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In July 1861, the Rebels under Martin Green, and Harris, were organizing in North East Missouri. Union men were driven out, and much alarm felt by the Citizens of the Southern border Counties of Iowa. Col Cyrus Bussey, was serving as Aid de Camp, to the Governor of Iowa, and was specially entrusted with the safety of the Southern border. He procured Arms and Ammunition, and organized various Companies in the Counties of Lee, Van Buren, and Davis. Col David Moore, with a force of about 400 "Home Guards", were attacked at Athens Mo. on the Des Moines River, on the 6th of August, by 1500 Rebels under Martin Green. The engagement was severely contested on both sides. The Militia Companies from Keokuk were sent out, and rendered important service. The Rebels were defeated with considerable loss. The news of this battle spread with great rapidity, and was much exaggerated. Causing the people for one hundred miles in the interior of Iowa, to flock to the scene of the engagement, with everything that would make war. Col Bussey reached Athens the morning of the fight, and found a large force concentrated, and about ready to march into Missouri. Many of the people of Iowa were opposed to "invading the Sacred Soil" of Missouri. Col Bussey therefore visited Maj Gen Fremont, at that time Commanding the Dept of the Mo. for the purpose of obtaining authority to use the Militia of Iowa in Mo. in the event of their being such necessity. Which arrangement was at once effected. During the interview with Gen Fremont, Col Bussey was requested to raise a Cavalry Regiment at Keokuk Iowa, for United States Service. the organization of which, it was believed, would have an influence to keep the Country on the Southern border of Iowa and North East Mo quiet. Col Bussey after some hesitation consented to undertake the responsibility, which he could only do at considerable pecuniary sacrifice. Having a large business at home demanding his attention. He went to work, with a determination calculated to ensure success, and on the 13th of August issued a Call for volunteers. requesting each volunteer to bring with him a good Cavalry horse, to sell to the Government. He left Keokuk on the morning of the 14th, having arranged for the organization of a Company at Keokuk, and visited Farmington, Keosauqua, Bloomfield, and other points, and wrote to influential men in other Counties. and on the 28th of August had One thousand, 100 men, and horses, in rendezvous. In this two weeks he had after visiting Bloomfield, returned to Keokuk, arranged for the construction of barracks, and fed troughs for the horses, provided Camp Kettles, mess pans &c for the men. made arrangements for wood and water, and forage for horses, provided temporary arrangements, to subsist the men at the expense of the

State, until they could be mustered into United States Service. attended to the duties of his office as Aid de Camp, which required much of his time. attended to a large Correspondence. Telegraphed to Maj Gen Fremont for a Mustering Officer. forwarded requisitions for the complete equipment, and Arms for his Regiment. and on the 26th of August was in Davenport Confering with the Governor in reference to the Officers to be appointed for his Regiment. and after a session of six hours. from 9 P.M. until 3 A.M. was ready to return to Keokuk having received from the Governor, the Commissions for the Field and Staff of his Regiment. Had the mustering Officer been present, to muster the Regiment, and Col Bussery requisitions could have been filled. The 3^d Iowa Cavalry could have left Keokuk for the field on the 1st day of Sept. with Eleven hundred men and horses. Col Bussery had no assistance whatever. and yet he organized his Regiment in sixteen days. Several of the Companies having been raised one hundred and fifty miles from the rendezvous.

The Regiment were put in Camp. and the Army Regulations adopted as the guide and enforced strictly to the letter. greatly to the advantage of the Regiment. as was soon discovered. when going into the Field. Officers and men understood their duties. The month of Sept was spent perfecting the organization of the Regiment. and instructing the men in drill. having no equipments for horses the men were drilled on foot.

On being Commissioned on the 10th day of August. Col Bussery was ordered to report to Brig Gen John Pope. Commanding Dist of North Missouri. At St Louis. on the same date Gen Pope ordered Col Bussery to assume Command of all the United States Forces. or Home Guard Organizations. in North East Mo. This Order embraced the troops under Cols Moon, Woodyard, and Bishop. The two former were consolidated and formed the 21st Mo Infantry. the latter the 7th Mo Cavalry.

About the 1st of October. Col Bussery sent an expedition of 400 men into Missouri for the purpose of driving out a force of Rebels reported Concentrating. in the Counties of Lewis and Clark. The expedition returned without finding the enemy. Another expedition was sent to Canton Mo. to Cooperate with Col Glover. in scouring the Country for Rebel bands known to be in the Country. this force were absent two weeks. and accomplished much good.

