, succeeding Robert E. Lee.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: At the start of the war, Sedgwick was serving as a colonel and assistant inspector general of the Military Department of Washington. Missed First Bull Run recovering from cholera; promoted to brigadier general Aug 31, 1861; commander of a brigade and then Second Division, Second Corps on the Peninsula; fought at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Savage Station and Glendale. Not involved in Second Manassas Campaign. Commanded division at Antietam, seriously wounded in leg, wrist and shoulder and missed Fredericksburg. Commanded the troops that stormed Marye's Heights at Chancellorsville and commanded his corps on the Gettysburg (corps was the last to arrive and did not see much action) and Rapidan Campaigns. Commanded Fifth and Sixth Corps at Rappahannock Station, Nov 7, 1863 and Mine Run, Nov 26-Dec 3, 1863. Commanded Sixth Corps in the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864.</p>	
<p>Postwar: N/A</p>	
<p>Death: Killed by a sharpshooter at the Battle of Spotsylvania, May 9, 1864, age 50; one of the highest-ranking Union soldiers to be killed in the war. Last words: "They couldn't hit an elephant at this distance."</p>	

"He was one of the best and most modest soldiers we had. Possessing excellent ability and judgement, the highest bravery, great skill in handling troops, wonderful powers in instructing and disciplining men, as well as in gaining their love, respect and confidence, he was withal so modest and unobtrusive, that it was necessary to be thrown closely in contact with him to appreciate him. He was thoroughly unselfish, honest, and true as steel." George B. McClellan

"He felt he could do better service with the troops which he knew, and which knew him. Colonel Coburn about Sedgwick declining to accept command of the Twelfth Corps in the Maryland Campaign

"Sedgwick was essentially a soldier. He had never married; the camp was his home and the members of his staff were his family. He was always spoken of familiarly as Uncle John." Horace Porter

"He was among the good and brave generals, though not of the class of dashing officers, and was ever reliable and persistent." Gideon Welles

"A good honest fellow and that is all." Marsena Patrick

"If I am ever hit again, I hope it will settle me at once. I want no more wounds." Sedgwick in early 1863 discussing his wounding at Antietam. He was killed by a sharpshooter at Spotsylvania on May 9, 1864.

"He stood very high with the army...as an officer and a man. He was brave and conscientious. His ambition was not great, and he seemed to dread responsibility. He was willing to do any amount of battling, but always wanted someone else to direct." U.S. Grant

"I am in despair of our seeing a termination of the war until some change is made. On our part it has been a war of politicians; on theirs [the Confederacy] it has been one conducted by a despot and carried out by able generals. I look upon a division as certain; the only question is where the line is to run. No one would have dared to think of this a few weeks since, but it is in the mouths of many now." John Sedgwick during the Maryland Campaign as Lee moves north.

-17-

<p>Lafayette McLaws 1821-1897 Georgia Nickname:</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Division Commander, Longstreet’s Wing, Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam: 41</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Augusta Georgia. In 1849, he married Emily Allison Taylor, niece of President Zachary Taylor. They had seven children.</p>	
<p>Education: Graduated from West Point in 1842, ranking 48th out of 56 cadets. Classmates: Longstreet, D.H. Hill, Doubleday and Sykes.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: On recruiting duty during the Mexican War and did not see combat.</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Infantry officer in the 7th U.S. Infantry stationed in the west and in Utah during the Mormon War. Resigned on March 23, 1862 after Georgia seceded from the Union.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: June of 1861, assumed command of the 10th Georgia Infantry. Promoted to Brigadier General on September 25, 1861; Major General May 23, 1862. Led his division in the Seven Days battles though only lightly engaged. Not at Second Manassas. In Maryland Campaign, commanded two divisions during Harpers Ferry expedition and his own division at Antietam which launched an attack into the Union division of John Sedgwick in the West Woods, driving Sedgwick back. Remained in division command at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; moved with his division under Longstreet to Tennessee. Relieved of command and court martialled by Longstreet for an unsuccessful attack at Ft. Loudon in Tennessee. Though exonerated, he never regained command of his division.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Following the Confederate surrender, he was an insurance agent, tax collector and postmaster.</p>	
<p>Death: July 24, 1897, at his home in Savannah Georgia from a sudden attack of acute indigestion; age 76.</p>	

“He was an officer of much experience and most careful. Fond of detail, his command was in excellent condition, and his ground and position well examined and reconnoitered; not brilliant in the field or quick in movement there or elsewhere, he could always be counted on and secured the entire confidence of his officers and men.” Moxley Sorrel

“McLaws was rather a peculiar personality. He certainly could not be called an intellectual man, nor was he a brilliant and aggressive soldier; but he was regarded as one of the most dogged defensive fighters in the army. His entire make-up, physical, mental and moral, was solid, even stolid. In figure he was short, stout, square-shouldered, deep-chested, strong limbed; in complexion, dark and swarthy, with coal-black eyes and black, thick, close-curling hair and beard. Of his type, he was a handsome man, but the type was that of the Roman centurion; say that centurion who stood at his post in Herculaneum until the lava ran over him.” Robert Stiles, an artillery officer

“In the final analysis, the men who served under Lafayette McLaws began to shape how history would view their commander. His engraved tombstone in Savannah's Laurel Grove Cemetery reads, 'He knew when to lead us in, and he always brought us out.' His troops knew him for what he was, a soldier's general.” From A Soldier's General: Major General Lafayette McLaws by John Oeffinger.

“McLaws was about the best general in the army for that sort of job [positioning troops], being very painstaking in details & a good eye for the ground.” Porter Alexander, Longstreet’s Chief of Artillery

“The very best division commander...for the thorough organization and discipline of the division, for the care of his men, and for his untiring personal zeal and energy in the study of the ground around him, and in his foresight and preparation for all contingencies.” Porter Alexander, Longstreet’s Chief of Artillery

“[not] popular with his raw troops, who generally designated him by the sarcastic title of ‘Marse Make-Laws.’” Newspaper article, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

<p>Jubal Early 1816-1894 Virginia Nickname: Old Jube</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Brigade Commander and Acting Division Commander, Lawton's (Ewell's) Division, Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam: 46</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Franklin County, Virginia, near Roanoke, into a well-established and well-connected family in the area. Lived with Julia McNealey, who bore him four children, but they never married.</p>	
<p>Education: Graduated West Point in 1837; ranked 18th of 50. Resigned from the U.S. Army one year later. Studied law and admitted to Virginia bar in 1840.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: Major, 1st Virginia Volunteers, but saw no combat in Mexico</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Served briefly in the Second Seminole War but resigned from the U.S. Army after one year.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: Attorney and Virginia legislator. At first, opposed secession.</p>	
<p>Civil War: Colonel, 24th Virginia; Brigade commander at First Manassas; In 1862, a brigade commander in Maj. Gen. Ewell's division. Fought in Seven Days and Second Manassas Campaigns. Took temporary command of Lawton's division at Antietam when Lawton was wounded; commanded a division under Generals Stonewall Jackson and Richard Ewell, later commanded a corps. Key Confederate defender of the Shenandoah Valley during the Valley Campaigns of 1864, Early made daring raids to the outskirts of Washington D.C., and as far as York Pennsylvania, but was crushed by Union forces under General Philip Sheridan. Lee told Early to go home and wait for orders, then relieved Early of his command on March 30.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Fled to Mexico and Canada; Returned to Virginia in 1869. Practiced law. Leading proponent of the Lost Cause. Founder and president of the Southern Historical Society and a frequent contributor to the <i>Southern Historical Society Papers</i>, Early exaggerated Lee's virtues and focused on the supposed shortcomings of his subordinates—especially James Longstreet, whom he accused of losing the Battle of Gettysburg.</p>	
<p>Death: March 2, 1894, after falling down the stairs at the Lynchburg Post Office; age 77.</p>	

