

Chapter 1 : Capture of Dardanelle - Encyclopedia of Arkansas

Shelby and His Men or, The War in the West (Trans-Mississippi Musings Classics Book 2) - Kindle edition by John N. Edwards, Dick Titterington. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.

He was involved in most of the Civil War campaigns that took place in Arkansas. Joseph Orville Shelby was born on December 12, 1802, in Lexington, Kentucky, to a wealthy, aristocratic family that boasted veterans of the American Revolution. In 1820, he moved to Waverly, Missouri, and established a rope-making operation that soon made him a wealthy man. The slave-owning Shelby was actively embroiled in the border war with abolitionist Kansans, taking part in cross-border raids in the late 1840s. His cavalry company was dismounted, and Shelby led them east of the Mississippi River with the rest of the Confederate army in April 1862. Shelby served under Brigadier General John Sappington Marmaduke during the fighting at Cane Hill Washington County on November 28, 1862, covering the Confederate retreat before a superior Union force by falling back by companies, a tactic he would use throughout the war. Shelby received his commission as a brigadier general in the spring of 1862, to rank from December 15, 1861. Following the Camden Expedition, Shelby was dispatched to northeast Arkansas to disrupt Union operations and contend with the chaos caused by the many deserters, irregulars, and lawless bands that infested the region. He dealt with the latter by issuing a proclamation ordering able-bodied men in the area to join either the Union or Confederate army by June 10, 1862, or face execution. Shelby and his men were in almost constant combat and were nearly cut off in the fighting at Westport before cutting their way through the Union lines. Shelby fought off a final Federal assault in the second battle of Newtonia, Missouri, on October 28, 1862, the last battle in the raid. Shelby engaged in a number of business activities in Missouri in the postwar years and was appointed U.S. Marshal. The former general pursued his new duties enthusiastically and was returning from a trip to serve summonses when he contracted pneumonia, dying on February 13, 1863. Edwards should always be corroborated with other contemporary accounts. *Civil War Arkansas* â€”, edited by Mark K. Old State House Museum, *Shelby and His Men: An Unwritten Leaf of the War*. University of Arkansas Press, University of North Carolina Press,

Chapter 2 : Barton/Para: Shelby's Mule and Waiting for the Federals

*Shelby and his men; or, The war in the West [John N. Edwards] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.*

The raid lasted over 40 days and covered more than miles of territory in west central and northwest Arkansas and southwest and west central Missouri in the autumn of While spectacular, the raid had little lasting result on the course and conduct of the war in Missouri or in other theaters. It did earn Joseph O. The Confederacy faced a grim strategic situation in the autumn of In the Eastern Theater, Robert E. While famous, the defeat was not crippling to the Army of Northern Virginia, as it continued fighting for almost two more years. However, the defeat was viewed by many as a turning point. Things were worse for the rebels the further west one traveled. Vicksburg was the key, as it lay in a very strong position high above a bend in the Mississippi River. Union Major General Ulysses S. Banks accepted the surrender of Port Hudson, Louisiana, on July 9. The entire year of proved disastrous for the Confederates in Arkansas. Hindman tried to reverse the verdict of the Battle of Pea Ridge and give the rebels a foothold in Missouri in early December Even though the Confederates, led by Lieutenant General Theophilus Holmes, held a close to two-to-one advantage over the federal garrison inside Helena, the rebels were dealt a sharp defeat. Not only did the Confederates fail to take Helena, but all of central Arkansas lay open to federal invasion. With the fall of the state capital, the federals held the Arkansas River line, from Fort Smith, through Little Rock, down to Arkansas Post in the southeast corner of the state. They caused a lot of damage and hardship to the civilian population, but were poorly planned and sloppily executed and did little damage to the federals in Missouri. It was against this backdrop of Confederate defeats and demoralization that Shelby decided to attempt his own daring raid deep into Missouri. He wanted to recruit more Missourians for his command and to rally the flagging spirits of pro-Confederate Missourians. Shelby wanted to divert federal troops to Missouri and keep them from reinforcing the Union campaign to capture Chattanooga, Tennessee. Finally, Governor Reynolds promised Shelby that if he successfully executed the raid, he would receive a promotion to brigadier general. Shelby wasted no time in launching his raid. He received final approval from Major General Sterling Price on August 21, and he and his command of men sources vary left Arkadelphia, Arkansas, the following morning. The ensuing raid was not for the faint of heart, as Shelby drove his men and their mounts to exhaustion. He needed to do so to make sure his men were not captured by superior federal forces in Missouri. He crossed into Missouri near Pineville and picked up more men to raise the size of his force to over 1, Shelby wasted little time as he attacked a federal force at Neosho, Missouri, and forced its surrender on October 2. This gave his command a significant amount of supplies, ammunition, weapons, and roughly more horses. The following day, Shelby attacked a federal garrison in Greenfield, Missouri, where he forced the federals to surrender and burned the local courthouse. Shelby and his men continued their rampage. They attacked local Missouri militia at Humansville on October 6 and captured 30 wagons filled with commissary supplies. The following day, Shelby attacked the federal garrison at Warsaw, Missouri, where he captured 30 wagonloads of arms and food, as well as 10 Union prisoners. The federals had a combined force of roughly 2, men. Shelby appeared to be in a trap. This alerted the wily Confederate that federal forces were not only nearby, but in larger numbers and deployed to prevent his escape. The sharp fight slowed Lazear, but did not stop his pursuit. Shelby made it to and through Marshall, and found that his escape routes were cut off. He had no choice but to fight. Shelby fought the largest engagement of the raid on October 13 at the Battle of Marshall. Shelby decided to try to fight his way out of the federal trap. He attacked Lazear, but the federal force refused to budge. With his force caught in a vise, Shelby decided he needed to attempt a breakout of the federal encirclement. Casualties were surprisingly light on both sides, with fewer than 10 total. That low number is probably attributable to the heavy brush where most of the fighting occurred. Throughout the night of October , Shelby kept his men moving toward Waverly. They reached there by dawn, still closely pursued by the federals. Upon reaching Waverly, Shelby decided that he had to try to get back to Arkansas. The Unionist pursuit continued as Shelby drove southwest

