

## Captain Charles Cooper Nott and the Battle of Lockridge's Mills

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In the eastern theater of operations the first large scale battle of the Civil War occurred on July 21, 1861, at Manassas Junction or Bull Run, and it was an overwhelming success for the Confederacy.<sup>1</sup> It has been maintained that this victory should have been followed up by an immediate march on Washington. Even Lincoln thought the Davis administration should have made the attempt.<sup>2</sup> But this was not done, and thus all but small scale engagements ended in the east until early 1862.

But this was not the case in the western theater, where Union forces made some important gains in 1861 and early 1862. Kentucky and Missouri were important border slave states that remained loyal to the Union even though a large minority of their people were vocal and otherwise active in their support for the Confederacy. In both of these states there was a good deal of fighting in 1861 and early 1862. In Missouri, where the administration of Governor Claiborne Jackson was pro-Southern in its sympathy, there were people all over the state who wanted Missouri to join the Confederacy.<sup>3</sup> This sentiment and the attitude of Governor Jackson led to fighting at Oak Hills or Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861, and to more fighting at Lexington, which surrendered after a three day siege on September 20, 1861. The crucial battle of Pea Ridge or Elkhorn Tavern, on March 7-8, 1862, effectively put Missouri in the Union column.<sup>4</sup>

In Kentucky a similar situation existed. There was much fighting, with almost the entire Kentucky State Guard, commanded by General Simon B. Buckner, going over to the Confederacy. Columbus was occupied by General Leonidas Polk's troops, Paducah was occupied by Grant's forces,<sup>5</sup> and General Felix K. Zollicoffer led four Confederate regiments through the Cumberland Gap to Cumberland Ford.<sup>6</sup> The stage was being set for a lot of fighting, as at Wild Cat Mountain (October 17, 1861),<sup>7</sup> Ivy Creek (November 8, 1861),<sup>8</sup> Middle Creek (January 10, 1862),<sup>9</sup> and at Mill Springs or Logan's Cross Roads (January 19, 1862).<sup>10</sup> Thus, by early 1862, Kentucky was relatively safe for the Union, but part of the state was still occupied by troops under General Albert Sidney Johnston's command and many of its people were strongly pro-Confederate.

By late 1861 and early 1862 the Confederacy's western battle line stretched westward from Cumberland Gap, in the east, to Bowling Green, Johnston's headquarters, and on to Columbus, Kentucky, and New Madrid, Missouri. Strong forts, Henry and Donelson, were established on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. To defend this 400 mile battle line Johnston had 50,000 men. On the other hand, General Henry W. Halleck ("Old Brains"), the Union commander in the west with headquarters at St. Louis, had an army of more than 100,000 men with which to advance against the Confederates.<sup>11</sup> Johnston's task was a most difficult one!

In early January the Union forces began their offensive, with General George H. Thomas winning a victory against a Confederate force under the command of Major General George B. Crittenden at Mill Springs.<sup>12</sup> This almost broke the right flank of the Confederate line. Then early in January Grant and Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote pushed preparations for a combined land and water assault against Forts Henry and Donelson. On February 6, Ft. Henry surrendered to Foote;<sup>13</sup> the movement against Donelson began immediately. Here, with gunboats largely ineffective due to the high ground on which the fort was situated, Grant's army played the major role in forcing the fort to surrender on February 16.<sup>14</sup> The Confederate line of defense was now breached at a critical point. Johnston realized that his position was untenable and withdrew from Kentucky, evacuated Nashville, and soon concentrated his army at Corinth, Mississippi. Grant soon moved South and was encamped at Pittsburgh Landing on the Tennessee River, some twenty miles from Corinth.<sup>15</sup>

The stage was now set for one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War. Johnston was determined on attacking; the battle plans were drawn up by Pierre G. T. Beauregard, approved by Johnston, and the march north began. The Battle of Shiloh was fought on April 6-7, 1862, and it was a narrow victory for the Federal forces.<sup>16</sup> Dennis K. McDaniel has well stated that when the battle was over the "tactical advantage and strategic initiative in the west had lain firmly in the hands of the Union Army. But the dispersion of the Shiloh Army and the extreme slowness with which General Henry W. Halleck moved on Corinth, Mississippi, from Shiloh dissipated this advantage."<sup>17</sup> Bruce Catton tells us that many units of this army were scattered for the purpose of "rebuilding and guarding a network of railway lines, occupying cities and country garrisons, worrying about supply depots, and in general waiting to see what the Rebels were going to do next."<sup>18</sup> In short, this type of activity was typical of most Federal infantry units that were in West Tennessee following the Battle of Shiloh.