"My bad old man." Robert E. Lee

"A snarling, rasping disposition." Moxley Sorrel

"A plain farmer-looking man...but with all, every inch a soldier." A Confederate in 1861

"As preternaturally solemn as a country coroner going to his first inquest." Confederate soldier describing Early

"I had seen him at times and places that tried men's souls, and he was always in the thickest of the battle." Captain Samuel Breck, 13th Virginia

"One of the coolest and most imperturbable of men under fire and in extremity." John Gordon

"Early behaved with great coolness and good judgement, particularly after he came in command of his division. JEB Stuart, speaking of Early's performance at Sharpsburg

"At Sharpsburg, Early and his brigade...dove straight into the morning's carnage. It was Early who once more seized the initiative and plugged the defensive line north of the little whitewashed church. It was Early who brought another old West Point comrade, Union general John Sedgwick's attack to a standstill in the West Woods." Benjamin F. Cooling, *Jubal Early, Robert E. Lee's Bad Old Man*"

"Early being now directed in consequence of the disability of General Lawton to take command of Ewell's division...attacked with great vigor and gallantry." Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson reporting on Early at Sharpsburg

"General Lawton was severely wounded; Colonel Douglas, commanding his brigade, killed; Colonel Walker, commanding Trimble's brigade, had had his horse killed under him, and himself been disabled by a contusion from a piece of shell; all the regimental commanders in the three brigades except two had been killed or wounded; and Lawton's brigade had sustained a loss of very nearly one-half, Hays' of more than one-half, and Trimble's of more than a third." Jubal Early describing the situation when he assumed command of Lawton's division at Antietam. Autobiographical Sketch, page 143

<p>James Longstreet 1821-1904 South Carolina Nickname: Old Warhorse/Old Pete</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Commander, Right Wing, Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam: 41</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Edgefield, South Carolina. Son of James Longstreet, a plantation owner who died of cholera when James was 9. Raised by Uncle Augustus in Augusta, Georgia; first marriage to Louise Garland in 1848 (she died 1889). Ten children; Three died between Jan 25 and Feb 13, 1862 in a scarlet fever epidemic in Richmond. Children: Garland, Augustus, William, Harriet, James, Mary, Robert Lee, James, Fitz-Randolph and Maria Louisa. Second marriage at age 78 to 34-year-old Helen Dortch in 1897. She lived until 1962.</p>	
<p>Education: West Point Class of 1842, ranked 53rd of 56; Classmates: William Rosecrans, John Pope, Abner Doubleday, D.H. Hill, George Sykes, Lafayette McLaws. Commissioned in the Eighth Infantry; Lifelong friend of U.S. Grant.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: First lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, brevetted twice for gallantry at Churubusco and Chapultepec where he was severely wounded.</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Served as an infantry officer on outposts in Missouri and Texas; transferred and promoted to Major-Paymaster in 1858; resigned June 1, 1861.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: Brigade commander at First Bull Run; Division commander at Fair Oaks and Seven Days; Wing commander at Second Manassas where his flanking attack crushed the Union left; Right wing commander at Antietam; Promoted to Lieutenant General and command of First Corps in October, 1862; Fredericksburg; Gettysburg; Corps transferred to Tennessee where it was instrumental in defeating Rosecrans's Army at Chickamauga, Sep 1863; East Tennessee Campaign; Returned to Virginia; Severely wounded at the Wilderness, May 1864; Back with Lee in the final days. Surrendered at Appomattox.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Joined Republican Party; Numerous political patronage positions including U.S. Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans, Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, U.S. Minister to Turkey, U.S. Marshal of Georgia, U.S. Railroad Commissioner.</p>	
<p>Death: Died of pneumonia in Gainesville, GA, January 2, 1905, age 82. Last words: "Helen, we shall be happier at this post."</p>	

"Ah, here is Longstreet; here is my old war horse. Let us hear what he has to say." Robert E. Lee, September 17, 1862

"In every battle somebody is bound to run, and that if they will only stand their ground long enough like men, the enemy will certainly run." James Longstreet

"Longstreet always gets his corps into some comfortable quarters - while Jackson prefers the bleak outdoors." Tom Carter

"Of all the men living, not excepting our incomparable Lee, himself, I would rather follow James Longstreet in a forlorn hope or desperate encounter against heavy odds. He was our hardest hitter." John B. Hood after the war

"Hit hard when you start, but don't start until you have everything ready." James Longstreet

"General, I wish we could stand still and let the damned Yankees come to us!" James Longstreet, September 11, 1862

"I held the horses for some of my staff who helped to man the guns as cannoneers." Longstreet near the Sunken Road

"Longstreet's conduct on this great day of battle was magnificent. He seemed everywhere along his extended lines, and his tenacity and deep-set resolution, his inmost courage, which appeared to swell with the growing peril to the army, undoubtedly stimulated the troops to greater action, and held them in place despite all weakness." Moxley Sorrel describes Longstreet at Antietam

"I am sending you the guns, my dear General. This is a hard fight and we had all better die than lose it." James Longstreet to Roger Pryor in the Sunken Road

<p>Israel B. Richardson 1815-1862 Vermont Nickname: Fighting Dick</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Commander, First Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 47</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Fairfax, Vermont. Son of Israel Putnam Richardson, a lawyer; In 1861 he married Fannie Trevor; no children.</p>	
<p>Education: West Point Class of 1841, ranked 38th of 52; Classmates: Don Carlos Buell, Richard Garnett, and Nathaniel Lyon; Commissioned in the Third Infantry.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: First Lieutenant in Third Infantry; Fought in every major battle of the Mexican War; two brevets for gallantry at Churubusco and Chapultepec.</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Frontier duty in Texas and New Mexico; Promoted to Captain in 1851; Resigned 1855.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: Farmer in Pontiac, Michigan</p>	
<p>Civil War: Colonel, 2nd Michigan Volunteers; Commanded a brigade at First Bull Run; Commanded his division on the Peninsula at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Seven Days; Commanded his division at Antietam; Mortally wounded near the Sunken Road on September 17, 1862.</p>	
<p>Postwar: N/A</p>	
<p>Death: Mortally wounded by a shell fragment near the Sunken Road at Antietam on September 17, 1862; Died at the Pry House near Keedysville, November 3, 1862, age 46.</p>	

