

PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN was born in Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831. He was graduated at West Point in 1853 in the same class with Generals McPherson and Schofield of the National Army, and General Hood of the Confederate. He served in Kentucky, Texas, and Oregon as an officer of infantry until the opening of the Civil War. In December, 1861, he was chief quartermaster of the army in southwestern Missouri. In the Mississippi campaign, in 1862, he was quartermaster at General Halleck's headquarters, and in July of that year he took his proper place as commander of infantry, being made colonel of the Second Michigan Regiment,

teers from this date, pursued Van Dorn to Franklin in the spring, captured a train with many prisoners, and was with the advance on Tullahoma, and at the capture of Winchester, Tenn. At Chickamauga his command on the right was severed from the rest of the army, but he made a rapid march around the mountain and joined Thomas where he assisted that general in holding the key of the position. He participated in the battles around Chattanooga by which Grant drove off Bragg's army, and in his attack on Orchard Knob in his subsequent pursuit of Bragg's army attracted the attention of General Grant who at once recognized his great abilities. He went with

thanks of Congress. Early in the spring of 1865 he conducted a great raid from Winchester to Petersburg, destroying the James River and Kanawha Canal, and cutting several railroads. In the campaign that followed, which began at Petersburg and ended at Appomattox, Sheridan was conspicuous throughout. He was in immediate command at Five Forks (April 1), where he held the enemy in front mainly with his cavalry force, and swung the Fifth Infantry Corps around on the Confederate left in a way that completely crushed it, and secured a signal victory. Here he took 6000 prisoners. This battle compelled the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and



*Phil. H. Sheridan*

and did brilliant service in many raids and skirmishes at the battle of Booneville. For this he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and in October was given command of a division in the Army of the Ohio. He distinguished himself at the fierce battle of Perryville, where he turned the scale of victory on the left flank just as the Confederates were about to crush it. As commander of a division in the Army of the Cumberland he participated in the two days' battle of Stone River, where he performed brilliant service when the right flank was persistently attacked by the Confederates. In this action Sheridan's division lost 1630 men. He was made major-general of volun-

Grant to Virginia in the spring of 1864 and took part in the great Overland campaign, making many serious raids upon the Confederate communications, and being successful in several cavalry engagements. These included Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, and Hawes' Shop. When it became evident that the Confederates must be driven out of the Shenandoah Valley once for all, and that country canceled from the seat of war, Grant sent Sheridan to perform the task, which he did in a series of engagements—Opequan or Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Run and Waynesboro, by which he practically destroyed Early's army. For his services here, he received the

hastened the end of the war. Again, at Sailor's Creek, April 6, he made large captures, including 16 guns, and when Lee finally surrendered it was because Sheridan was planted straight across the path in front of him at Appomattox Court House. When Grant became President, and Sherman was made general-in-chief, the lieutenant-generalcy was given to Sheridan. In 1870 he visited Europe to witness the Franco-German war. In the spring of 1888, when he was suffering from what was evidently his last illness, Congress revived the full rank of General and it was bestowed upon Sheridan who died at Nonquitt, Mass., August 5, 1888.