Col Bussery vainly endeavored to procure Arms or equipments for his Regiment. He had visited St Louis in person. and

his Quarter Master had remained ten days, without affecting any thing, and could get no promise for the future.

The men were in a suffering condition, the weather was becoming very cold, and they had no blankets and many of them were destitute of comfortable clothing. The services of the Regiment were much needed in the field. Gen Pope frequently telegraphed, urging the equipment of the Regiment. Col Bussey at length concluded to assume the responsibility of contracting for the equipment of the Regiment, as he was authorized to do by Gen Fremont. He then visited Chicago, and examined the equipments clothing &c being furnished to Illinois Regiments ascertained the lowest prices, and contracted for clothing, blankets, horse equipments, and tents, all to be of the best regulation pattern, and subject to inspection by the Quarter Master Dept and to be delivered at Keokuk in 30 days. The contract was forwarded to the Quarter Master at St Louis and approved by him.

The equipments clothing &c arrived the latter part of October, and proved to be superior to any we have ever since received. The Regiment was now ready for the field, and only required arms. On the 4th of Nov by order of Brig Gen Parentiss, Comdg Dist N.E. Mo., Col Bussey embarked his Command on Steamers, and arrived at Benton Barracks, on the 6th. Arms could not now be had. Col Bussey now gave his whole attention to the drill, and discipline of his Command, and in a few weeks had the best drilled Regiment in the Camp. So said Gen Sherman who commanded at Benton Barracks, in reply to Gen Hallack, who inquired "What Regiment is best drilled and best ready for the field." At that time there were six Cavalry Regiments at Benton Barracks, older than the 3^d Iowa. Col Bussey spared no pains to procure arms, and on the 1st of Dec had obtained Revolvers, and Sabres. Carbines could not be obtained.

On the 12th of Dec Col Bussey was ordered to send one Battalion of the 3^d Iowa Cavalry to Jefferson City, Mo. Maj H. C. Caldwell, in Command of the 2nd Batt left Benton Barracks on the 12th. This proved a very unfortunate order, as this Battalion remained detached from the Head Quarters of the Regiment nearly two years.

The remaining Eight Companies were kept on drill until the 4th of February when they were ordered to Rolla Mo where they arrived on the 6th of February.

About the 4th of Feb. 1862. Col Bussey received orders to proceed to Rolla Mo. with the remaining Eight Companies of his Command. On the 6th the troops were all embarked on Cars, and arrived at Rolla without accident. A pleasant Camp was established a short distance from the Town of Rolla, then Commanded by Col John B Wyman. There were but few troops at this place, Gen Curtis having advanced to Lebanon, 65 miles South west of Rolla, and was expected to advance to Springfield, to attack Gen Price, who was at that place with an Army of 15000 Rebels.

Col Bussey was ordered by Gen Halleck, to report to the Commanding Officer at Rolla, and to Station two Companies of his Command at Salem Mo. twenty five miles from Rolla. the County Seat of Dent County, at that time infested with Guerrillas and Rebel bands, who were recruiting for the rebel Army. This order looked like leaving the 3^d Iowa Cavalry for Post Duty, at and near Rolla, but Col Bussey was anxious to join the Army under Gen Curtis, for active Service in the Field, and on the 10th sent to Gen Curtis the following dispatch.

Rolla Mo Feb 10th 1862.

To Brig Gen S. R. Curtis, Comdg Army of the South West,

"I am here with Eight full Companies of my Regiment, well armed and equipped, I am anxious to join you".

On the 11th Col Bussey received from Gen Curtis the following dispatch, dated "Marshfield 30 miles SW of Lebanon Feb 10th" "To Col Bussey, 3^d Iowa Cavalry. "Come on by short route, make forced marches to overtake me".