"Old Dick Richardson was our brigade commander. I remember him as a man who understood volunteers and appreciated the difference between them and regulars. He generally went around camp wearing an old straw hat and citizens coat, his slouchy appearance anything but military, but he would stay in a fight as long as anyone and looked after the comfort of his men with a fatherly solicitude." A soldier of the 2nd Michigan

"Don't you think it would be just as well, and perhaps a little better, to let the boys have their coffee before we start?" Israel B. Richmond to Captain Janvrin Graves, commander of Company E, 5th NH, during a period of rapid movement preceding Maryland Campaign

"Old Dick Richardson led us in, not merely to fill up a gap, but to make gaps." Captain Helmbold of Company D, 2nd Delaware, describes Richardson's commitment of his regiment to stop a Confederate counterattack in the Sunken Road

"Tell General McClellan I have been in the front rank doing the duty of a Colonel. I have done a hard day's work and have worked all day. I am wounded and he must detail someone to take my command." Israel Richardson after being wounded at Antietam

"Richardson never appeared well out of battle, but in one he was magnificent." Edwin V. Sumner

"Men, follow me and where I will not go, I will not ask you to go." Israel Richardson's parting words to the men of the Irish Brigade at the Sunken Road

"An officer of the old army; bull headed, brave and a good disciplinarian." George B. McClellan

"Anything like speech making is a terror to him. He has never been known to talk for more than two minutes consecutively since he joined the regiment. He likes to do things without ceremony." Charles Haydon of the 2nd Michigan

"God damn the field officers." Richardson upon hearing that General Caldwell was hiding behind a haystack during the attack against the Sunken Road

"Richardson is a dark, slim man, with stooping shoulders, and a pronounced nasal voice. He looks like a farmer more than a soldier, and is utterly devoid of style; but has good common sense, a rare commodity apparently, and is very popular with his command. He is a West Pointer, notwithstanding his lack of style, and served in the old regular army. He made me think he smelt something disagreeable all the time, by the way he moved the muscles of his face. He is a typical Yankee." Josiah Favill

<p>Daniel Harvey Hill 1821-1889 South Carolina Nickname: "Old Rawhide"</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: D.H. Hill's Division, Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam 41</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Iron Works, SC. Son of Solomon Hill, a farmer, who died when Daniel was four. Married Isabella Morrison in 1848; nine children. Isabella Morrison's younger sister Mary Anna married "Stonewall" Jackson in 1857, making the two men brothers-in-law.</p>	
<p>Education: West Point Class of 1842; ranked 28th of 56. Classmates: Lafayette McLaws, James Longstreet</p>	
<p>Mexican War: First Lieutenant in Fourth Artillery; two brevets for gallantry at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec; wounded at Belen Gate where all the other officers in his company were killed.</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Resigned from the Army in 1849.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: Mathematics professor at Washington College in Virginia and later at Davidson College in North Carolina. President of the North Carolina Military Academy.</p>	
<p>Civil War: Colonel, 1st North Carolina Infantry; Won battle of Big Bethel; Division commander in the Peninsula at Yorktown, Williamsburg and the Seven Days. His division remained around Richmond during the Second Manassas Campaign; Joined Lee's Army for the Maryland Campaign. Defended Turners and Fox Gap at Battle of South Mountain and the Sunken Road at Antietam; Unengaged at Fredericksburg; Led Confederate reserve troops around Richmond during the Gettysburg Campaign; Transferred to Bragg's Army of the Tennessee; Fought at Chickamauga; Differences with Bragg led Hill to being reassigned to less important commands. Fought at Bentonville, NC, in the last days of the war. Surrendered with Joe Johnston's army.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Magazine editor of <i>The Land We Love</i>, 1866-1869. President of the University of Arkansas, 1877-1884; President of the Agricultural College of Milledgeville, GA, 1884-1889.</p>	
<p>Death: Died in Charlotte, North Carolina, September 24, 1889 at age 68.</p>	

"The hardest fighter at Sharpsburg...There was never a more plucky or persistent fighter, but he could not resist the temptation when it came to criticize." James Longstreet

"He would take his men into battle, fight furiously for some time and then something weakened about him. Unless there was some strong character nearby like Longstreet, for instance, on whom he leaned, his attack would be apt to fail, and his first efforts go unrewarded. His speech was bitter, although a most devout Presbyterian elder." Moxley Sorrel

"I fear General Hill is not equal to his present position. An excellent executive officer, he does not seem to have much administrative ability. Left to himself, he seems embarrassed and backward to act." Letter to President Davis by Robert E. Lee on Aug 17, 1862

"Harsh, abrupt, often insulting in the effort to be sarcastic, he will offend many and conciliate none. Nor has he talents to reduce this disadvantage, though brave and loyal." Robert Kean, a Confederate clerk

"...was a capable, well-read soldier, and positively about the bravest man ever seen. He seemed not to know peril and was utterly indifferent to bullets and shell." Moxley Sorrel

"My impression of Genl Lee is not so enthusiastic as that of most men who served under him." D.H. Hill

"Hill's snarling so regularly and acerbically at the world around him caused Lee - perhaps the personally least contentious general officer commissioned on either side - to form a negative opinion of him." Robert Krick

"He was a skillful officer, intelligent and keen eyed, stern to rebuke violation of orders and lack of discipline - a determined fighter - as the boys expressed it. A fighter from way back." William Alexander, 14th North Carolina

"Oh! This man Hill! He is enough to drive me mad!" Leonidas Polk

"Gen. Hill had five horses shot from under him and then came from the field afoot." Lieutenant Jenkins of the 14th NC in his memoir writes this of Hill at Antietam