toward Carthage, Missouri , which he and his men reached on October . Thus ended one of the longest and most daring raids of the entire Civil War. While the raid makes compelling reading, in terms of its military effects it left a mixed record. Shelby did indeed receive his promotion to brigadier general after the raid. Shelby, who was seriously wounded in the arm during the disastrous Battle of Helena several months earlier, showed undisputed courage, leadership, and tremendous tactical instincts. To have escaped the trap at Marshall was a mixture of luck, audacity, and leadership. The raiders destroyed a significant amount of property, but their prime purposeâ€”to divert federal troops to Missouriâ€”failed. The troops that chased Shelby across the state were generally Missouri militia â€” units that would only have left the state under the direst circumstances. Furthermore, unbeknownst to Shelby, the federals and Confederates fought the second bloodiest battle of the war in extreme northwest Georgia, the Battle of Chickamauga, on September , while the raid was in progress. The battle was a startling rebel victory, but it did not lead to the Unionist abandonment of Chattanooga, Tennessee, a vital railroad hub. The state had by that time already suffered from over two years of guerrilla warfare that devastated the countryside. Army Command and General Staff College, The University of North Carolina Press, Originally published in Confederate Cavalry West of the River. University of Texas Press, The Missouri-Kansas Conflict, The Kansas City Public Library. Accessed Nov, 13, at [http:](http://)