The Regiment prepared to leave Rolla next morning but Col Wyman objected, and telegraphed Gen Halleck to detain the Regiment at Rolla. After delaying two days, Gen Halleck telegraphed, that "Col Bussey would occupy Salem as directed." Maj Wm C Drake with Co. J. V. K, were immediately ordered to Salem, to garrison the place, and as Gen Curtis had said "Come on" the remaining Six Companies, under Col Bussey, left Rolla at daylight, on the morning of the 14th. The weather was cold and the roads almost impassable, the wagons were lightly loaded, but were soon left far behind. The Regiment arrived at the Little Piney Creek about noon. The roads were so bad, that Col Bussey determined to leave his train to follow on as fast as possible, and to push on himself by forced marches, to overtake the Army, then on the march, and one hundred miles in advance. An ambulance was brought up with ammunition, the men all supplied, and

without wagons, or baggage of any kind, the Command pushed forward, and Arrived at Waynesville, 35 miles from Rolla, at 8 o'clock P.M., just before reaching this place, an accident occurred, two Brothers named Padgett, of Co A, while Carelessly handling a Revolver, discharged ^{it}, severely wounding one of them. He was sent back to Rolla, where he died some time afterwards. The Country was destitute of forage, or supplies, two hours was spent preparing Coffee, and resting the horses and at 10 P.M. the bugle sounded to horse, and the men were on the march. The night was cold, and the deep stiff mud, rendered the traveling slow. The moon shone bright and silently the men moved forward, at 3 A.M. they reached the Gasconade ^(River), where the men dismounted, and lay down by the road side for an hours sleep.

The next morning the weather turned bitter cold, freezing the roads, which now became so rough that traveling was difficult. At Lebanon forage was procured, and some flour for the men. A tedious march of one day and night, until 5 A.M., brought us to Springfield which had been evacuated ^{by the rebels,} several days before, and where we found a small Federal Garrison, Gen Curtis having pushed on after Prier, and was then reported at Cassville. The Commander of the Post, at Springfield, had orders from Gen Curtis, to detain the first troops that Arrived, to aid in holding the Post. Col Bussey was advised that it was useless to go forward as Gen Curtis could not sustain his Army in the Ozark Mountains, and that he would be compelled to return to Springfield with his Army in a very few days. Col Bussey determined to go forward, and after detaching one Company (L) to Garrison Springfield advanced with the remaining four Companies of his Regiment. The men were without rations, and the horses without full rations of forage, but pushed forward until the sound of the Cannon, told that the Armies were engaged. The Anxiety to reach the Army before the Battle was fought, had nerve both officers and men, to bear this terrible march, and now that we were within hearing of their Artillery, Col Bussey determined to report to Gen Curtis before he slept. At the close of the fourth days march from Rolla, the Regiment reached the Head Quarters of Gen Curtis, encamped at Sugar Creek Ark, more than two hundred miles from Rolla. This unparalleled march, towards the enemy, in the middle of winter, was so well conducted by the Commanding Officer, that not one horse was lost on the way. Col Bussey had pressed a wagon into service the last days march, which was sent off to a mill and loaded with flour, which arrived at Camp

late in the night, ~~but~~ for this good fortune, the Regiment would have been without rations of any kind, Gen Curtis' Army were destitute, and the Country being sparsely settled afforded but limited supply.

After resting at Sugar Creek two or three days, Gen Curtis' Army moved to Osage Springs, and Cross Hollows. the 3^d Iowa Cavalry went into Camp near Gen Curtis' Hd Qrs at Osage Springs. The Regiment was without Camp equipage, of any kind, the wagon not having arrived, and did not for nearly two weeks after the arrival of the Regiment.

Feb 22nd An expedition was organized under Command of Brig Gen Asboth, to make a reconnaissance towards Fayetteville, for the purpose of finding the enemy, arrived at Fayetteville about 2 o'clock P.M., Col Bussey with 3^d Iowa Cavalry led the Advance. When near the town, a force of the enemy were discovered. A charge through the town resulted in killing one rebel, and capturing forty or fifty men. Here we learned the rebel Army were at Boston Mountains, nineteen miles distant, Fayetteville being their Advance. We remained one day at this place, and returned to Camp at Osage Springs. Col Bussey visited Fayetteville, three times with his Regiment during the next week. without anything of special importance ^{occurring}. The Regiment was kept constantly on the march, endeavoring to learn the strength and intentions of the enemy. On the 4th of March were ordered back to Sugar Creek. when Gen Davis was encamped.