William French 1821-1889 Maryland	Position at Antietam: Commander, 3rd Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac
Nickname: "Old Blinkey"	Age at Antietam: 41
Personal: Born in Baltimore, Maryland. Son of William French, a merchant, later an employee of the Post Office. Married Caroline Reed DuBose in 1830. Four sons, all military officers: Frank, 1st U.S. Army; William, 57th NY; Frederick, West Point grad, 1877; George, U.S. Navy; and daughter, Annie.	
Education: West Point Class of 1837, ranked 22nd of 50. Classmates: Braxton Bragg, Jubal Early, John Sedgwick, and Joseph Hooker. Commissioned in 1 st Artillery.	
Mexican War: First Lieutenant in 1st Artillery; two brevets for gallantry Cerro Gordo and Contreras and Churubusco. Served in light artillery batteries.	
Other military career highlights: "Stonewall" Jackson served as a lieutenant in French's company in Florida after the Mexican war. They did not get along and Jackson eventually resigned. Along with Henry Hunt and William Barry, co-authored <i>Instruction for Field Artillery</i> . Commanded a battalion of artillery in Texas when the state succeeded, and supervised the withdrawal of the artillery companies from Texas.	
Civilian career highlights: N/A	
Civil War: Brigadier General U.S. Volunteers (USV), September 28, 1861; brigade commander in Richardson's division during the Peninsula Campaign; Brevet for Fair Oaks; division commander 2 nd Corps September 15, 1862; Brevet for Antietam; Major General USV, November 29, 1862; led division at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; Brevet brigadier general U.S. Army for Chancellorsville. Command at Harpers Ferry during the Gettysburg Campaign. Commander, Third Corps from July 7, 1863 through the Brandy station and Mine Run battles. Mustered out of volunteers May 6, 1864. Chief of Artillery, Middle Department, January to May 1865. Brevet Major General U.S. Army for services during the war. His son Frank French served as an artillery officer during the war. Frank was seriously wounded at Ball's Bluff in Oct, 1861, and died of pneumonia in 1865.	
Postwar: Returned to the artillery as Lieutenant Colonel, Second Artillery; Colonel, Fourth Artillery, July 2, 1877. Retired July 1, 1880.	
Death: May 20, 1881 in Washington D.C., age of 66.	

"A mind of unusual quickness, well, replenished by a long experience in his profession. (French) was able to take more men into action, and have less stragglers than any of his parallel commanders." Oliver Howard

"A large man with a red nose, a flushed face, a bald forehead, a dull look. Near him, a glass of whiskey appeared to be on the table en permanence." Philip Regis de Trobriand

"So repulsive an appearance as to invite nausea at the sight of his bloated and discolored visage. A perfect old soaker. A devotee of lust and appetite, the meanest looking general I have ever seen." John Haley, Maine volunteer

"Its failure was no doubt, mainly owing to General French, who, I find is generally believed, was drunk. I cannot vouch for the truth of this, however, and hope it was not so. He certainly lost his way twice, and appears to have acted very queerly." Charles Wainwright, describing French's actions at Mine Run, Nov 1863.

"Plethoric, stout... red in the face... martial not to say fierce." Theodore Lyman

"I do not recall that General French was criticized in any way. And have always thought his division was well-managed and urged forward with great energy." Samuel Sumner (son and aide to Major General Edwin Vose Sumner)

-23-

<p>Francis C. Barlow 1834-1896 New York Nickname:</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Commander, 61st & 64th New York Infantry, Caldwell’s Brigade, Richardson’s Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 28</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Brooklyn, NY, son of a Unitarian minister, but raised in his mother's hometown of Brookline, Massachusetts. April 1861, married Arabella Wharton Griffith, ten years his senior, and left the next day to enlist in the 12th NY militia. His wife served as an army nurse and nursed him after his wounding at Antietam. She died of typhus on July 27, 1864. Barlow married Ellen Shaw, sister of Robert Gould Shaw, in 1867.</p>	
<p>Education: Studied law at Harvard University, graduated first in his class in 1855.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: N/A</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: Was practicing law on the staff of the <i>New York Tribune</i> when Civil War broke out.</p>	
<p>Civil War: In April 1861, enlisted as a private in the 12th New York militia regiment, a three-month regiment. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in May. In November, he was lieutenant colonel of the 61st New York and by May of 1862 was its colonel. Fought in the Peninsula Campaign. Barlow’s regiment outflanked and broke thru the Sunken Road at Antietam where he was severely wounded. Commanded a brigade at Chancellorsville and a division at Gettysburg where he was seriously wounded again. Commanded a division during the Overland Campaign. One of few men who entered the Civil War as a private and ended as a general.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Served as U.S. Marshal, NY Secretary of State, and Attorney General. Active in Republican party.</p>	
<p>Death: Died of Bright’s disease in New York City on January 11, 1896, at the age of 62.</p>	

“War is a savage business and it is idle to try to introduce tenderness into it, except so far as relates to the care of soldiers and the treatment of the sick and wounded. If, after every action, each regiment should condemn to death every man who had fallen out without urgent reasons, or had flinched in battle (and a man's comrades, after a while, understand these things), it would establish a discipline and a spirit which would have saved thousands of lives. Harsh as this may seem, it would in the end be the greatest humanity, for when cowards and stragglers are pardoned or honored, it is at the expense of brave and faithful soldiers.” Francis Barlow

“(Barlow carried) a huge saber, which he says he likes, because when he hits a straggler, he wants to hurt him.” Theodore Lyman, an aide to General George Meade

“I am more disposed to regard Barlow as a military genius than any man I have yet seen.” Charles F. Adams

“Whatever praise is due to the most distinguished bravery, the utmost coolness and quickness of perception, the greatest promptitude and skill in handling troops under fire, is justly due to him. It is but simple justice to say that he has proved himself fully equal to every emergency, and I have no doubt that he would discharge the duties of a much higher command with honor to himself and benefit to the country.” John Caldwell, Barlow’s brigade commander at Antietam

“Instead of halting his men where Meagher had, he [Barlow] rushed forward half the distance to the rebel line and opened fire. We were so near the enemy, that when they showed their heads to fire, they were liable to be knocked off.” Charles A. Fuller, Regimental Historian of the 61st New York Infantry

“I never saw such a sight as Barlow’s advance, and never expect to again. It was a picture, it was poetry. The whole regiment gazed with admiration on him...He chased the enemy from the ground and drove them almost a mile.” Ezra Ripley, in a letter to a friend after the battle.

“He spoke his thoughts without restraint, and with a singular and almost contemptuous disregard of consequence.” A classmate at Harvard.

Fitz-John Porter 1822-1901 New Hampshire Nickname:	Position at Antietam: Commander, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 40
Personal: Born in Portsmouth, NH. Son of Captain John Porter, USN. Cousins were David Farragut and David Dixon Porter. In 1857, he married Harriet Pierson Cook, with whom he had four children: Holbrook, Lucia, Evalina, Robert.	
Education: West Point Class of 1845, ranked 8th of 41; Classmates: Graduated one year ahead of George McClellan and Stonewall Jackson; Commissioned in the Fourth Artillery.	
Mexican War: Served as artillery officer; brevet promotions at Molino Del Ray and Chapultepec.	
Other military career highlights: Artillery Instructor and Adjutant at West Point when Robert E. Lee was superintendent, 1849-1855; Transferred to Adjutant General branch and served in various AG positions in the 1850s. Instrumental in 1861 in getting the army's five artillery batteries out of Texas before capture.	
Civilian career highlights: N/A	
Civil War: Colonel, 15 th Infantry; Chief of Staff to General Patterson during First Bull Run Campaign; Brigadier General commanding a division in the Washington defenses; Commanded Fifth Corps on the Peninsula; Distinguished himself in saving the Army of the Potomac during the Seven Days battles; Commanded Fifth Corps in the Second Manassas Campaign and at Antietam; Relieved of command in November 1862; Court Martialed for dereliction of duty at Second Manassas and cashiered in disgrace from the Army in January 1863.	
Postwar: Porter spent the next 23 years fighting to restore his reputation. He finally had a new trial and was exonerated in 1878. Eight years later, Grover Cleveland commuted Porter's sentence and he was reappointed to the Army by Congress as a Colonel of Infantry on August 5, 1886. He retired the next day. During these years, he served in various engineering positions and as Superintendent of the New York Police Department.	
Death: May 21, 1901 in Morristown, New Jersey; age 78.	

