

LETTERS OF CORPORAL ADOLPHUS PHILLIP WOLF
117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Camp Butler¹ Aug 31²

Dear Parents

Six days have passed since last we parted. Six days of soldier life, the most miserable I have ever experienced, without tents, without regular food. This is mostly to be blamed on the officers owing to their inexperience of soldier life. And the great demand of tents & Rations, this will all be changed in a short time. It is a wonder that the great exposure has not been fatal to some of the men. There has been but three or four cases of sickness.

On the day of our arrival in Springfield, we had a hard march, from that place to Camp, where we arrived at 5 o'clock of the same day; after a march of 7 miles. Our camping ground was on the east side of the Barracks, among all the dirt and slush of the soldiers in the Barracks. In fact it was one of the dirtiest places, that I ever seen to stay during the night. It was enough to make a person sick of soldier life. Next day we were removed to a better place, a nice grove on the west side, where we will remain until removed. Yesterday we were honored with the presence of Mr. Thompson editor of the Edwardsville paper, who presented the company with a flag in the behalf of the ladies of Madison County.³

I suppose that you know that I have the honor of holding the position of Corporal. It is a poor office but better than none. Yesterday I was Drill corporal and the Boys liked me very well.

I wish father could arrange it in such a manner as to come up and see us, say next week. You can come to Springfield in the cars,⁴ then take one of the hacks⁵ the rest of the way. I am to much excited to write any more. Direct your letters to A. P. Wolf 117th Reg⁶ Co. B.⁷ Camp Butler Springfield Ill.

Mine Ottos & Sydels best respects to you all.

Cor. A P Wolf

We are not mustered into service yet answer soon.

¹ Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois, the State capital, was a camp for Illinois Union Army volunteers, a camp for Confederate prisoners of war, and eventually a national cemetery. (A Tour Guide to the Civil War by Alice H. Cromie, pages 82-83.)

² Although the year is not shown, from the Honorable Discharge of Corporal Wolf and other records, it is 1862.

³ Regimental colors (a flag) were most often presented to a regiment by a local dignitary or a lady and were frequently quite expensive. (Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia by Francis A. Lord, page 108.)

⁴ "In the cars" refers to traveling by railroad, a common expression in its day. ("The Andrews Railroad Raid" by Wilbur G. Kurtz, Jr., page 12.)

⁵ A "hack" was a coach or carriage for hire, equivalent to the modern taxicab. (The American Hritage Dictionary of the English Language edited by William Morris, page 591.)

⁶ A Union Army infantry company had a maximum authorized strength of 101 officers and men and a minimum of 83. It had one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians and one waggoner. Companies wee lettered in alphabetical order commencing with "A" and with the letter "J" omitted. (The Civil War Dictionary by Mark M. Boatner III, page 612.)

⁷ An infantry regiment consisted of ten companies and at maximum strength was therefore approximately 1,000 officers and men. Regiments were seldom up to full strength as men were lost in combat, by illness and other causes, and by the Spring of 1863 the average Union regiment could muster only 425 effectives, that is, men present and able for duty. (Arms and Equipment of the Civil War by Jack Coggins, page 21.)

LETTERS OF CORPORAL ADOLPHUS PHILLIP WOLF
117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Camp Butler Sept 14

Dear Mother

Three letters I have already written, But received none One to father, one to Fritz & one to Uncle in Philadelphia So I have come to the conclusion, to write to you. Perhaps you will take the trouble to answer it. I know you allways liked to write letters. More so, than any of the others. I have not heard directly from home since we left there. It seems to me that Fritz or Father, might take the trouble of writeing a few lines, so as to let me know how you are all getting along. On weekdays I suppose, they have enough to do without writeing letters But then there are those long sundays of which you allways complain and father too. To Fritz they do not seem so long because it is the only day he has to go Sparking. He now has to go out oftener than usual for most of the young men have left Edwardsville and every young lady would like some Gentleman to visit them. So I must excuse his backwardness in writeing, sometimes. Perhaps if he knew how much pleasure it affords a person in my situation, too here from home and friends, he would write oftener, he never has been a soldier.

I expect father or Fritz up here every day. I wish, if they could so manage it to come up this week.