The rebels were not expected to advance. Gen Curtis' Army was not large enough to extend his line of Communications farther, and determined to wait until he could concentrate supplies sufficient to enable him to advance. to do this it was necessary to draw from the Country, as much as possible. The Mills on this route had all been destroyed, by Gens Price and McCulloch, and it was necessary to scatter the Army to enable them to procure supplies from the Country. Gen Sigel was ordered to Bentonville, fourteen miles west of Cross Hollows, where Gen Curtis had established his Headquarters, and where Gen Carr was encamped with his Division. Gen Davis' Division was encamped at Sugar Creek, twelve miles north East of Cross Hollows, and eighteen miles from Bentonville, while Col Vandever was encamped at Huntsville, more than 30 miles from Cross Hollows. On the morning of the 5th of March a Private Soldier of Co M, 3^d Iowa Cavalry, named ~~Wm~~ Miller, called on Col Bussey, and requested permission to go to Gen Price's Army, as a spy. Miller stated that he lived near Lexington Mo, and that he was a member of the 1st Ill Cavalry, was captured and

Parolled at Lexington, by Price, and that he had enlisted in the 3^d Iowa Cavalry, under the name of Wm B. Miller, that he was acquainted with the Missouri troops in Price's Army, and was anxious to go there. Col Bussey determined to send him. A "butternut" Scout was immediately procured, and with a few dollars in Confederate money in his pocket, and without arms, he set off ^{on his perilous journey} Col Bussey sent him on horseback, six miles beyond Gen Curtis Head Quarters, where he passed the pickets, dismounted, and

proceeded on foot, a soldier having been sent with him to bring back the horse. Miller had proceeded but a short distance, when he met a small force of Rebel Cavalry, whom he informed that he was just from Lexington Mo, on his way to Boston Mountain to join a Regiment in Price's Army. After some hesitation they believed his story, and told him that he would find Price's Army, with Van Dorn & McCullough, at "Burnt Mills", where they would camp that night, and which place was only eleven miles from Gen Curtis Head Quarters. He informed Miller, that the Rebel Army was 40,000 strong, and that they were going to attack Gen Curtis next morning, and whip his Army in detail, before it could be concentrated. Miller professed to be greatly rejoiced at this information, and hastened on, until out of sight of his Rebel friends, when he turned about and made his way, with all haste, to inform Gen Curtis, who listened attentively to the information Miller had to give, and like a wise General acted upon it promptly.

Barro Division with Gen Curtis Head Quarters moved immediately back, and the next morning found them with Gen Davis' Division at Sugar Creek. Lieut Curken took with 20 men of Co D 3^d Iowa Cavalry traveled to Huntsville a distance of 40 miles. On the night of the 5th to inform Col Van Dorn, who reached Sugar Creek on the night of the 6th. Gen Sigel was ordered to move back to Sugar Creek on the night of the 5th, but delayed starting until the morning of the 6th, and before he was fairly on the march, the enemy were upon him. A severe engagement ensued, Sigel sustaining considerable loss, but fell back to Sugar Creek on the evening of the 6th. Closely pursued by the enemy, who believed the Army of Gen Curtis to be in full retreat for Springfield. On the morning of the 7th, the Army of the South West, were in position on Sugar Creek, expecting an attack from the direction of Fayetteville. The Quarter Master and Commissary Supplies had been sent back four miles to Elk Horn Tavern for safety, while the wagon trains of the Army,

win moved back two miles, and parked out of range of the enemies Artillery. While these preparations were being made the enemy were not idle, during the night he had moved up on a road two miles west of Gen Curtis' position, at Sugar Creek, removed obstructions placed in his way, the trees having been felled, to block up the road, and by 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, Gen Price with 15000 men was marching up from the direction of Springfield, to attack Gen Curtis' Army in the rear. The first information received by Gen Curtis of the presence of this force was, that his Commissary Supplies sent to the rear for safe keeping had been captured. While Price was marching to the attack on the rear, McCulloch and McIntosh, were closing in on the right, with 20000 Texas troops.

