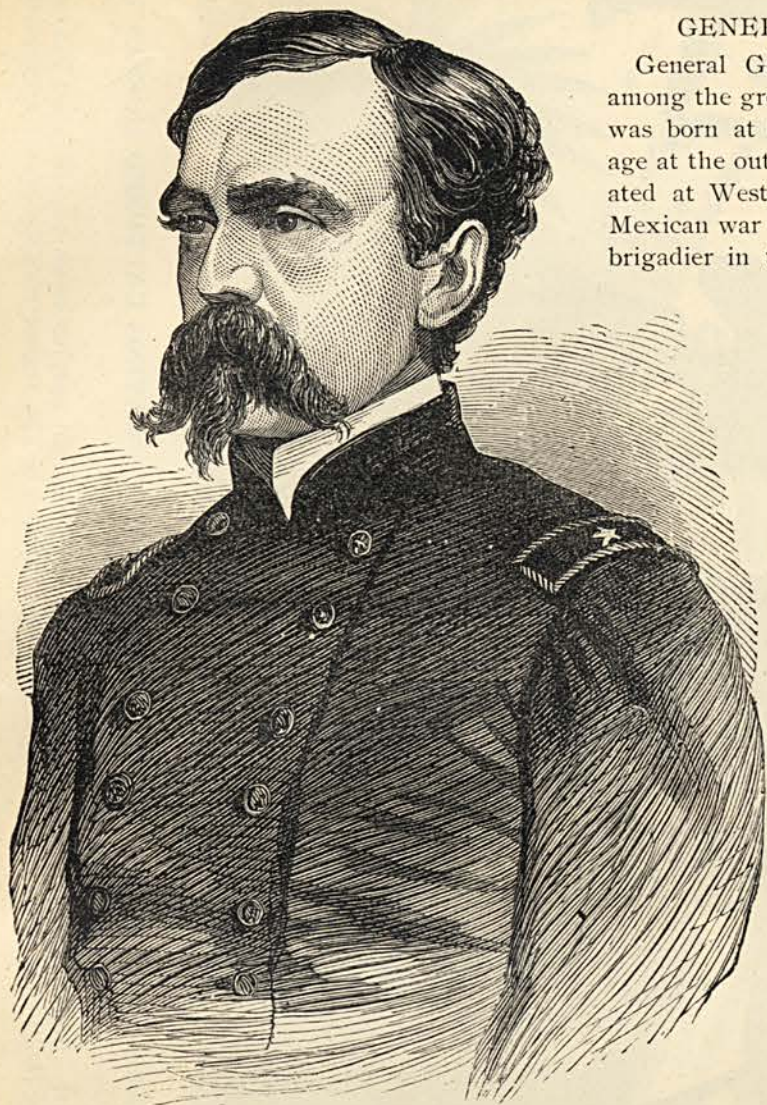


UNION COMMANDERS—GENERALS SICKLES, MEADE, REYNOLDS AND PECK.



DANIEL E. SICKLES.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Next to General John A. Logan, the volunteer general who most distinguished himself in the War for the Union was General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York. He raised the Excelsior Brigade of United States Volunteers, and received his commission as colonel of a regiment. He distinguished himself in the Peninsular campaign, fought at Antietam, commanded a corps at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and in the last-named battle lost a leg. After the war he commanded the military district of the Carolinas, and in 1869, with the accession of Grant, was sent as Minister of the United States to Spain. Subsequently he became president of the New York State Board of Civil Service Commissioners, and in 1893 was sent to Congress.

GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE.

General George G. Meade may be ranked among the great leaders on the Union side. He was born at Cadiz, Spain, and was 46 years of age at the outbreak of the war. He had graduated at West Point in 1835, had served in the Mexican war with distinction, and was made a brigadier in the Army of the Potomac in 1861.

His service in the Peninsular campaign was distinguished. He commanded a division at Antietam and a corps at Fredericksburg. After Chancellorsville, he succeeded Hooker in the command of the Army of the Potomac. That responsibility was devolved on him only six days before Gettysburg. He was hardly in the saddle until that tremendous crisis was on him. He retained command of the Army of the Potomac under Grant to the end of the war, was made major-general in the regular army in 1864, and lived until November 6, 1872, bearing with