We expect to get our uniforms tomorrow and Bounties¹ perhaps day after tomorrow but there is no certainty in that. Yesterday we were fully organized and sworn into service.² Our Regiment is now full, and as soon as we get our uniforms, and Equipments, we shall be ordered to the field of battle. I do not think, that we will be here, after this coming week. Col. Rutherfords Regiment, received orders yesterday to hold itself in readiness, to march at a moments notice. They will be armed and equipped tomorrow.

War news from the East, have been very discouraging lately. I should not be surprised to hear, that the Rebels have Philadelphia. For the last papers we received here, stated that they were in Pennsylvania marching into Harrisburg. If that is the case, I pity Philadelphia.³ News are very scarce here in Camp we live the same every day. So you must excuse my short letter.

Give my love to all at home. I remain your affectionate son.

A. P. Wolf

¹ To stimulate enlistments, in July, 1861 Congress voted to pay a \$100.00 bounty to men enlisting for three years. This is most likely the bounty to which Corporal Wolf is referring. (Boatner, 74)

² The Compendium of the War of the Rebellion shows this Regiment as having been sworn into service on September 19, 1862. The discrepancy in this date and that given by Corporal Wolf has not been followed up. The discharge papers of Corporal Wolf show that he was enrolled on August 11, 1862.

³ The war news referred to was probably the rout of the Federal Army at the Second Battle of Bull Run (or Second Manassas) near Washington, D. C. on August 29 and 30, 1862. Following this battle, Confederate troops invaded Maryland, and there was "tremendous excitement" in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Maryland and other parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Confederates were, however, a long way from Harrisburg and Philadelphia and were stopped in the savage Battle of Antietam fought near Sharpsburg in Western Maryland. (The Civil War Day by Day by E. B. and Barbara Long, pages 257-268.)

LETTERS OF CORPORAL ADOLPHUS PHILLIP WOLF
117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Camp Butler
Sept 28th

Dear Brother

A week ago today it was a day of happiness to me caused by your presence. You have not the least idea how the presence of a friend or relative, throws off the monopoly of camp life. It would be an easy life, if we could have some confidential friend to visit us every day. It is true, that letters will very near answer the purpose. But where they come in as scattered, as they do here it will hardly answer.

I do not wish to complain, about your backardness, in writing for you are excusable on account of the immense amount of labor, which is involved upon you, by mine and Otto absence. I know well enough, that when a person works, every day in the week, they do not care much about writing letters on sunday But rather spend the day in some other manner, more pleasant than writing.

We had quite an exciting time, here this week. Caused by the different rumors, which were constantly afloat, some were that we would be paid others, that we had received marching orders, and many more to numerous to mention. One thing is certain that we will not remain here after this week. We expect to be equipped tomorrow, or day after. We expect to go to Lexington Kentucky, from here. The day previous to our departure from here, I will write to father so that you all can come to Alton when we pass.

This week I have been very fortunate, in the way of receiving letters, from young ladies, with whom I am not acquainted. I have received two, from a certain young lady at Monticello Seminary.¹ The first of which I will let you know the contents. Having heard of you, through a mutual friend and being desirous of cultivating your acquaintance I have concluded to open a correspondence this being the only resource, and if agreeable, will have it continue,

Please direct to & c.

At first I did not know what to make out of it, but finally concluded to answer it. Today I received another very sweet little letter, from the same lady. The contents of which, is too lengthy, to copy in this. It seems quite a novelty, what might have induced the lady, to write to me. I suppose it to be some mischief they are after.

I guess you will excuse my hand write, Because it is a heavy task to write a letter where there is so much confusion & shakering.

Hoping that I may soon hear from you I will close.

Remaining Your Brother.

Adolph

Give my love to all at home and the young ladies of Edwardsville.

¹ Monticello Seminary in Godfrey, Illinois later became Monticello College and is now Lewis and Clark Junior College.

LETTERS OF CORPORAL ADOLPHUS PHILLIP WOLF
117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Camp Butler
Oct 22nd

Dear Brother

Pardon me for not writing to you sooner. But circumstances would not allow it. Our time is so much taken up with drilling,¹ that it is very near impossible, for us to do the necessary writing, during the day. In the evening the confusion is so great, inside the Barracks, that a person might as well try to fly, as to write a letter.

Sunday, is the only day, which we can devote to suit ourselves. Except one hour in the morning for inspection, divine service, Dress Parade at five.

