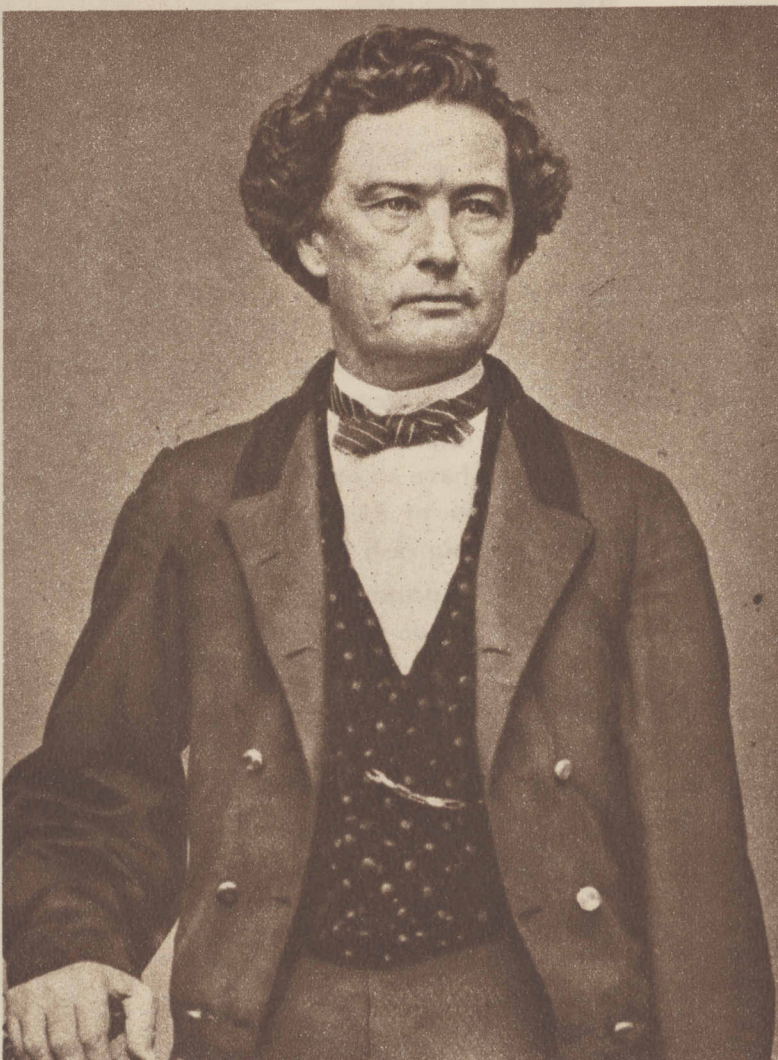


THE ROCK OF CHICKAMAUGA—In 1855 George Henry Thomas (pictured) was appointed major of the 2nd cavalry by Secretary of War Jefferson Davis. When the Civil war broke out, three of Thomas' regimental superiors went with the south—Hardee, Albert Sydney Johnston, and Lee. Thomas, soon a general, won his nickname at Chickamauga when he and his corps stood firm in a routed army; in the battle of Chattanooga, his divisions gloriously stormed Missionary ridge; in the 1864 battle of Nashville he inflicted upon Hood the worst defeat suffered by an army in the field during the war.



LINCOLN'S LIEUTENANT—The Civil war vice president, Hannibal Hamlin, a staunch abolitionist who urged upon his chief the history-shaping proclamation of emancipation. Farmer, school teacher, editor, lawyer, Hamlin fought slavery both in the national House (1843-47) and Senate (1848-56 and '57-61). Following the war he served again in the Senate (1869-81) and then, before retiring from public life, went to Spain as minister (1881-83).



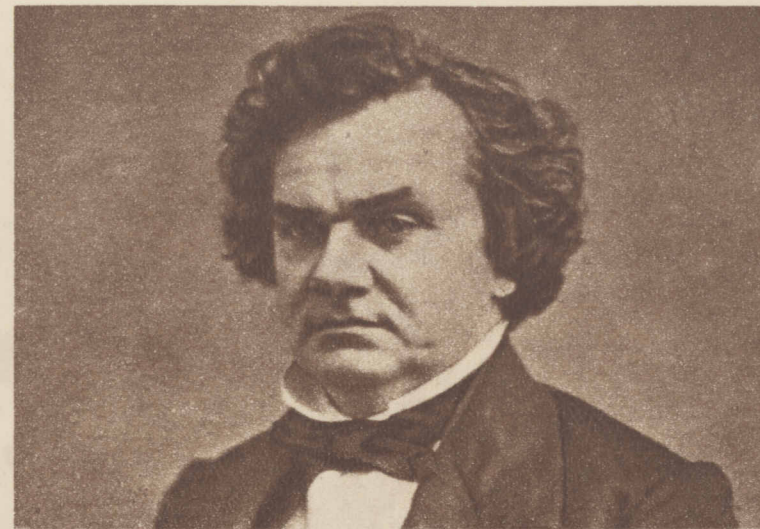
THE CIVIL WAR GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS—Among Lincoln's assets were strong governors of a number of northern states, who contributed vitally to the struggle to preserve the union. One of these was Richard Yates (pictured), a native Kentuckian who migrated to Illinois in youth. In 1851-'55 he was a congressman; as the state's chief throughout the war period ('61-'65), he made Illinois illustrious for contribution of troops and suppression of disloyal sentiment. Governor from 1901 to 1905 was his son, Richard.

They Would Have Been Roto Characters In Their Day

(Photos reproduced by courtesy of the Chicago Historical society.)



AT THE HIGH WATER MARK OF THE CONFEDERACY the North, in General George Gordon Meade, met the South, in General Lee, turning it back in the three day battle of Gettysburg with its high hopes dashed. (Lee's losses in killed, wounded, missing, 30,000 of some 75,000 men; Meade's, 23,000 of some 82,000). In the grim battles of 1864, leading the army of the Potomac under Grant, Meade was in at the death of the Confederacy.



THE LITTLE GIANT—Lincoln's great antagonist, the five foot Vermonter who in youth became an Illinoisan, Stephen A. Douglas. History ironically records him most largely (1) as champion of doomed and now discredited causes (as chief aid of Clay in maneuvering through congress the Compromise measures of 1850; as proponent of Popular Sovereignty, the doctrine of states' rights to choose for or against slavery, which bore fruit in repeal of the Missouri Compromise); and (2) as the man who defeated Lincoln for senatorship (following the historic 1858 debates) but lost to him the presidency. From his rejection as Democratic presidential candidate of 1860 until his untimely death in 1861, Douglas was one of the most ardent of crusaders against disunion.



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