In the weeks and months after Shiloh the Union Army occupied West Tennessee, but Confederate cavalry units operated almost at will throughout the area during this same time. On April 10, for example, Colonel William H. Jackson, writing from his headquarters at Trenton, Tennessee, to his commander, General Pierre G. T. Beauregard, at Corinth, Mississippi, reported that he had just completed a five day scouting mission in the direction of Hickman, Kentucky, and had no problem at all with Union cavalry. He spent some time in the vicinity of Island No. 10, one night at Union City, and then he moved to the area of Dresden and vicinity. It was Jackson's opinion that he could continue to operate in this same general area with little trouble, but he admitted that he had to be careful because there was considerable Union sentiment among the people in "the upper country," meaning in Weakley, Henry, and surrounding counties. The management of these Union men, Jackson reported, "is one of the most delicate and perplexing of all to me." "Our southern friends," he said, "beseech me not to interfere with the Union men, since they will be certain to report them, and thereby bring down a retaliation on the part of the Federal troops much more

harsh and severe than any that we could have the heart to show our enemies. I have therefore determined not to arrest any Union sympathizers unless known to be aiding and abetting the enemy."<sup>19</sup> In talking about his problems Jackson also reported that the citizens of Weakley and Obion counties had little disposition to sell his command any provisions because they did not want to take Confederate paper money in payment. He also reported that all was quiet on his line and expressed the opinion that he could maintain his position by "sending out from time to time strong scouting parties to operate in the country about Union City and Dresden."<sup>20</sup>

General Beauregard was anxious to maximize his position by putting as much pressure on the enemy lines of communications as he could. And so orders were sent to Colonel Thomas Claiborne to take overall command of his and Jackson's regiments and by the utmost vigor and secrecy to march on Paducah, Kentucky, and "capture its garrison, and destroy the large amount of stores understood to have been accumulated there." While the movement was in progress Claiborne was to pass out the false information that he was the advance guard of General Van Dorn's army which was moving north.<sup>21</sup> Hopefully, this would spread fear in the ranks of the enemy, cause them to overestimate the size of the Confederate force, and in general make Claiborne's mission easier.

The two Confederate regiments began their movement immediately. On May 4 Claiborne was joined by Jackson at McKenzie's Station. The entire force of about 1,250 men now marched to Paris to attack a reported Federal force of some 250 to 500 men. The Confederate troops converged on Paris in three columns in order to surround it and to intercept the Federals should they try to escape toward Ft. Heiman. About 4 p.m. Claiborne entered Paris, but he discovered that the Federals had already left, having done so at 10 a.m. that morning in a movement toward Dresden. Claiborne now detached one column under Lieutenant Colonel Pell and sent it to Boydsville. Claiborne and Jackson pushed on toward Dresden with the rest of the command—having to contend "with a night of unusual darkness and rain"—until they reached the Cowan house, a family of strong Union sympathizers.<sup>22</sup>

It was now about 1:30 a.m., May 5. Claiborne talked with Mrs. Cowan, deceived her into believing that he was a Union officer, and obtained from her all the information she had about Federal troop movements in the vicinity. He was told that one James Allen had brought information to Major Carl Shaeffer de Boernstein, the commander of the cavalry unit that had left Paris at 10 a.m. on the 4th, to the effect that a force of about 3000 Federal cavalry was moving toward Paris. Claiborne received even more information from Mrs. Cowan's Negro boy, William, who thought he was talking to an abolitionist. If this were true Claiborne realized that his plans for taking Paducah would be frustrated; Colonel Jackson agreed, as did Major Wicks. And so the decision was now made to continue the pursuit of the Federal cavalry that had left Paris on the 4th and give battle.<sup>23</sup> Perhaps something could be salvaged from this mission!