I have had a grand time writing letters, to a certain young lady, at Monticello Seminary. Sometimes receiving one or two a week. I only wish you could see them. They are considerable trouble to answer. Because I have to be on the lookout so as not to be sold. Those things do sometimes happen; especially when there are ladies in the way, with whom you have to compute, for they take a great delight, in being the auctioneer.

I must ask you a question; (if you think it a civil one;) do you ever receive letters, from some of the fair inmates of Monticello Seminary? It would be surprising if you did not. I expect a letter from Miss Gillespie this week; if she will comply with my wish, I requested her to do so through a mutual friend.

But enough of this stuff. Your patience must have been exhausted before this. I know you do not like to hear from that source

The conduct of Miss Seil is very strange indeed. And I cannot account for it. In my estimation she owes you a better apology than the one she gave. I should feel insulted until she did.

I must now close, for it is drill time. Hoping that I may soon hear from you again. I remain as ever. Your Brother,

Adolph

P.S. Your overcoat I sent with Mr. Sydel, who will return it to you. Joseph Ma'Kee will be the bearer of this letter to save postage. Because the stamps are very scarce here.

¹ Drill was not only learning the handling of a soldier's weapons, facing right, left and so forth but also getting expeditiously and in good order to the field of battle and what there employing his weapons to the best advantage. (Coggins, 23)

LETTERS OF CORPORAL ADOLPHUS PHILLIP WOLF
117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Camp Butler
November 9th

Dear Mother

True to my promise I spent this dull sabbath, to inform you of our doing. Last Wednesday night at twelve O'clock, we arrived at Camp Butler, safe and sound, & as cold as could be. I found everything as I left it. Camp Butler looked unnatural as could be, but quite deserted. I stood by the fire, & for the first time thought, what a difference, between this place, and home. When I went into the Barracks, to find my Bunk, I again thought of the difference in the beds. After I got through thinking, I layed down to sleep. But it was some time before I fell asleep. Thinking of a great many things. In the morning I awoke, stiff with cold. Nothing of importance, transpired through the day. The day after to our surprise, we received positive marching orders. First our destination was to Columbus.¹ But yesterday those orders were countermanded, and changed to Memphis. Today we drew provisions for five days. It consisted of Hard crackers,² soda crackers, Butter crackers, Sugar cured Hams and cheese. Tomorrow morning at 9 we are going to start for Dixey.³ I think we will go to Alton⁴ by Rail Road, from there by water. If I could have known it sooner, you might have gone to Alton and bid us another farewell. But as it is we must dispense with that and hope for the future; and the speedy close of the war. I greatly fear that we are too join Gen. McClellan⁵ Army. I hope it will not be the case.

God only knows where I will write the next letter to you, it may be from Memphis, or Columbus or some other sea port.⁶

There is a great excitement in camp today, the packing of Knapsacks⁷ is the principal engagement of the men.

I have a little work to do today so I must quit writing and do it. I think I shall mail this letter at Alton, if I can.

Excuse the shortness of this letter, dear mother, and I promise you the next one shall be longer.

Give my love to all at home. I must now bid you good bye!

From your ever loveing Son.

Adolph

(Otto also sends his love)

(in haste)

¹ On March 3, 1862 the abandoned Confederate fortifications at Columbus, Kentucky, on the Mississippi River, were occupied by Union troops. Possibly this is the Columbus to which Corporal Wolf is referring. (The Civil War: A Narrative, Fort Sumter to Perryville by Shelby Foote, page 309.)

² Hard crackers were officially called hard bread but were normally referred to as hardtack; they were a biscuit made of plain flour and water about 3 inches by 3 inches and one-half an inch thick. (Lord, 112)

³ The commonly accepted spelling is "Dixie" rather than "Dixey". (Boatner, 242)

⁴ The Alton referred to is Alton, Illinois, near St. Louis, Missouri and on the Mississippi River.