"Take him for all in all, he was probably the best general officer I had under me. He had excellent ability, sound judgement, and all the instincts of a soldier. He was perfectly familiar with all the details of his duty, an excellent organizer and administrative officer, and one of the most conscientious and laborious men I ever knew. I never found it necessary to do more than give him general instructions, for it was certain that all details would be cared for and nothing neglected. I always knew that an order given to him would be fully carried out, were it morally and physically possible. He was one of the coolest and most imperturbable men in danger whom I ever knew, like all his race." George B. McClellan

"Porter was the most magnificent soldier in the Army of the Potomac, ruined by his devotion to McC (McClellan)."
Presidential secretary John Hay

"I am constantly told that you have no communication or consultation with them [the three corps commanders]; that you consult and communicate with no one but Gen. Fitz-John Porter and perhaps Franklin. I do not say that these complaints are true or just, but at all events it is proper you should know of their existence." Abraham Lincoln to George McClellan

"I think it my duty to call your attention to the unsoldierly and dangerous conduct." John Pope in a letter to the War Department accusing Fitz-John Porter of dereliction of duty during the Second Manassas Campaign

"There would be no aggressive action that night or next day should McClellan listen to the advice of Fitz John Porter." Joseph Hooker

"That Porter was not a strong man, would do well enough with somebody to tell him, but rather timid under responsibility."
Robert E. Lee in an interview with William Allan after the war, describing Fitz John Porter who was his adjutant at West Point.

"He is not a man who talks much...One can rely on what General Porter says. He is very kind and pleasant to me and everyone, but I should not like to do anything he did not like, for I guess anyone who did so would catch a blessing. He is not quick tempered or anything like that, but he has an eye that shows some determination." Stephen Weld

<p>Hiram Dryer 1822-1867 New Hampshire Nickname:</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Commander, 4th U.S. Infantry Regiment, Sykes’ Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 40</p>
<p>Personal: Born May 29, 1822 in Allegheny, NY. In 1859, married Alice Garrison; no children.</p>	
<p>Education: Unknown</p>	
<p>Mexican War: Enlisted as Private, then was Sergeant, and finally First Sergeant, in Company H, U.S. Mounted Rifles, from 31 October, 1846 - 24 July, 1848. Slightly wounded in combat at Chapultepec, 13-14 Sep, 1847.</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 4th U.S. Artillery on July 31, 1848, and promoted to 1st Lieutenant on 29 September 1853. In November 1853, while stationed at Fort Vancouver in Oregon, Dryer displayed trademark courage in volunteering to lead a supply expedition to a group of settlers trapped by a blizzard in the Cascade Mountains.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: Captain, Company H, 4th U.S. Infantry on May 14, 1861; Dryer, who saw service during the 1862 Peninsula and Second Bull Run Campaigns, was his regiment’s senior officer when fighting broke out at Antietam. He was cited by brevet in Civil War service: to Major, 13 December 1862 for the battle of Fredericksburg, VA, and to Lt. Col. on 3 May, 1863 for the battle of Chancellorsville, VA. Thrown from a horse in June 1863, Dryer would miss the Gettysburg Campaign. The injury apparently affected his ability to return to the field, for he spent the rest of the war in staff duties. Appointed Major, 13th U.S. Infantry on 2 February 1865.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Continued in Federal service, being transferred to the 22nd U.S. Infantry on 21 Sep, 1866. He was in command of Fort Randall, Dakota Territory until shortly before his death there in March 1867.</p>	
<p>Death: March 5, 1867 at Fort Randall, South Dakota, age 45; Buried at Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit Michigan</p>	

“...one of the coolest and bravest officers in our service.” A fellow officer

“Always kind and friendly.” A fellow officer

“[At Antietam] Dryer used the superior training, leadership, and marksmanship of the Regulars to probe and press the enemy defenses, his men deployed in dispersed order, offering no inviting targets for Confederate artillery or riflemen... We might add that he was also a man of remarkable, daring skill and competence who deserves to be remembered.” Scott Hartwig

Ambrose E. Burnside 1824-1881 Indiana Nickname: Old Burn	Position at Antietam: Wing Commander, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 38
Personal: Born in Liberty, Indiana. Son of Edghill Burnside, originally a slaveholder from South Carolina. Young Burnside apprenticed as a tailor before attending West Point. In 1852, married Mary Richmond Bishop of Providence, RI; no children.	
Education: West Point Class of 1847, ranked 18th of 37. Classmates: Orlando Willcox, A.P. Hill, John Gibbon, and Henry Heth; One year behind George McClellan and “Stonewall” Jackson; Commissioned in the 3rd Artillery.	
Mexican War: Arrived in Mexico too late to participate in major fighting.	
Other military career highlights: Shot in the neck by an Apache arrow in a skirmish on Aug 23, 1849; A lieutenant in Braxton Bragg’s artillery battery; Resigned October 2, 1853.	
Civilian career highlights: Inventor of the Burnside breech loading rifle; gov contract for the rifle was rescinded and his Bristol Iron Works went bankrupt in 1858. Hired by George McClellan as cashier/treasurer of Illinois Central Railroad 1858-1861.	
Civil War: Brigade commander at First Bull Run; Commanded the “Coast Division” that captured Roanoke and other towns in North Carolina, January – July 1862; His command was transferred to the Army of the Potomac where it was redesignated Ninth Corps; Declined President Lincoln’s offer of command of the Army of the Potomac (twice); Commanded right wing of the Army of the Potomac during the Maryland Campaign until after the battle of South Mountain; Commanded Ninth Corps at Antietam; Appointed commander of the Army of the Potomac in November 1862; Defeated by Lee at the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 1862; Commanded Department of Ohio until December 1863, including the siege of Knoxville; Returned to the Army of the Potomac as commander of the Ninth Corps; Fought in Overland Campaign in May-June 1864; Largely responsible for Union defeat at the Battle of the Crater (during Siege of Petersburg); Placed on leave after that; Resigned April 15, 1865.	
Postwar: Governor of Rhode Island, 1867-1869; U.S. Senator from RI, 1875-1881.	
Death: Died suddenly of "neuralgia of the heart" on September 13, 1881 in Bristol, RI. Age 57	

"A good fellow certainly, manly, honest and comely but of only moderate mind and attainments who made our cause suffer more in battle than any other General." Gouverneur Warren

"Burnside promptly ended all grumbling by moving himself and his headquarters staff off the fine new steamer that had been set aside for him and embarking the smallest and most rickety little vessel of the lot-and almost paid for it with his life when the fleet ran into a gale off Cape Hatteras and the little steamer came within an inch of foundering." Bruce Catton

"General Burnside was an officer who was generally liked and respected. He was not, however, fitted to command an army. No one knew this better than himself. He always admitted his blunders and extenuated those of officers under him." U.S. Grant

"His bearing under fire was good and his personal courage beyond question. He shrank from responsibility with sincere modesty, because he questioned his own capacity to deal with affairs of great magnitude." Jacob Cox

"In Reno's death he [Burnside] seemed to lose his right bower, his directing genius." Nelson Davis, an aide to McClellan, on the impact of Reno's death at South Mountain on Burnside

"The commanding general has learned that, although your corps was ordered to be in a designated position at 12 pm. [noon] today, at or near sunset only one division and four batteries had reached the ground intended for your troops." George McClellan to Burnside, September 16, 1862

"McClellan appears to think I am not trying my best to carry this bridge! You are the third or fourth one who has been to me this morning with similar orders." Burnside to a staff officer sent repeating the order to him to capture the bridge.

