November in Civil War History

1861

November 1 - Gen. McClellan replaces Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott as general-in-chief of the US Army
November 2 - Commander John C. Fremont removed from command of the Dept. of the West by President Lincoln
November 5 - Confederate emissaries to England and France (James Mason and John Slidell) are removed from the British vessel RMS (Royal Mail Service) Trent aka the "Trent Affair". This endangered relationships with Great Britain precipitating a diplomatic crisis that almost led to war. The envoys were on a mission to seek recognition of the Confederacy.
November 12 - The blockade runner Fingal, is purchased by CSA from England, and arrives in Savannah
November 21 - Judah P. Benjamin (who had been Acting Secretary)is officially confirmed as the CSA Secretary of War
November 28 - Missouri is admitted to the CSA despite never officially seceding from the Union

1862

November 5 - Lincoln orders McClelland to be replaced by Ambrose Burnside as Commander of the Army of the Potomac (which covered the Eastern Theater of Operations and R.E. Lee's incursions into Maryland and Pennsylvania)
November 21 - James Seddon replaces George A. Randolph as CSA Secretary of War

1863

November 7 - Battle of Rappahannock Station vs. R.E. Lee. The Union victory forced Lee to retreat below the Rapidan River in north-central Virginia.Following the Battle of Gettysburg in July, both armies retreated back to Virginia with Lee launching an offensive in the Fall
November 17 - General Longstreet lays siege to Knoxville, Kentucky
November 19 - Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg address at the battlefield
November 23 - Battle of Chattanooga in Tennessee which opened the Deep South to Union incursion by driving the CSA into Georgia
November 24/25 - Battle of Lookout Mountain followed by Battle of Missionary Ridge. After Gen Joe Hooker surprised CSA forces at Lookout Mountain, the CSA dropped back to reinforce Missionary Ridge. The result of the Union repelling the CSA forces put the rivers, rails, and roads of Chattanooga firmly in Union hands. The Chattanooga "Choo-Choo" became the supply base and communications center laying the groundwork for Sherman's March to the Sea one year later.
November 30 - CSA General Braxton Bragg resigns from command of the Army of Tennessee after losing CSA control of Chattanooga

1864

November 8 - Lincoln is re-elected President of the United States
November 15 - Sherman leaves Atlanta in ruins on his “march to the sea”
November 25 - Confederate proxies fail at attempt to set fire to NYC hotels and P.T. Branums’ Museum. On a Friday night, CSA agents infiltrated Union territory by way of Canada. They attempted to set fire to 19 hotels (starting with the St. James Hotel), a theater, and Barnums’ American Museum. All fires were quickly controlled after the fire at the St. James alerted all authorities and fire stations in the area.This lan was orchestrated by Jacob Thompson
November 29 - Colonel John Chivington (Colorado militia) led 600 armed troops at Sand Creek in the Colorado Territory, (aka the Sand Creek Massacre) against 500 peaceful Cheyenne and Arapaho led by Chief Black Kettle, in an unprovoked attack. 163 men, women, and children were killed or wounded.

Battle of Spring Hill, Tennessee - CSA forces under command of John Bell Hood attacked Union General John Schofield hoping to recapture Nashville. The attack was repelled by Gen. George Thomas (the “Rock of Chickamauga”), thus securing control of west Tennessee to Union forces

1865

November 10 - War criminal Captain Henry Wirz was executed in Washington, DC. He was the only person executed for war crimes allegedly committed at Camp Sumter (better known as Andersonville). Andersonville was given the name by prisoners and named after the train station near the area. It was built in 1964 in an agricultural area on 262 acres with a stream running through it to relocate prisoners from around Richmond for a maximum of 10,000 but had as many as 33,000(and upwards of 45,000). It had walls 15-17’ high and armed sentry posts every 90 feet. In the 14 months of existence, 13,000 prisoners died from disease, poor sanitation, malnutrition, overcrowding and exposure. The South was in disarray at this time and could not provide adequate food, shelter, and clothing.

Near Macon, Georgia
38 Sq.’ (per person)
19” post from the stockade wall (boundary)