⁵ Union General George B. McClellan, born 1826, was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1846, served in the Mexican War and as an observer in Europe, resigned in 1857 to go into business and was appointed Major General of Ohio volunteers at the commencement of the Civil War. His success with a minor victory in Western Virginia led to his command of the armies around Washington, D. C. His lack of success in the Peninsular Campaign against Richmond, Virginia, March to July, 1862, led to his removal, but he again assumed command and defeated Confederate General Robert E. Lee on September 17, 1862 at the Battle of Antietam (or Sharpsburg) in Western Maryland which was "the bloodiest single day of the War". Gen. McClellan did not pursue Gen. Lee aggressively enough to suit President Lincoln, and on November 7, 1862 he was replaced by General Ambrose E. Burnside. Corporal Wolf may have been reluctant to join McClellan's army because of its general lack of success or because he did not care to serve in the East.

⁶ Neither Columbus (if Kentucky is referred to) nor Memphis, Tennessee were sea ports; they were on the Mississippi River.

⁷ A knapsack was worn on the back, was normally made of painted canvas and usually carried a blanket and items of clothing. (Lord, 144)

LETTERS OF CORPORAL ADOLPHUS PHILLIP WOLF
117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Quarter Deck
Steamboat Empress
November 14th 1862

Dear Father

Four long days have I spent on this lazy Steamboat, & still am 40 miles from Cairo.¹ The reason of this can easy be accounted for. They do not run at night, & in day time they run on sand Bars every few hours. Yesterday we stuck 6 long hours on one of these Bars. Doubtless a short description of our journey might interest you.

As you have learned from the letter which I mailed at Alton, we left Camp Butler on the 10th at 2 P.M. on the cars for Alton whither we got at 8 the same day. We spent that night in the cars, which were so crowded that it was impossible for any person to sleep. Next morning we went aboard the Steamboat Robt Allen a dirty nasty looking boat, we were quartered on Hurricane deck² & the beauty of it was it rained all the time from Alton to St. Louis, there we changed boats, took the one which we now have. I have a Bunk in the quarter deck & Otto in the cabin. Some of the men are quartered on Hurricane Deck. Nothing of importance transpired on the 11th or the 12th there was one of the deck hands fell overboard & drowned. We received some harty cheers, from the ladies along the rout, especialy one place called Liberty³ where the Ladies waved Flags & Hankerchiefs & threw apples on board the boat. It was comical to see the men grasp at them. This was the most patriotic place we met with. Yesterday we ran on three sand bars. Today there has nothing happened worthy of note.

As it is very poor writeing I will close.

Give my best Love to all. But keep a good share for yourself.

I remain your son.

Adolph

(Mail your letter to Memphis)⁴

¹ The Cairo referred to is Cairo in Southern Illinois at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

² The hurricane deck is the upper-deck of a river steamboat, quarter deck does not seem to be a te common to these boats, the cabin was the interior part of a boat on the boiler deck or that just above the boilers. (Life on the River by Norbury L. Wayman, pages 324-325.)

³ The Liberty referred to would have to have been in Missouri or Illinois but has not been identified.

⁴ Memphis, Tennessee was occupied by Union troops on June 6, 1862. (Long, 222-223)

LETTERS OF CORPORAL ADOLPHUS PHILLIP WOLF
117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Fort Pickering¹
Dec 4th 1862

Dear Brother

Only a few days have passed since last I mailed a letter, too our beloved parents, So you must excuse this short letter too you. Not knowing how to spend this dull day, I concluded to write a few lines, thinking that it will improve my stile of writing, & be interesting to you, if ever so short.

You must not think of hearing news, from me, as long as we remain here, unless something unforeseen transpires; (which from all appearances, I doubt very much.) In the way of being removed, or surprised by the enemy; the latter of which is the most likely. But troops are pouring in, this part of the state so fast, that that is nearly out of the question now. This fort could have been taken a few days ago with 6000; after Gen. Sherman leaving with 30 regt's, which only left 3 regts. to guard the fort & City.² We expected a surprise last saturday night. Cartridges were issued to the men after night, & the whole fort seemed too be astir, preparing for a general surprise, but all turned out to be a hoax. For which Gen.' Hurlbut³ gave the commander of the fort, a good reprimanding, which he actually deserved.

The reg't is now scattered allover the fort; so as to be near their respective guns.⁴ The three right companies, A, F, & D are stationed in the extreme, right, about two miles from the city.

We have not been drilled, with our new muskets; I am unable to give you a description of it. I fear it will be harder work, than we bargained for, from the appearance of those cannon balls laying around here many of which you and I cannot raise from the ground. It may turn out to be lighter than I expect it to be. God grant that this war, may soon be ended that we may all return home in spring & tend to our daily duties. But I fear it will not be so; most of the troops have gone into winter quarters.⁵ There will not be much fighting done this winter. All seems very quiet here, at present, How long it will remain so, is uncertain.