During the months after Forts Henry and Donelson fell Federal cavalry patrols were sent out frequently from Forts Henry and Heiman into Henry and Weakley counties. One such expedition, under Major Shaeffer, was sent out in early May by Colonel William W. Lowe, the commander of the 5th Iowa Cavalry—sometimes called the Curtis' Horse. Colonel Lowe had received information that the Confederate cavalry was being supplied from time to time with various contraband articles," such as "supplies of medicines, etc., taken from Paducah."<sup>24</sup> He wanted to put an end to this trade with the enemy, and so Colonel Lowe sent Major Shaeffer with part of three companies, about 125 men, to do something about this matter.<sup>25</sup>

The lead company under the command of Captain Charles Cooper Nott started out at daybreak on May 2 for Paris. As they moved out in the calm of the morning, "it was a picture of peace and safety; and no soldiers ever moved more joyously than we, or seemed less likely to be fugitives and prisoners before the march should be done." Captain Nott arrived in Paris without incident and was joined there in the afternoon by Major Shaeffer and the rest of the command.<sup>26</sup> While most of the command stayed in Paris so that their horses could be shod,<sup>27</sup> Captain Nott, as a security precaution, was ordered to take his squadron to the farm of Mrs. Ayres which was some three miles from Paris. Arriving at the Ayres farmhouse, Nott was met by the grey haired lady of the house—a prominent secessionist who had one son serving as a member of the Confederate government in Richmond and another that was serving with Beauregard. He told her that he hated to intrude but that he had orders to do so. Mrs. Ayres replied that this was a very unpleasant situation for herself and her daughter since they were alone. She wanted Nott and his men to go somewhere else, but the captain explained that they would not be harmed as none of his men would be allowed to enter the house nor would any of his men be guilty of any rudeness. But Mrs. Ayres persisted in her position saying, "I am a secessionist, sir; I am opposed to the Union. I scorn to deny my principles. Of course you will do as you choose, sir. I am a woman, and unprotected, and you have a company of soldiers; I can offer no resistance." Nott told her that he admired her sincerity, but he now cut the argument short and had his men make camp in the woods to the right of her house.<sup>28</sup>

About an hour or so later Mrs. Ayres sent for Captain Nott, and he responded immediately. Entering the house, which was large and well furnished, he soon fully realized that the lady of the house was far superior in education, intelligence, and position to most of the country people with whom he had come in contact. Mrs. Ayres had recovered from her first alarm and now offered to serve all the officers tea and even let them sleep in the house for the night. This offer was declined, but Nott did agree to spend some time with Mrs. Ayres and her daughter. It seems that the lady of the house wanted the captain to hear her daughter play the piano, since she was very accomplished at it. He was soon escorted into another room of the house where there was a beautiful piano made by William Hall and Sons, New York. The captain began to feel at home. The piano had come from New York and so had he. For the next hour he was entertained by the seventeen-year-old Miss Ayres.

By the time he arose to depart, "all the coolness had entirely vanished, and the invitation to stay was really cordial," but the captain again declined the invitation because he always made it a practice to sleep with his men when on such missions.<sup>29</sup>

The next day dawned bright and beautiful, and Captain Nott prepared his men to move out. But he soon received a message from Major Shaeffer saying that the march would not begin until that afternoon, and then another message arrived sometime later saying that the command would not move out until the next morning. That night Nott was again invited into the Ayres house for another social visit; this time the visit was even more pleasant than it had been the night before. By the time the captain left the house it was raining very hard. He had put out additional pickets, and he now went out with their relief. This proved to be nearly fatal to Nott. His pickets were posted about a mile out "where the woods ended on the brow of a hill." Shielded by the trees, they still had a good view beyond into the open fields if the weather permitted. This night it was raining so hard that when Nott and the relief pickets reached the picket position they were not heard and were not challenged. They passed by the picket line and began to descend the hill when suddenly from behind them came a voice saying, "Who comes there?" The sound of cocking rifles could be heard, and Captain Nott identified himself just in time to prevent his being fired upon.<sup>30</sup>