"He is a jolly bugger & will joke with a private as quick as an officer." Walter Chapman, a Massachusetts soldier pulling guard duty outside Burnside's HQ describes him.

<p>David Rumpf Jones 1825-1863 South Carolina Nickname: Neighbor</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Division Commander, Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam: 37</p>
<p>Personal: Born April 5, 1825 in Orangeburg, SC; married Sarah Taylor, niece of 12th U.S. President Zachary Taylor. Two children; Evelyn and May.</p>	
<p>Education: Graduated West Point in 1846, ranking 42nd out of 59. Classmates: "Stonewall" Jackson and George B. McClellan.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd Infantry, participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, the Battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and the capture of Mexico City.</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Instructor of infantry tactics at West Point, acting assistant Adjutant General on the Pacific coast and Department of the West until his resignation on Feb, 1861.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: Served on Beauregard's staff at Fort Sumter; commanded a brigade at First Bull Run. Sent to the Richmond area afterwards to serve under Magruder's command; Promoted to major general March 10, 1862. In the Seven Days Battles, he temporarily led Magruder's division when Magruder served as a wing commander. When Magruder departed for the Western Theater in July, Jones got permanent command, leading his troops at Second Battle of Bull Run and the Battle of Antietam under Maj. Gen. James Longstreet. Jones became the highest ranking division commander in the Army of Northern Virginia after Maj. Gen. Richard Ewell was wounded at Groveton (part of Second Manassas) on August 28.</p>	
<p>Death: Jones suffered a heart attack in mid-October and left the army. He died in Richmond on January 15, 1863, from a long-standing heart condition greatly aggravated by war stresses and the death of his brother-in-law, Henry Kingsbury, who was killed at the Burnside Bridge by Jones' troops.</p>	

When it is known that on that morning my entire command of six brigades comprised only 2,430 men, the enormous disparity of force with which I contended can be seen. D.R. Jones in his report.

General Jones seized the opportunity and threw Toombs down against the enemy's flank, drove him back, and recovered our lost ground. Longstreet in his report describing Jones initiative.

*Although Jones's line was thin, his location was probably the strongest natural terrain position held by any of Lee's men, except, perhaps, for the Rohrbach Bridge, and was well suited for artillery. Jones also used the cornfields and undulating landscape to keep his infantry either concealed or under cover, making it difficult for the Federals to accurately gauge the strength of his infantry. Scott Hartwig, *I Dread the Thought of The Place*, 528*

"Brigadier General D. R. Jones, commanding on our right, gave me such information as my ignorance of the ground made necessary." A.P. Hill's Antietam report

*"A.P. Hill did not divine the enemy's vulnerability by himself however. Hill gives credit to the quietly competent David R. Jones. Having been in the vicinity since late afternoon on September 15, Jones was well acquainted with the terrain his division occupied and was able to suggest the best approaches for Hill's brigades to follow, in order to avoid the Federals' artillery and close with their infantry." Scott Hartwig, *I Dread the Thought of The Place*, 594*

"In the afternoon the enemy advanced on our right, where General Jones' division was posted, who handsomely maintained his position." Robert E. Lee in his official report, OR 19, pt. 1, 141

"A very agreeable, honorable man, tall and stately, he made a brave appearance and well merited the sobriquet of Neighbor Jones." Moxley Sorell, speaking of Jones on Jones' assumption of one of Longstreet's brigades.

<p>Ambrose Powell Hill 1825-1865 Virginia Nickname: Little Powell</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Commander, “Light Division,” Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam: 36</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Culpeper, Virginia. Youngest child of Thomas Hill, a merchant and politician. Engaged to Ellen Marcy who broke off the engagement to marry George McClellan; In 1858 he married Kitty “Dolly” Morgan McLung, sister of John Hunt Morgan, a famous Confederate cavalry raider in Kentucky; two daughters, Francis and Lucy.</p>	
<p>Education: West Point. Originally a member of the Class of 1846; Contracted gonorrhea in the summer of 1844 and had to repeat his second year. Graduated with the class of 1847, ranked 15th of 38. Classmates: Orlando Willcox, A.P. Hill, John Gibbon, and Henry Heth; One year behind George McClellan and Stonewall Jackson. Commissioned in the First Artillery.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: Arrived in Mexico too late to participate in major fighting; Briefly served with “Stonewall” Jackson.</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: Duty in Florida during the Third Seminole War; Coast Survey, 1855-1861.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: Colonel, 13th Virginia; Commander of the Light Division from June 1862 to May 1863; Seven Days, Second Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; Assumed command of the Second Corps upon the mortal wounding of Jackson; Promoted to Lieutenant General May 30, 1863 and took command of Third Corps; Fought at Gettysburg, Mine Run, Overland Campaign, and Siege of Petersburg where he was killed in action April 2, 1865.</p>	
<p>Postwar: N/A</p>	
<p>Death: Killed in action near Petersburg, Virginia on April 2, 1865, one week before Lee surrendered. Age 39</p>	

"At the critical moment A.P. Hill was always at his strongest. ... Again A.P. Hill, as at Manassas, Harper's Ferry, and elsewhere had struck with the right hand of Mars." Henry Kyd Douglas describing Hill at the Battle of Antietam

"Next to these two officers, [Longstreet and Jackson] I consider General A.P. Hill the best commander with me. He fights his troops well and takes good care of them." Robert E. Lee, October 2, 1862

"The superior nerve and enthusiasm of our men will ever drive [the enemy] back when the bayonet is resorted to." A.P. Hill describing his attack at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862

[a Virginia colonel – A.P. Hill - who unexpectedly] *"came in and sat down with us [privates] and talked to us in as friendly a way as if we had been his equals in rank."* A member of 1st Maryland Infantry

"A gallant, good soldier. There was a good deal of 'curled darling' and dress-parade about Hill." James Longstreet

