

## **Episode 162: Fort Sumter Bombarded All Week**

**<http://civilwar150.longwood.edu>**

This was a most active week for many commands.

November 10, Tuesday

The Fort Sumter bombardment of November 7<sup>th</sup>, continuing through the 10<sup>th</sup>, totaled 1,753 rounds fired for the Federal offensive. Confederate casualties remained few. Meanwhile expeditions in Arkansas and Missouri were continued as part of the Federal attempt to combat Confederate guerrillas.

November 11, Wednesday

General Benjamin F. Butler was reinstated on November 11, after being removed a year earlier. Butler was the most despised Union General, in the Confederate mind, because of harsh political reforms and an association with the blockade running committed by his brother, Colonel Ander Jackson Butler. Butler was unable to escape the stigma of his brother's crimes and allegations of other actions including the theft of silverware from civilian homes. Now in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Butler continued to forcefully oppress the Confederate sympathizers. In Suffolk, Virginia, Confederates had little success in a major raid. Further west, skirmishes in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Greenleaf Prairie Indian territory took place.

November 12<sup>th</sup>, Thursday

Opening on the 12<sup>th</sup> of November, a new bombardment of Fort Sumter would continue for four days. Fighting continued in Greenleaf Prairie and Arkansas, where unionists were attempting to return to the state to the Union. New tensions flared in Tennessee and Mississippi. The realities of war did not, however, deter social matters as both the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon Chase took a husband, and the Rhode Island Senator, William Sprague's wedding ceremony was attended by President Lincoln.

November 13<sup>th</sup>, Friday

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of November Fort Sumter was still under heavy fire. Federal troops also arrived in Charleston, Virginia after the expedition from Beverly. Other fighting broke out near Winchester, Va., Arkansas, and in Palmyra and Blythe's Ferry in Tennessee. As far west as California, Federal troops engaged in battle with Indian troops.

November 14<sup>th</sup>, Saturday

November 14<sup>th</sup> marked an end to the fighting on the major fronts in Virginia and Chattanooga. The Federal bombardment, however, continued on Fort Sumter in the Charleston Harbor. New fighting in Virginia broke out at Tyson's Cross Roads and skirmishes erupted on the Eastern Shore. Starting in Martinsburg, West Virginia, a Federal campaign that would last five days began. Union forces operated in Alabama as Confederate command over west Tennessee was assigned to General Nathan Bedford Forrest. New Political policies were implemented under Confederate rule in North Carolina. The Confederate government resolved to use force as a necessary means of collecting taxes.

November 15, Sunday

The bombardment of Fort Sumter slowed significantly on November 15<sup>th</sup>, with only 2,328 rounds fired since the 12<sup>th</sup>. Confederate casualties were not overwhelming; only two killed, and five wounded. Tensions were high in Tennessee as Grant and Sherman joined in Chattanooga, troops waiting just outside the city waiting for their cue. Fighting erupted all across Virginia and West Virginia, as Federal authority, concerned with the common practice of ignoring the many rules and regulations, tightened their regulations against trading with the enemy.

November 16, Monday

The bombardment of Fort Sumter continued as a slower pace through the 16<sup>th</sup> of November. Only 602 rounds were fired and Confederate casualties remained few. Confederate troops under General Longstreet neared Knoxville during his campaign from Chattanooga. Longstreet and Burnside's troops marched parallel to one another along the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. Their paths crossed at Campbell's Station where Longstreet was unable to stop Burnside's retreat to Knoxville.