The White Tecumseh: A Biography Of General William T. Sherman

Stanley P. Hirshson

William Tecumseh Sherman (February 8, 1820 – February 14, 1891) was an American soldier, businessman, educator, and author. He served as a general in the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861–65), for which he received recognition for his outstanding command of military strategy as well as criticism for the harshness of the scorched earth policies he implemented in conducting total war against the Confederate States. William Tecumseh Sherman. Encyclopedia of World Biography COPYRIGHT 2004 The Gale Group Inc. William Tecumseh Sherman. William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891), American soldier, was a Union general during the Civil War. The primary personal account is Memoirs of General William T. Sherman (2 vols., 1875), an uneven but provocative and intelligent reminiscence. An informed though hostile critique of the memoirs is Henry V. Boynton, Sherman's Historical Raid (1875). Of value are Rachel S. Thorndike, ed., The Sherman Letters: Correspondence between General and Senator Sherman from 1837-1891 (1894), and Mark A. DeWolfe Howe, ed., Home Letters of General Sherman (1909). The ablest, most thoroughly researched biographies are Basil H.
General William Tecumseh Sherman, from About North Georgia, concentrates on Sherman's time in Georgia. William T. Sherman Family papers from the University of Notre Dame. William Tecumseh Sherman, from the Virtual Museum of the City of San Francisco, concentrates on Sherman's time in California. California military history Sherman's time in California, more info. Hirshson, Stanley P., The White Tecumseh: A Biography of General William T. Sherman, John Wiley & Sons, 1997, ISBN 0-471-28329-0. Hitchcock, Henry, Marching with Sherman: Passages from the Letters and Campaign Diaries of Henry Hitchcock, Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, November 1864 – May 1865, ed. William Tecumseh Sherman (8 February 1820 – 14 February 1891) was a United States Army general during the American Civil War. He succeeded General Ulysses S. Grant as commander of the Western Theater of that war in the spring of 1864. He later served as Commanding General of the U.S. Army from 1869 to 1883. He is best known for his "March to the Sea" through the U.S. state of Georgia that destroyed a large amount of Confederate infrastructure. He is widely regarded by historians as an early advocate William Tecumseh Sherman was a peculiar person with a peculiar name. Perhaps, therefore, he deserves a peculiar biography with a peculiar title. If so, he has secured one in this biography by Stanley Hirshson, a history professor at Queens College in New York and author of biographies of Brigham Young and Grenville Dodge. Conveniently, most of the most peculiar peculiarities in this book can be found in the preface. These rejections lead to a natural comparison with his own The White Tecumseh. Marszalek fails to prove that Sherman developed a soldier's passion for order, Hirshson declares, insisting that the true theme of Sherman's life [was his] realization that mental instability plagued his mother's family and his fear that he himself would become insane.