I must close, for we are moving our tents, & I must help.

So goodbye. Give my love to all at home & friends.

I remain as ever, your Brother.

A P Wolf

(Write soon & often)

¹ Fort Pickering was a part of the Union defenses of the city. (Cromie, 296)

² Gen. William T. Sherman did not leave Memphis, Tennessee with his troops until December 20, 1862 which does not seem to agree with the date of and statement made in Corporal Wolf's letter. (Long, 299)

³ Union General Stephen A. Hurlbut commanded the District of Memphis from November 25 to December 22, 1862. (Boatner, 420)

⁴ The guns referred to were probably siege or garrison artillery, and the cannon balls for them would probably not have weighed over 50 pounds apiece. With seacoast artillery, the weight could have gone up to 1,080 pounds. (Coggins, 88)

⁵ Troops on both sides normally went into semi-permanent winter quarters between active military campaigns. (The American Heritage Picture History of the Civil War edited by Richard M. Ketchum, page 369.)

LETTERS OF CORPORAL ADOLPHUS PHILLIP WOLF
117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Ft. Pickering Dec 30th 1862

Dear Brother:

To tell you how much I wish too be with you, is not necessary, for that you can imagine yourself. You know how fond I am of working; but I tell you, I am heartily sick of this inactive life. I long too be doing something toward securing a home for the future. For unless things take a different turn here, I will stand a poor show, in the way of bettering my position for some time too come. Unless something unforeseen takes place, I will be very apt too remain, as corporal to the end of my term of enlistment. I am not complaining about the present, but it is the future which I dread. Here I am spending 3 years, the very best of my life in idleness, and inactivity. Those three years from twenty one to twenty four. Were it not for my country that I am doing this, I would never forgive, the rash act that led me to enlist, for that period. It cannot be helped now it is too late. I must not complain. It was our distracted and bleeding country that called us, to act promptly & to remember the duty of every american citizen. So I was carried away with my enthusiastic spirit, too be an aider in putting down this dreadfull rebellion. But had I known at that time the lack of energy which exists on our side, in the cabinet and Generals, I should perhaps have given it a second thought. For it is most shamefully, the way things are carried on at the present time. I have come to the conclusion, that if the pay of the officers, will not be reduced, this rebellion will not end. Some may say, callout more men. I think this unnecessary. I say put those too work that we have got, but give them good generals. There is no lack of spirit on the side of the common soldier. Everyone is anxious too see a speedy close of the war. But the officers do not object too the nice income, which they are receiving. One third of them, do not make one fourth as much while at home; of course it is too their interest to keep it up as long as possible. I am not acting the fanatic here, but have found this to be the case. You may think that I am jealous because I cannot be in their place, but I assure you were it not for the future, that I wish to prepare for I should never accept an office higher than a sergeant, for I think too little of the whole set of them ever to be called an officer. As long as I have been in the service, I have not heard the first one say, that he wished the war would come to a close; but very often that the paymaster would come, to fill their exhausted pocketbooks with greenbacks. To tell the truth I should like it very well myself. But then it is not my only wish. My only wish is to put down this rebellion as soon as possible, & with as little bloodshed as possible. I think you have enough of this for the present. Now a little about the fort &c. The position of the fort you must know by this time, because we mentioned something about that in every letter.

There are now some 8 or 10,000 men in the fort. Yesterday a division of Grants¹ Army arrived with a supply train of 600 wagons, who are to carry provisions, to his army, there are some 10 regiments of infantry too accompany the train so you can imagine the great excitement which exists here, very near every man has a friend or relative among the newly arrived regiments; such hunting and inquiring I never heard before. I at first thought the ninth² was among the number, but it is not. Yesterday the paroled prisoners³ from Holly Springs⁴ come in;

¹ Union General Ulysses S. Grant, born 1822, was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1843, served in the Mexican War, resigned from the army in 1854 and was generally unsuccessful as a civilian but was eventually given command of the 21st Illinois Regiment in 1861 and was then appointed Brigadier General. With the capture of Confederate Forts Henry and Donelson in Tennessee in February, 1862 and with victory in the two day Battle of Shiloh in Tennessee on April 7, 1862, Grant became an important General. At the time of the writing of Corporal Wolf's letter, Gen. Grant was at LaGrange in Southwestern Tennessee with plans for the capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi. (Boatner, 352-353, and Long, 299)