About 8 o'clock, Gen Curtis ordered Col Carrs Division to meet the enemy at Elk Horn Tavern, while Col Bussey with a Brigade ^{of Artillery} of Cavalry, was ordered to march to the road on the right, on which the enemy were known to be passing to the rear, and attack the enemy. Gen Osterhouse was ordered to follow Col Bussey, with one Brigade of Sigels Command, while Gen Sigel with Asstoths Division, and one Brigade of his own Division, was held in reserve at Sugar Creek, expecting an attack from that direction. Gen Curtis' rear now became his right, while his front became his left. The engagement commenced as soon as Col Carr had reached the enemies position near Elk Horn Tavern. Col Bussey moved through Lectown, a distance of one mile from Gen Curtis' Head Quarters, where the enemy were discovered passing around to reinforce the troops engaged with Col Carr. While Col Bussey was reconnoitering the woods in his front, to ascertain the position of the enemy, Gen Osterhouse arrived on the ground in advance of his Brigade, and ordered the Battery with Col Bussey into position, in a small open field, surrounded by thick brush. Col Bussey formed his Command in line of Battle to support the Guns, which immediately opened fire on the enemy 800 or 1000 yards distant, and in plain view, on elevated ground. Before a single shot was fired, Gen Osterhouse ordered Col Bussey to send forward a detachment of his Cavalry, to attack the enemy if practicable. The 3^d Iowa Cavalry were in front, followed by the Benton Hussars, & the Fremont Hussars. While the 1st Mo Cav, Col Ellis, were in line of battle on the right, and left, of the Battery. Col Bussey communicated Gen Osterhouse order, to Lieut Col Trimble, who was in Command of the 3^d Iowa Cavalry, and immediately ordered the Benton Hussars into line of battle, to supply the place of the 3^d Iowa, in support of the Battery,

No force of the enemy had been discovered, except the rebel Column passing a half mile distant, and when the 3^d Iowa were ordered forward, it was not to charge,

as it was believed the Commanding Officer would have ample time to discover the position of the enemy.

and make such disposition of his forces as might be necessary. The Regiment advanced along the road, on the left of which was a rail fence, and on the right, thick brush. They had proceeded but a short distance, not more than two hundred yards, when a heavy volley was fired upon them from a heavy body of Infantry, advancing through the brush, and only a few yards distant. At the same time the rebel Cavalry, led by Gen McIntosh, and supported by Pike's Indians, charged the Battery, and before but three shots had been fired, one from each gun, the overwhelming force of the rebels, had swept over the Battery, and through the column of the 3^d Iowa Cavalry, and were engaged in a hand to hand struggle. Col Bussey ordered the Benton Hussars to charge to support the 3^d Iowa, and if possible recover the guns. The charge of the enemy was irresistible, and the Hussars and 1st Mo. and Fremont Hussars were compelled to fall back. The 3^d Iowa Cavalry were now confronted by a large infantry force, before which the Command could not live five minutes, while the rebel Cavalry had effectually cut off their retreat. Lieut Col Trimble was wounded by the first fire of the enemy from the Ambush, and before he had given a single command, the men saw they must surrender or cut their way out, and without commands from any one, they drew revolvers, and commenced the work of death. The rebels were poorly armed, having inefficient Carbines, and single barre horse pistols, and short knives, of home manufacture. The 3^d Iowa drew sabre when their revolvers were all discharged, and soon drove the rebels from the field, and succeeding in joining the main column, which were now being formed in line by Col Bussey, a short distance in rear of the present engagement. The five companies of the 3^d Iowa, A. B. C. D. & M. numbering 235 men in this charge lost 50 men. Twenty five killed, 17 wounded and eight missing. The loss of the enemy was at least one hundred killed, and two hundred wounded. All this transpired in five minutes from the time Col Bussey's command arrived on the field, when the engagement occurred. The Command of the 3^d Iowa Cavalry now devolved on Maj C H. Perry who was with the Regiment through the engagement.

The enemy advanced in force to attack the new line formed by Col Bussey, which was now

in position in the edge of the timber, with a large open field between them. Gen Osterhouse's Brigade had arrived, and taken position, and reinforcements sent for as it was now evident a large force of the enemy were advancing on this new position. The enemy opened on our forces, with Artillery, with some effect, but did not advance their Infantry until Gen Jeff C Davis arrived with Pattison's Brigade of his Division, and two Batteries of Artillery. The enemy endeavored to drive back the flanks of Gen Davis line, and partially succeeded, but were finally driven back. Col Bussay's Cavalry held position on the left, and drove back the advancing Column of the enemy who endeavored to pass around to attack the rear. Fighting continued on this field until after 4 o'clock, when the enemy were finally repulsed, and driven in great confusion, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. Gen McIntosh was killed in the charge on Col Bussay's Command, and Gen McCullough was killed later in the day by the Infantry.

About 5 o'clock.

Gen Sigel who had not been engaged during the day, made his appearance on the victorious field of Gettown, when the enemy had been routed. The engagement still continued at Elk Horn. The roar of Artillery and Musketry plainly indicated that the battle was a desperate one. Col Bussay with his Cavalry, and a Battery of Artillery was ordered to reinforce Carr, who had been engaging the enemy all day with Dodge's and Van Derve's Brigades, supported by Gen Asboth's Division, which came up from Sugar Creek about 3 P.M. and at once moved on the enemy. Heavy fighting continued until late after night, when the armies ceased firing and lay on their arms in line of battle.