Finally the 4th dawned—a dreary, rainy day—and Nott and his troopers set out for Como, some 13 miles west, with Major Shaeffer and the rest of the command bringing up the rear.<sup>31</sup> Moving toward Como they found groups of people at every house, and they passed a church that was full of people—reminding them that this was a Sunday. The people seemed cheerful and one man they met even took off his hat and said in a pleasant manner, "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." Nott had seen so little patriotism in Tennessee thus far that he doubted this man's sincerity. The cavalry soon reached Como and stopped at the barnyard of a leading secessionist. After dismounting Nott was approached by a large, good looking man who told him that he was truly glad to see Union cavalry and that they had come at just the right time. He then introduced himself to Captain Nott as Mr. Hurt and invited the troopers to come with him to his house, which was about a mile back down the road. The invitation was accepted, and some 50 cavalrymen dined in the Hurt home that noon.<sup>32</sup>

As the dinner was in progress first one and then another person entered the house. Their looks even more than their words told Nott that there was a fervent patriotism—a love of the Union—in Weakley County. He learned that these people and many more had been in hiding in the surrounding woods, fearing for their safety because Confederate authorities had recently arrested some Union men and had sent them to Memphis. Needless to say, these people were pleased over the presence of Nott and his men. They were thinking that perhaps their fears were now over. Further conversation revealed that Mrs. Hurt had three brothers serving in the Confederate army but that they were, she said, "as good Union men as you, but forced in." Their son was even named Emerson

Ephridge, "after the Tennessee member of Congress," who had stood firmly for the Union.<sup>33</sup>

As the afternoon wore on and six o'clock approached a trooper and two civilians came up. The civilians reported that there were 3000 rebel cavalry at Caledonia. The captain looked incredulous. One of the men said very earnestly, "It's so, sir. Ask Mr. Hurt; he knows me." "He's a good man," said Mr. Hurt; "but I don't believe 3000 any more than you do." The man insisted he was right and then remarked that "Mr. Ashby saw them, and sent us over here to tell you and the other Union people." Nott looked at Mr. Hurt, whose face had suddenly become very serious. Mr. Hurt now stated that if Edward Ashby saw the Confederate cavalry, then the report was true. After more questioning it was found that the rebel cavalry had been spotted at Caledonia three hours previously, and that they were headed in the direction of Paris, some twelve miles from Caledonia.<sup>34</sup>

Captain Nott shook hands with these people and departed for the Erwin farm where Major Shaeffer and the rest of the command were encamped.<sup>35</sup> This intelligence led to a consultation between the officers of the command, and around 10 p.m. Shaeffer's men were on their way to Dresden. As they rode along Nott remarked to the young officer that was riding beside him, "Well quartermaster, this is our first retreat." "Yes," was his answer, "and a most appropriate night for a first retreat." The rain had started again; the darkness was profound! As the movement continued Nott believed it not improbable that some of the rebel cavalry had been able to get around in front of the Federal command. Thus, there was some fear that they would be attacked at any time in both the rear and the front. However, this did not take place, and the rain-soaked command arrived in Dresden sometime before 3:00 a.m. Pickets were posted on the road to Como and the other roads that entered Dresden. Then the rest of the command turned in and got some well-deserved sleep.<sup>36</sup>

About 1 p.m., May 5, Nott's squadron led the way as Shaeffer's command started for Mayfield, some 28 miles away. The road was good, the sun had come out, the men were rested, and they were in good spirits. As they passed a number of houses the families displayed small American flags; this brought a cheer from the troopers as they passed. And so the march went on "like a gay, triumphal procession" rather than a retreat. Nott's men stopped at a little house before long, and they were greeted by a "venerable matron, with her granddaughter." The old lady shook hands with many of the troopers, wishing all God speed. The younger woman laughed and cried and said that she regarded them as her friends because she now seemed safe for the first time in months. Why? "Her husband and father were hiding in the woods from guerrillas." She had two brothers that were in the Confederate army—they were true rebels—and she emphasized the point that "we might capture them or kill them; but she wished we would kill them."<sup>37</sup>

The Federal cavalry continued and soon descended into the Obion valley about sunset. They had now reached Lockridge's Mills, on the Obion River, in Weakley County. Close by the river there was a large

white house that was surrounded by a garden, and, of course, there was a mill at this location. It was now about 6 p.m. Major Shaeffer decided that the command would bivouac there for the night, but he told the command to be ready to ride at a moment's notice. The first, second and third squadrons, all of the men except for the pickets that were sent out, began to unsaddle their horses and make camp.<sup>38</sup> Captain W. A. Haw and 45 men constituted the three picket lines that were established. Haw was sure that the Confederate cavalry was not far behind them and that they would soon be attacked, and what he wanted to do was to guard against a surprise attack.<sup>39</sup>