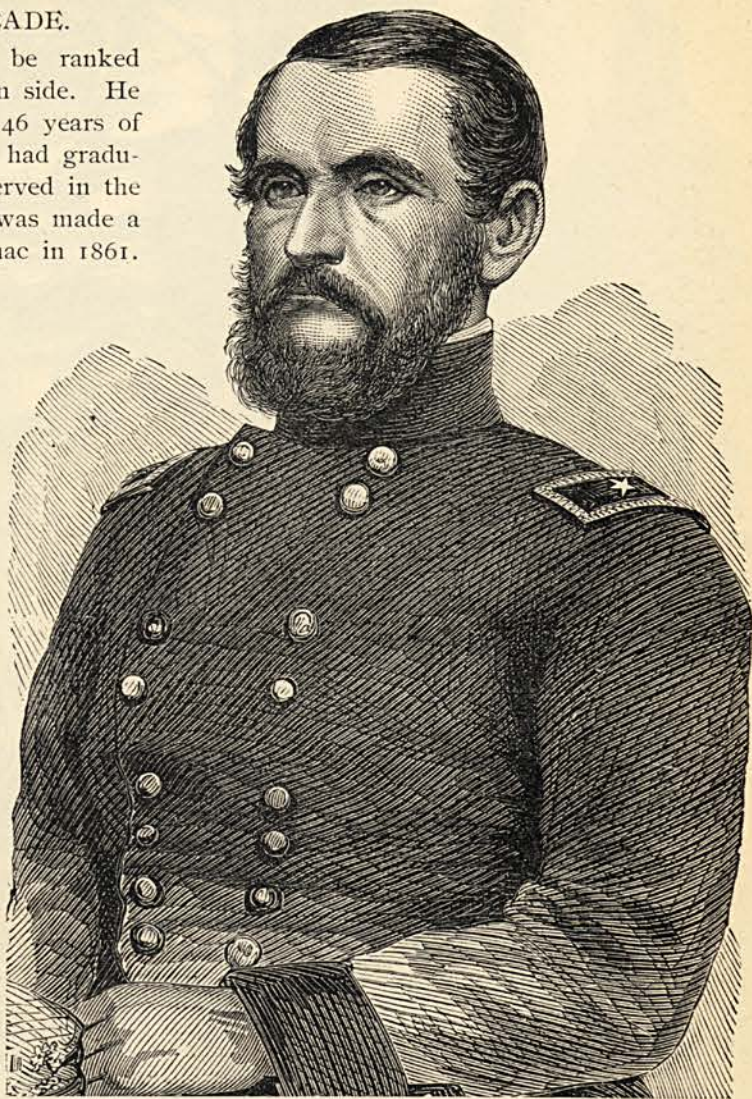
him an unblemished reputation as a soldier.

GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

Major-general John F. Reynolds was a favorite Union commander from Pennsylvania. He was born at Lancaster in 1820. He was a member of the West Point class of 1841, served in the Mexican war, and was appointed a brigadier of volunteers in 1861. He also served in the Peninsular campaign, and was made major-general in 1862. He commanded the First Army Corps at Gettysburg, and was there killed on July 1, 1863.

GENERAL JOHN JAMES PECK.

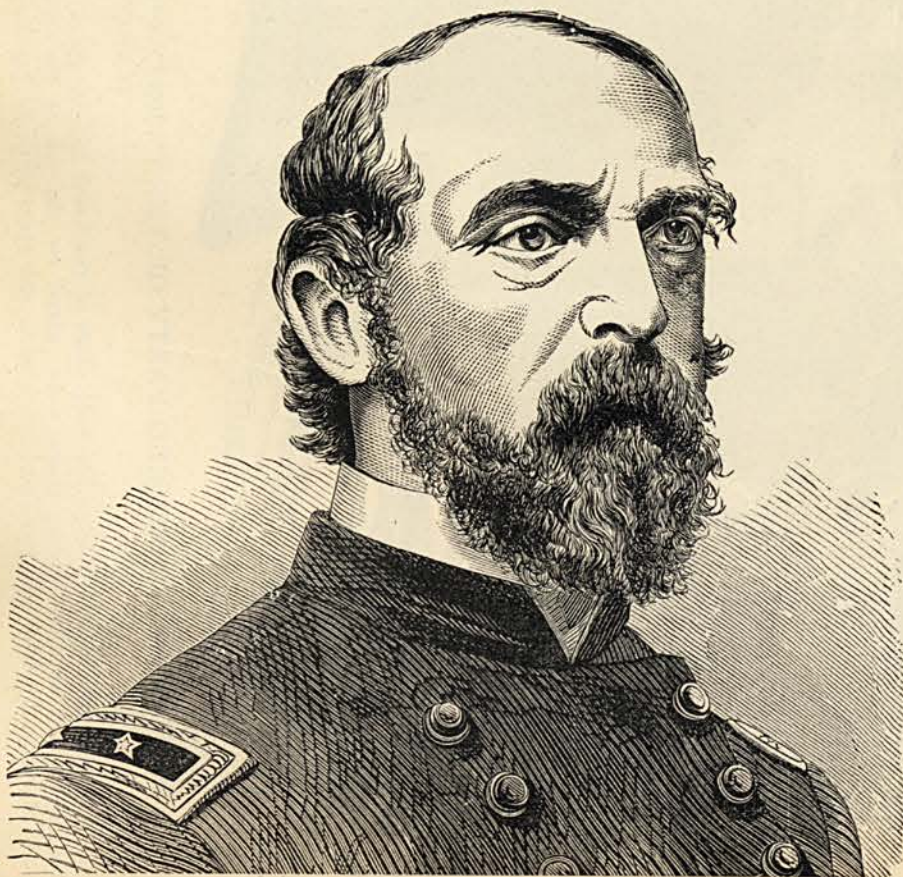
General John James Peck first acquired distinction in command of a brigade on the Peninsula in



JOHN JAMES PECK.

1862. He fought gallantly at Fair Oaks. On the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from James River, he was sent with a division of troops to Suffolk, in southeast Virginia. He exercised the chief command of that department, and repulsed several bold attacks of the Confederates upon that important post. During his command there Suffolk withstood a formidable siege by troops under Generals Longstreet and D. H. Hill. The region about Suffolk was very productive, and the Confederates desired very much to control so as to harvest the supplies for their commissariat.

General Peck was a West Point graduate and won honors in the Mexican war. He was wounded in front of Suffolk in an attack on Longstreet's lines.



GEORGE GORDON MEADE.



JOHN F. REYNOLDS.