The troops

of McCullough when defeated in the center at Gettown, moved to reinforce Price at Elk Horn, who had fought with great desperation, and with considerable success, having forced back our lines, thereby gaining some important advantage in position. The prospect was anything but favorable to our arms on Friday night. Our losses had been quite heavy during the day, and from Rebel Captains during information was had showing the force of the enemy to be not less than 35,000 men, with 70 Pieces Artillery. While Gen Curtis' Army numbered less than 10,000 fighting men. Gen Curtis was cut off from retreat. Had he desired to do so, to have been defeated on the field of Pea

Ride, would have been followed by the Captain of Gen Curtis entire Army, with all his trains. There being no road not held by the enemy.

Saturday ~~Friday~~ morning at daylight found our Army in line of battle near Elk Horn Tavern, where they had ceased fighting the night before. Gen Sigel and Gen Davis with their Commands had formed on the left, and right of Col Carrs Division, and with the dawn of day the enemys Artillery opened on our line. The first Shell from his guns falling within fifty yards of Gen Curtis Head Quarters. The enemy had advanced his line during the night, and opened the engagement with such a deadly fire that our Cause seemed hopeless. A feeling of despondency had prevailed in our Army during the night, and but little confidence felt in our ultimate Success, but our Gallant boys responded to the first discharge of the enemys Artillery, with most deafening and prolonged cheering, which sent a thrill through our whole Army dispelling all fear, and proclaiming defiance to the enemy. Our men fought with great Gallantry. The Command of Col Bussey was formed on the extreme right, and effectually guarded the right flank from the assaults of the enemy.

About two o'clock P. M. Gen Curtis ordered a Charge along his entire front, which was most gallantly executed. The enemy flying from the field in the wildest Confusion. The victory was complete.

Col Bussey was ordered to follow up the enemy, who had retreated towards Springfield but was delayed by Gen Curtis, until he could write his despatches to the Government announcing the glorious victory, which Col Bussey carried to Keatsville, and dispatched by Telegraph. While waiting for Gen Curtis despatches

He observed a prisoner of war passing along the road on the "double quick", followed by a Mounted Trooper. The prisoner proved to be Wm Miller, the Soldier who had started for Piers Army. After giving Gen Curtis the information he had received from the rebel Cavalry, he returned towards the Camp of Gen Piers, where he was arrested on suspicion, and placed in the ranks under strict guard, and was compelled to remain under the fire of his own friends, until the defeat of the enemy when he took advantage of the confusion, and made his way to our lines, where he was at once arrested as a prisoner of war. Miller received from the Government a voucher for \$50 for the

Decent Service performed by him. Some months after he received a furlough to visit his family in Missouri when he was killed by Guerrillas at his own house. He leaves a wife, and three children, who are entitled to the consideration of the Government.

Col Bussay with about One hundred and fifty men of his Regiment pursued the enemy until night of Saturday, capturing a large number of Prisoners, horses and Arms.

Gen Sigel followed the enemy with his Command until he found he had left the Springfield Road.

Finding the way open to Springfield Gen Sigel was disposed to give us a specimen of his ability on a retreat, and accordingly wrote to Gen Curtis whom he had left at Pea Ridge, as follows "I am nine miles on the road to Springfield, the way is open, Come on." Gen Curtis was not disposed to follow this advice, and immediately wrote Gen Sigel. "They who sleep upon the Battle Field are known to be the Victors. You will return here without delay." Gen Curtis well knew that had he left the Field, and marched his Army to Springfield, the rebels would have been called back, by their Surgeons left to take care of their wounded, and a Glorious Confederate Victory would have been proclaimed, as was done at "Wilson Creek."

On the morning of the 9th Col Bussay with his Brigade and a Light Battery of Artillery was ordered to pursue the enemy in the direction of Fayetteville. His Command was much exhausted, the horses having been under the saddle for three days and nights, with but two ears of corn for each horse in three days. The men were worn out having passed through a three days battle without sleep. Col Bussay's Command moved out at an early hour, and notwithstanding standing the rain poured down in torrents, they made no halt until coming up with the enemy's rear Guard near Burtonville.