The pickets had been posted for about twenty minutes when Colonel Claiborne's command made its appearance,<sup>40</sup> having come through Palmersville to Stephenson's Mill on the Obion, and then on to Lockridge's Mills. As the attack commenced Captain Nott had just walked across the little garden and laid his hand on the gate. Now there was a scramble for the horses; they had to be saddled, and this took time. Major Shaeffer ordered the command to fall back across the Obion and destroy the bridge. Soon Captain Nott had his men in line of battle, but Major Shaeffer was not in sight. The Confederate column was fast approaching and with guns blazing. Nott was the ranking officer on the field and he took command. His first thought was to check the advance, then cross the bridge and destroy it. While Nott and his men were getting ready to put up a delaying action the second squadron rushed frantically across the barnyard fence and squarely in front of his men. Soon all was confusion, and the Confederate cavalry was now upon them. Men and horses were being killed and wounded all over the battlefield. All who could escape now raced for the bridge, with many of the command being able to cross over. However, there was no time to destroy the structure. In the running battle Captain Ballentine, of the Confederate cavalry, mortally wounded Major Shaeffer; Captain W. A. Haw and H. V. Minden were wounded and captured, and the same was true for many other Federal cavalrymen.<sup>41</sup>

The retreat and pursuit continued for some 14 miles, with Nott in command again after Major Shaeffer had fallen near the bridge. He wanted to lead his men toward Hickman, Kentucky, but his guides missed the Hickman road and so what was left of the command continued on northward along the Paducah road. Some of Claiborne's men were able to get in front of the retreating Federals, taking up positions in the woods and bushes on the side of the road. When Nott and his men came by they opened fire; men were hit, prisoners were taken, and another wild stampede began. Captain Nott's horse went wild and could not be stopped. It left the main road, rushed through the woods, and ran over a fallen tree. In the fall Nott was dazed and his right arm was rendered useless. He could hear the enemy cavalry coming, but they passed by without noticing the captain. He was soon alone in the quiet woods.<sup>42</sup>

During the next several days Nott travelled on foot, first northward and then eastward. His objective was Paducah. At night he used the North Star to guide him, but by this time he was very weak and at times he became delirious. He was soon very thirsty and hungry. Finally,

he decided to take a chance and stop at a house for aid. The one he chose was the home of James Mills, a Union man, the first of several such men who would give him aid and comfort in his effort to reach the Union line and safety. After giving Nott some food, Mills took him to the home of Henry Chunn, some three miles distance. There Nott spent the night, and the next day he was taken to the home of Edward Magness, who ungrudgingly stopped his work in the field to help him. Saddles were put on his work animals, and after several miles of riding he and Nott came to the home of a Mr. Wade, a South Carolinian. They were soon on their way again, going first to see Wade's brother-in-law. It was here that they learned that some 400 Confederate cavalrymen were at Farmington, some four miles away. The escape was now becoming more hazardous! But after being aided by several other loyal Union families Nott finally arrived in Paducah, and he was immediately hospitalized for surgery and recuperation.<sup>43</sup>

In reporting on the Battle of Lockridge's Mills the Memphis **Daily Appeal**, a pro-Southern paper, claimed a great victory for Colonels Claiborne and Jackson. Their command of 1500 men had "bagged the whole command, officers and all," said the paper, "a unit consisting of some 100 men." The report had it that 175 were captured and some 20 were killed or wounded.<sup>44</sup> The Nashville **Daily Union**, a pro-Northern paper, reported essentially the same thing.<sup>45</sup> However, these statistics are somewhat overstated. Colonel Lowe tells us that the Federal force consisted of 125 men,<sup>46</sup> and Captains Haw and Minden put the figure at 130.<sup>47</sup> Thus, the Federal force was not quite as large as the Memphis **Daily Appeal** claimed it to be. Furthermore, the **Daily Appeal** was also wrong on the size of the Confederate force. Colonel Claiborne listed his entire force at 1250 men, and some of those at the time of the battle were on detached duty in the Boydsville area under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Pell. Claiborne also reported that his troopers killed 6 of the enemy, wounded 16, and captured 67 non-commissioned officers and privates plus four officers.<sup>48</sup> And so ended one of the many small engagements of the Civil War.