"...of a very high-strung, sensitive nature." a member of Hill's staff

Hill: *"If you take command of my troops in my presence, take my sword also."* Jackson: *"Put up your sword and consider yourself in arrest."* September 4, 1862, Stonewall Jackson arrests A.P. Hill at the start of the Maryland Campaign

"General Hill, charge and give them the bayonet." Stonewall Jackson ordering Hill to attack at Harpers Ferry, September 15, 1862

"I remember seeing him visiting, as was his custom, his field hospitals, looking after the comfort of his wounded, and with his own hands lifting some of the poor fellows into more comfortable positions." A Confederate chaplain

"Gen Hill is a brave officer but perhaps too quick to resent seeming overstepping [sic] of authority." Jedediah Hotchkiss

-29-

<p>Jacob Dolson Cox 1828-1900 Ohio Nickname:</p>	<p>Position at Antietam: Commander, Kanawha Division, Acting Commander, Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 34</p>
<p>Personal: Born in Montreal, Canada. Son of Jacob Cox, a NY building contractor of Dutch descent. In 1849, married Helen Finny, daughter of the president of Oberlin College, where he was a student. They had eight children.</p>	
<p>Education: Graduated from Oberlin College, NY, in 1851 with a degree in theology. Oberlin was a progressive educational facility that was coeducational and admitted students of different races.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: N/A</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: March 1860, Gov. Dennison of Ohio appointed Cox a brigadier general in the Ohio militia. For the next year, Cox took up the study of military science. On April 3, 1861, appointed brigadier general of Ohio Volunteers.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: Passed the bar in 1853 and practiced law in Warren, OH; Helped organize Republican party in 1855; Elected to Ohio state senate in 1859. Political allies of James Garfield and Salmon Chase.</p>	
<p>Civil War: Commanded an Ohio brigade in the 1861 Kanawha Valley campaign under McClellan. Moved to Washington DC in August 1862, commanded Kanawha division in Ninth Corps. Led division at Fox's Gap and commanded Ninth Corps at Antietam after Jesse Reno's death at Fox's Gap. In 1863, commanded the District of Ohio. In 1864 under Sherman, commanded Third Division of the Twenty-third Corps in Atlanta-Franklin-Nashville and Carolina Campaigns.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Governor of Ohio, 1866-1868; Secretary of the Interior, 1869-1870; Railroad president, 1873-1878; Congressman, 1877-1879; Dean of Cincinnati Law School, 1881-1897; Military historian and author.</p>	
<p>Death: August 4, 1900 at Gloucester Massachusetts while on vacation; Buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati. Age 71.</p>	

"For more than a year before the war I had myself been giving such leisure as I could command to the study of tactics and military history...It was no cursory reading, but downright analytical study, map in hand, determined to find out something of the 'why' and 'how' of it." Jacob D. Cox

"I had more confidence in you than any of my Brig. Gens. It is not too late for you to justify my first impression of you." George B. McClellan

"The straitlaced Cox's firmness and demand for strict obedience slowly but surely gained the respect of his men though rarely with affection because of his aloof mien, proverbial lack of a common touch, and aversion to tobacco and alcohol." Eugene Schmiel, author of *Citizen General Jacob Dolson Cox and the Civil War Era*, 27

"Nothing has touched me more than the universal expression of the unwillingness of my regiments to go into the field without me." Jacob D. Cox

"I urged Burnside to assume the immediate command of the corps and allow me to lead my own division. He objected that as he had been announced as commander of the right wing of the army, composed of the two corps, he was unwilling to waive his precedence or to assume that Hooker was detached for anything more than a temporary purpose. I pointed out that Reno's staff had been granted leave of absence to take the body of their chief to Washington, and that my division staff was too small for corps duty; but he met this by saying that he would use his staff for this purpose, and help me in every way he could till the crisis of the campaign should be over. Sympathizing with his very natural feeling, I ceased objecting, and accepted with as good grace as I could the unsatisfactory position of nominal commander of the corps to which I was a comparative stranger, and which, under the circumstances, naturally looked to him as its accustomed and real commander. Burnside's intentions in respect to myself were thoroughly friendly, as he afterward proved, and I had no ground for complaint on this score; but the position of second in command is always an awkward and anomalous one, and such I felt it." Jacob Cox

-30-

Robert Toombs 1810-1885 Georgia Nickname:	Position at Antietam: Brigade Commander, D.R. Jones' Division, Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam: 52
Personal: Born near Washington, D.C. Son of Robert Toombs, a planter; Married Martha DuBose in 1830; Three daughters.	
Education: Franklin College of the University of Georgia (expelled); Graduated Union College, Schenectady, NY in 1828; University of Virginia Law School.	
Mexican War: N/A	
Other military career highlights: N/A	
Civilian career highlights: Large plantation owner. Politician: Georgia Legislature; U.S. House of Representatives, 1844-1853; U.S. Senator 1853-1861; Whig-Unionist until Georgia seceded from the Union.	
Civil War: Unsuccessful candidate for president of the Confederacy; Secretary of State until July 1861; Brigadier General; Resigned from the Army in March 1863; Strongly critical of President Davis; served in the Georgia militia later in the war.	
Postwar: Fled to Cuba, then Paris after the war; Returned in 1867; Refused to accept a pardon; Resumed practice of law and reentered politics; One term in the U.S. House of Representatives; Became a leading politician in Georgia in the post reconstruction era.	
Death: By 1883, he sank into depression, alcoholism, and ultimately suffered blindness. Wife died in September 1885, Toombs died December 15, 1885 in Wilkes County Georgia, age 75.	

"A bullish politician whose blend of acerbic wit, fiery demeanor, and political tact aroused the full spectrum of emotions from his constituents and colleagues [he] could not balance his volatile personality with his otherwise keen political skill."
 Historian Jacob Clawson

"Science [West Point] will do anything but fight. It will burn, retreat, curse, swear, get drunk, strip soldiers, anything but fight." Toombs, who describes West Pointers as "science" in a letter to his friend Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens

"If Toombs had been educated at West Point, where he could have learned self-control, he would have been as distinguished as a soldier as he was as a civilian." James Longstreet

"General Toombs was quite conspicuous. Everyone knows that that luminous intellect embraced no soldier's talent. It might have been so with study, but the Georgian was for once and all a politician, and in the wrong shop with a sword and uniform on." Moxley Sorrel

"We only hope to get another Gen. who will treat us as kind and be respected by his command as well as Gen. Toombs was respected & regarded by his." A 15th Georgia soldier describes the reaction when Toombs leaves the Army

"...was not entirely a subordinate & respectful brigadier." E. Porter Alexander

"I have understood that the credit of retaking Sharpsburg was perhaps claimed for General A.P. Hill. Toombs is the man, however." Henry Benning

"A retreat would have left the town of Sharpsburg and General Longstreet's rear open to the enemy and was inadmissible. I, therefore, with less than one-fifth of the enemy's numbers, determined to give him battle." Robert Toombs

"...is ready for another revolution. He curses freely everything Confederate from a president down to a house boy." An observer