² The "ninth" referred to is probably the 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

³ The paroled prisoners referred to were Union Army men who had been captured and released on their signing of a written oath that they would not bear arms again until properly exchanged. Exchange itself was the trade of a Union Private for a Confederate Private, a General for sixty enlisted men, a Colonel for fifteen, a Sergeant for two and so forth. The system of parole avoided having to feed and house great

LETTERS OF CORPORAL ADOLPHUS PHILLIP WOLF
117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

which caused considerable excitement. They threatened to hang one of their Col's by the name of Fox,⁵ who was charged as one of the traitor, at the shameful surrender of that place. This fort seems to be the general depot, for the Army of the west, there is an immense amount of provisions stored along the river bank, hundred thousands of barrels of Pork, Beans, Rice, Sugar, Molasses, Peas, Homony, Candles &c. The greater portion of which will be sent to Grants Army. There are thousands of beef cattle inside the fort, so you may think, Uncle Sam is not a going to let his children starve, for want of food. I believe there is a 1,000,000 dollars worth of government stores here in the fort. I must say we have no reason to complain about food or clothing, for we are provided with the best. The weather is the very finest, there has not been a day except when it rained that we could not go without a coat. The grass has been growing all the time. The nights are sometimes rather cool, but it hardly ever freezes. I think I should like to live here after the war is over. Otto & I have had rather a hard time of it for the last two weeks. He has had the measels very bad & I had the flux. We are both well again so do not feel any ways uneasy about us. Otto caught a severe cold while on guard, which he volunteered to do one night which turned into the measels. I think he will not be so anxious to do so again.

I would like the heavy Artillery drill if we would have nothing else to do but we drill on that and infantry both which comes very hard. I fear we will not remain here any longer than this winter.

From your last letter, I learn that you are going down to dixie, among the Butternuts,⁶ as we call their regiments, too put out a peach orchard. I think it a very good idea, and a money making business, if you can stand the pressure of the first two or three years. You will have to work hard & be saving. I only regret that it is impossible for me, to assist you; but I promise you what little money, I do get shall be at your command as soon as I receive it. It will not be much. I hope that I can help you more soon. If the war would only close by spring, we could get along very well, but I greatly fear it will last some time, my reasons for that I have stated before. We could have such a nice time together. Just imagine yourself in a snug little cabin, way out in the woods, I fear we could not go to see the ladies so often as we used to in Edwardsville, unless there are plenty of those beauties, down there among the rocks and rills. Does the country abound in little streams & springs? For every rocky country does. I want you to give me a description of it, as soon as you can.

I will direct this letter to father for fear you have left.

Hopeing that I may soon hear from you again I will close remaining as ever.

Your Brother & co.

A P Wolf

Write soon and much

P.S. We wish you all a happy new year & hope you may all live to see a thousand more.

numbers of prisoners. Prisoner exchange was almost completely terminated on May 25, 1863 which caused real suffering for those who were prisoners. (Boatner, 270)

⁴ Holly Springs in Northern Mississippi was Union Gen. Grant's huge advance supply depot for his projected advance on Vicksburg, Mississippi which was guarded by troops of Colonel R. C. Murphy of the 8th Wisconsin. On December 20, 1862 Confederate General Earl Van Dorn swept into Holly Springs and captured and paroled about 1,500 Union soldiers and destroyed \$1,500,000 of Union supplies. Gen. Grant ordered Col. Murphy dismissed from the service for "his cowardly and disgraceful conduct". This capture forced Gen. Grant to withdraw from Oxford, Mississippi to LaGrange, Tennessee and to relinquish plans for cooperating with Union General William T. Sherman's move against Vicksburg. (Foote, 70-71; Boatner, 405-406; and Long, 298-299)

⁵ The Colonel Fox referred to has not been identified.

⁶ "Butternuts" was a term used by Union soldiers to designate Confederate soldiers since many of the uniforms of the latter were a yellowish brown in color as the result of dyeing with a solution of copperas and walnut hulls. (Lord, 281)