During the Civil War there were approximately 2000 major and minor engagements, with all students of the great conflict knowing something about the larger battles such as Shiloh, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. However, the affair at Lockridge's Mills, and hundreds similar to it are largely unknown, yet they are full of human interest and are very important as far as local history is concerned. Also their overall effect on the total war effort—though hard to gauge—was not negligible.

1. Robert Underwood Johnson and Clarence C. Buel, eds., *Battles And Leaders Of The Civil War* (New York: Thomas Yoseloff, Inc., 1956), Volume I, pp. 180-195, 207-211. Hereinafter cited as **Battles and Leaders**.
2. T. Harry Williams, *Lincoln and His Generals* (New York: Vintage Books, A Division of Random House, 1952), pp. 21-23; also, see Clement Eaton, *A History Of The Southern Confederacy* (New York: The Free Press, 1954), pp. 151-153.
3. **Battles and Leaders**, I, pp. 262-270.
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 271-277.
5. *Ibid.*, pp. 373-378.
6. *Ibid.*, pp. 378-379.
7. *Ibid.*, p. 383.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 383.
9. *Ibid.*, pp. 387-392, 395-396.
10. *Ibid.*, pp. 373-392, 393-429; also, see Eaton, *op. cit.*, pp. 155-160; Williams, *op. cit.*, pp. 57-61.
11. Williams, *loc. cit.*; Eaton, *op. cit.*, pp. 155-160; **Battles and Leaders** I, pp. 373-429.
12. **Battles and Leaders** I, pp. 387-392.
13. *Ibid.*, pp. 362-372.
14. *Ibid.*, pp. 425-428.
15. *Ibid.*, p. 487.
16. *Ibid.*, pp. 507-536.
17. Dennis K. McDaniel, "The 12th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment In West Tennessee," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XXXIII, Fall, 1974, pp. 255-256.
18. Bruce Catton, *Grant Moves South* (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1960), p. 289.
19. Colonel Robert N. Scott, ed., *The War Of The Rebellion: A Compilation Of The Official Records Of The Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1884), Series I, Volume X, Part II, pp. 407-408. Hereinafter cited as **Official Records**.
20. *Ibid.*, Series I, Volume X, Part II, p. 407.
21. *Ibid.*, Series I, Volume X, Part II, pp. 465-466.
22. *Ibid.*, Series I, Volume X, Part I, p. 879.
23. *Ibid.*, Series I, Volume X, Part I, p. 879.
24. *Ibid.*, Series I, Volume X, Part I, pp. 881-882.
25. *Ibid.*, Series I, Volume X, Part I, pp. 881-882.
26. Charles Cooper Nott, *Sketches of The War: A Series of Letters To The North From The Street School Of New York* (New York: C. T. Evans, 1863), chapter on "Memoirs of Lockridge's Mills."
27. **Official Records**, Series I, Volume X, Part I, p. 883.
28. Nott, *loc. cit.*
29. *Ibid.*
30. *Ibid.*
31. **Official Records**, Series I, Volume X, Part I, p. 883; Nott, *loc. cit.*
32. Nott, *loc. cit.*
33. *Ibid.*
34. *Ibid.*
35. **Official Records**, Series I, Volume X, Part I, p. 883.
36. *Ibid.*, p. 883; Nott, *loc. cit.*
37. **Official Records**, Series I, Volume X, Part I, p. 883; Nott, *loc. cit.*
38. **Official Records**, Series I, Volume X, Part I, p. 883; Nott, *loc. cit.*
39. **Official Records**, Series I, Volume X, Part I, p. 883.
40. *Ibid.*, Series I, Volume X, Part I, p. 883.
41. *Ibid.*, Series I, Volume X, Part I, pp. 879-881.
42. Nott, *loc. cit.*
43. *Ibid.*
44. *Memphis Daily Appeal*, 9 May, 1862 (Memphis, Tennessee).
45. *Nashville Daily Union*, 11 May, 1862 (Nashville, Tennessee).
46. **Official Records**, Series I, Volume X, Part I, pp. 881-882.
47. *Ibid.*, Series I, Volume X, Part I, p. 883.
48. *Ibid.*, Series I, Volume X, Part I, p. 879-881.