"Kind, pushy, funny, arrogant, charming, eloquent, sarcastic, dedicated, slovenly, candid, manipulative" and "whatever else, his mood or circumstances required." Toombs' biographer Robert Scroggins

<p>Henry Lewis Benning 1814-1875 Georgia Nickname: "Old Rock"</p>	<p>Position during Maryland Campaign: Brigade Commander, D.R. Jones' Division, Army of Northern Virginia Age at Antietam: 48</p>
<p>Personal: Born on a plantation in Columbia, Georgia. Son of Pleasant Moon and Malinda Meriwether White Benning, he was the third of eleven children. Admitted to the bar 1835. 1839, married Mary Howard Jones (d. 1867), daughter of prominent attorney Hon. Seaborn Jones, who had served as Georgia's Secretary of State and a U.S. Congressman. The Bennings had ten children; four died of childhood diseases. Henry and Mary may have been the inspiration of Margaret Mitchell's <i>Gone With the Wind</i>.</p>	
<p>Education: Franklin College (now University of Georgia). Graduated 1834.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: N/A</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: Elected associate justice of Georgia Supreme Court in 1853; Ardent secessionist; noted for an opinion that held that a state supreme court is not bound by the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court on constitutional questions but that the two courts must be held to be "coordinate and co-equal."</p>	
<p>Civil War: Considered for a cabinet position in the Confederate government. Colonel, 17th Georgia; Brig. Gen. April 23, 1863. Commanded a brigade for most of the war. Surrendered at Appomattox; Paroled April 9, 1865.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Returned to Columbus to resume the practice of law. He found that his house had been burned; all of his savings had disappeared; and he had to support, along with his own family, the widow and children of his wife's brother, who had been killed in the war.</p>	
<p>Death: In 1875, Benning had a stroke, termed apoplexy at the time, on his way to court and died in Columbus, age 75.</p>	

"What was the reason that induced Georgia to take the step of secession? This reason may be summed up in one single proposition. It was a conviction, a deep conviction on the part of Georgia, that a separation from the North was the only thing that could prevent the abolition of her slavery" Benning speaking at Virginia Convention, Feb 18, 1861

"During that long and terrible fire, not a man, except a wounded one, fell out and went to the rear - not a man." Henry Benning's report on Antietam

"Old Rock, as the boys loved to call (him), had a good many oddities. Among them, he was very plain of speech, and would talk back in kind with compound interest to any of his men." Sgt Houghton describes Colonel "Rock" Benning

"During a surprise [Union](#) counterattack against his brigade at Chickamauga, many of his men fled, and Benning ran off to Longstreet to report the calamity. Riding an old artillery horse and whipping it with a piece of rope, Benning was "greatly excited and the very picture of despair," as was reported by Longstreet after the war. Benning said, "General, I am ruined; my brigade was suddenly attacked and every man killed; not one is to be found. Please give me orders where I can do some fighting." Longstreet responded impassively, "Nonsense, General, you are not so badly hurt. Look about you. I know you will find at least one man, and with him on his feet report your brigade to me, and you two shall have a place in the fighting line." Longstreet's reply humiliated Benning but instilled enough determination in him to return to find his brigade and prevail in the battle." This interchange is reported in Freeman, Vol. 2, p. 219, n. 53. The original source is Sorrel, p. 203

<p>William Buell Franklin 1823-1903 Pennsylvania Nickname:</p>	<p>Position during Maryland Campaign: Commander, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac Age at Antietam: 39</p>
<p>Personal: Born in York, PA to Walter S. Franklin, Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1833-1838; In 1852, Franklin married Anna L. Clarke, daughter of Matthew St. Clair Clark who had preceded his father as Clerk of the House of Representatives. The Franklins had no children.</p>	
<p>Education: West Point Class of 1843, ranked 1st of 39. Classmates: U.S. Grant, Roswell Ripley, one year behind Lafayette McLaws, James Longstreet and D.H. Hill. Commissioned in the Topographical Engineers.</p>	
<p>Mexican War: Served under General John E. Wool during the Mexican War and received a brevet promotion to first lieutenant after the Battle of Buena Vista.</p>	
<p>Other military career highlights: On surveying expeditions of the Great Lakes and Rocky Mountains before the Mexican War. Afterward assigned to engineering projects including construction of light houses, the U.S. Capital, and the Treasury Building in Washington DC.</p>	
<p>Civilian career highlights: N/A</p>	
<p>Civil War: Commanded a brigade at Bull Run and a division in the Army of the Potomac. Promoted to brigadier general of volunteers on August 20, 1861. March 1862, Franklin was appointed to head the Sixth Corps, which he then led in the Peninsula Campaign. After Antietam, during the Battle of Fredericksburg, he commanded the <i>Left Grand Division</i>, consisting of the First and Sixth Corps. When Hooker took command of the army in February, Franklin resigned his command. Reassigned to the Dept. of the Gulf, he participated in the ill-fated Red River Campaign as commander of Nineteenth Corps. On 8 April, 1864, he was wounded in the leg at the Battle of Mansfield in Louisiana. The remainder of his army career was limited by disability from his wound.</p>	
<p>Postwar: Relocated to Hartford, Connecticut, and became the vice-president of the Colt Firearms Manufacturing Company, serving in that capacity until 1888.</p>	
<p>Death: Hartford, Connecticut, March 8, 1903. Buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery in York, Pennsylvania.</p>	

"Franklin was one of the best officers I had; very powerful. He was a man not only of excellent judgement, but of a remarkably high order of intellectual ability. He was often badly treated, and seldom received the credit he deserved. His moral character was of the highest, and he was in all respects an admirable corps commander." George B. McClellan

"He struck me as an officer of power - large with square face and head, deep-sunk, determined blue eyes, close cropped reddish-brown hair and beard." Katherine Prescott, U.S. Sanitary Commission on the Peninsula

"I do not at all doubt Franklin's loyalty [to me] now, but his efficiency is very little, so little energy." George B. McClellan

"General Franklin had ample time on the morning of the 15th to have advanced his forces and engaged mine." Lafayette McLaws

"Franklin has become very odious to me, from his envy, jealousy, and interfering ignorance of his profession, as all those Engineers prove equally inefficient." Phil Kearney

"(I) took every precaution to guard against surprise, went very slow all day with skirmishers in front." William B. Franklin to his wife describing his action at First Bull Run

"...all your intellect & the utmost activity that a general can exercise." McClellan to Franklin ordering an attack on McLaws

"They outnumber me two to one. It will of course not answer to pursue the enemy under these circumstances. I shall communicate with Burnside as soon as possible. In the meantime, I shall wait here until I learn what is the prospect of reinforcement. I have not the force to justify an attack on the force I see in front. I have had a very close view of it, and its position is very strong." Franklin to McClellan on September 15

"I went from there to Franklin's headquarters where I found him, Smith, and their staffs, in quite a comfortable camp; doing nothing to help things on, but grumbling and talking in a manner to do all the harm possible." Charles Wainwright