Chapter 3 : Shelby and His Men

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This unit was pursued by British Major Patrick Ferguson. Soon, however, the British were reinforced and the colonists fell back. The pattern continued, with one side being reinforced and gaining an advantage, followed by the other. Outmanned, they retreated to a nearby hill where British musket fire could not reach them. Thus ended the Battle of Cedar Springs. They rode all night with two hundred men, reaching their location about dawn on August 18. The colonists had estimated the enemy force was of comparable size, but an advance scout brought word there were approximately British soldiers in the camp who were preparing for battle. He ordered his men to construct a breastwork from nearby logs and brush. In half an hour the makeshift fortifications were complete, and twenty-five colonial riders charged the British camp to provoke the attack. The British pursued them back to the main colonial force. Despite being outnumbered, the colonists killed several British officers and put their army to flight. Shelby had ordered his men to advance from tree to tree, firing from behind each one; he called this technique "Indian play" because he had seen the Indians use it in battles with them. Seeing the battle was lost, Ferguson and his key officers attempted a retreat. The colonists were instructed to kill Ferguson. Seeing their commander dead, the remaining British soldiers waved white flags of surrender. This was not the first such incident in the region, and the enraged colonists vowed they would now put a stop to the hangings in the Carolinas. By evening, the jury had convicted thirty-six prisoners and sentenced them to hang. After the first nine hangings, however, Shelby ordered them stopped. He never gave a reason for this action, but his order was obeyed nonetheless, and the remaining "convicts" rejoined their fellow prisoners. From there, the various commanders and their men went their separate ways. While there, Shelby advised Morgan to take Fort Ninety-Six and Augusta, because he believed the British forces there were supplying the Cherokee with weapons for their raids against colonial settlers. Morgan agreed to the plan, as did General Horatio Gates, the supreme commander of colonial forces in the region. Assured that his plan would be carried out, Shelby returned home and promised to return the following spring with men. Wayne arrived at Fort Washington present-day Cincinnati, Ohio in May, but was prevented from taking any immediate action because federal commissioners were still attempting to negotiate a treaty with the Indians. He called for 1,000 volunteer troops from Kentucky, but few heeded the call and Shelby resorted to conscription. By the time the soldiers arrived, winter had set in. He ordered the men to go home and return in the spring. For political reasons the Spanish had closed the port at New Orleans to the Americans. This would have been the natural market for the tobacco, flour and hemp grown by Kentucky farmers; overland routes were too expensive to be profitable. This made it difficult for land speculators to entice immigration to the area to turn a profit on their investments. Many Kentuckians felt the federal government was not acting decisively or quickly enough to remedy this situation. Jefferson had written a separate letter to Shelby warning him against aiding the French schemes and informing him that negotiations were under way with the Spanish regarding trade on the Mississippi. On September 13, 1794, Michaux met with Shelby, but there is no evidence that Shelby agreed to help him. He confided to Shelby that he had been sent to secure supplies for an expedition against Spanish holdings, and inquired whether Shelby had been instructed to arrest individuals associated with such a scheme. Jefferson provided names and descriptions of the French agents believed to be in Kentucky and encouraged their arrest. Knox went a step further by suggesting Kentucky would be reimbursed for any costs incurred resisting the French by force, should such action become necessary. I shall upon all occasions be averse to the exercise of any power which I do not consider myself as being clearly and explicitly invested with, much less would I assume power to exercise it against men whom I consider as friends and brethren, in favor of a man whom I view as an enemy and a tyrant [the king of Spain]. I shall also feel but little inclination to take an active part in punishing or restraining any of my fellow-citizens for a supposed intention only to gratify or remove the fears of the ministers of a foreign prince, who openly withholds from us an invaluable right [navigation of the Mississippi] and who secretly instigates against us a most savage and cruel enemy.

Shelby tempered this lukewarm commitment by assuring Jefferson that "I shall, at all times, hold it my duty to perform whatever may be constitutionally required of me, as Governor of Kentucky, by the President of the United States. Only one impediment to his potential candidacy existed. Growing tensions between the United States, France, and Great Britain threatened to break into open war. Slaughter, who lived near Shelby, visited him and asked whether he would run. Shelby assured him that he had no desire to do so unless a national emergency that required his leadership emerged. Satisfied with this answer, Slaughter began his campaign. On July 18, , less than a month before the election, Shelby acquiesced and announced his candidacy. He first run [sic] up to the enemy He predicted a victory of 10, votes; the final margin was more than 17, James Garrard had been permitted to serve consecutive terms in and by special legislative exemption. Two days before his inauguration, he and outgoing governor Charles Scott met at the state house to appoint William Henry Harrison commander of the Kentucky militia. This was done in violation of a constitutional mandate that the post be held by a native Kentuckian. Already commander of the militias of Indiana and Illinois , Harrison picked up Kentucky volunteers at Newport before hurrying to the defense of Fort Wayne. He was fond of The Liberty Song , a composition by John Dickinson , which contains the line "They join in hand, brave Americans all, By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall. Those awarded the Medallion exemplify the ideals of service to Centre and dedication to the public good that were embraced by Shelby during his time at Centre and in Kentucky.

Chapter 4 : Shelby and His Men; Or, the War in the West (John N. Edwards) | the Digital Archaeological

On those vast plains out west there, the jarring saber -strokes were unheard and the revolvers sounded as the tapping of woodpeckers. Appears in 5 books from Page - Stand by the ship, boys, as long as there is one plank upon another.

Chapter 5 : Shelby and his men; or, The war in the West. By John N. Edwards. - CORE

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Chapter 6 : The Civil War Muse - Shelby and His Men by John N. Edwards

Shelby and His Men or, The War in the West (Trans-Mississippi Musings Classics Book 2) Published November 7th Kindle Edition, pages.

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Chapter 8 : - Shelby and his men: or, The war in the West. By John N. Edwards. by John N. Edwards

Believing that the confederate war was a grand panorama of heroic endurance and devoted courage, I bring this picture as an offering and lay it upon the altar of Southern glory and renown. I have written of shelby and his Division because I served with them, and because I desire, if possible, to.

Chapter 9 : Shelby's Raid | Civil War on the Western Border: The Missouri-Kansas Conflict,

Shelby and his men: or, The war in the West. by Edwards, John Newman, Publication date Topics Shelby, Joseph Orville, , Missouri.