The 3^d Iowa Cavalry were in advance. The enemy formed in line, and fired a volley without effect, when Col Bussay ordered a Charge which sent the rebels in every direction leaving some of their number dead on the Field, and about One hundred prisoners in our hands. The route of the enemy was kept up through and beyond Burtonville. When the

enemy had again formed in line of battle in the edge
 of the woods. The Artillery was brought up and
 masked behind the Cavalry, until ready for
 action. When the Cavalry moved to the right
 and left, and our Artillery sent grape and
 canisters into their ranks. Causing
 him to again fall back. The roads were very
 heavy and the tired horses could go no far
 without rest and feed. There being a
 good supply of corn near by. the Command
 dismounted and rested a couple of hours.
 when the march was continued. and some
 prisoners and a part of their trains captured.
 The enemy were so much harassed that
 the Division of Gen. Green of 4000 men, left back
 to guard their train. after going into camp
 12 miles from Bentonville on the Fayetteville
 road. were driven out about
 sundown. and compelled to travel all night.
 reaching Fayetteville at day light next morning.
 Col. Bussey returned to camp at Pea Ridge with
 his prisoners. and a large quantity of arms.
 horses, &c. Having accomplished as much as
 was possible with his worn out Command.
 the men were in the saddle for nine days and
 nights. and performed their whole duty without
 a word of complaint. When the Command had
 rested a few hours. Col. Bussey visited the
 battle field to look after his dead. who
 had been buried as soldiers are too
 frequently. a pit had been dug.
 into which 25 dead bodies were piled.
 and covered with dirt. The bodies were
 all taken up. and examined by Col. Bussey
 who found that eight of them had been
 scalped by the enemy. Their bodies were
 returned in separate graves. four feet apart
 and permanent head boards placed. on which
 is inscribed the name. Company and Regim-
 ent.

For list of Killed and Wounded See Official
 Report of Battle of Pea Ridge in Adjutant General's
 of Iowa's Report for 1864. —

Lead Field officers.

2d - Col. Baker, Steel Mills.

7th Steel. Capt.

8th " Ferguson

11th Major Foster

13th Maj. Walker

14th Steel Newcomb.

19th Steel McFarland

21st Steel. Dunlap

23d Col. Kinsman

24th " Mills

30th Col. Torrance

32d Steel. Mix

33d Col. (Gen.) Rice

38th Col. Hughes

39th Steel. Redfield.

1st Cav. Col. Gover.

3d " Maj. Drake

4th " " Reeter

5th " " Bornstein

8th " Col. Orr

Immediately after the Battle of Pea Ridge Co^s D. & 3^d Iowa Cavalry was ordered to Rolla to assist in guarding prisoners sent up under command of Capt Cook. These Companies returned from Rolla to Springfield when they were detained. Maj C. N. Perry, 3^d Iowa Cav. was ordered to Springfield to command the Post. Capt Cook with his Company (D) joined Col Bussey on the march to West Plains. Co^s L & M under Maj Perry remained at Springfield and were subsequently ordered to Lebanon. when Maj Perry commanded the Post with entire satisfaction to the Department. Commander. his Command was kept constantly employed scouting and guarding trains from Rolla to Springfield. and during the summer had several important skirmishes with the enemy, in all of which they were successful.

Maj Wm C. Drake with Companies J. & K. reached Salem Mo on the evening of the 12th of Feb. when they were ordered to permanently Garrison the place. On the 11th Lieut & Adjutant H. D. B. Cutler, with 25 men of Co K, left the main force four miles from Rolla. and made a detour of about 50 miles to the head of the "Merimac". and to the rear of Salem. for the purpose of routing a band of rebels known to be in that vicinity. Lieut Cutler met the enemy, and defeated him, and captured sixteen prisoners. Arms &c. our loss One horse killed.

About the 20th of Feb. Maj Drake with his Command started on an expedition to West Plains Mo. when Col Coleman with a force of 200. to 300. rebels were in camp, and from which place they scour the country, burning the property of Union men, and perpetrating outrages on the people. Major Drake encountered the enemy in their camp, which he charged immediately on coming in sight, killing 15. wounding 25, and capturing 60 prisoners. The Rebels were taken completely by surprise, and made but little resistance.

Maj Drake returned to Salem. and forwarded his prisoners to Rolla. and immediately set out on an important expedition towards the Arkansas line. McBride, Coleman, and Fairchild, were all raising Regiments for the Rebel Army, and had over one thousand men in camp, with recruiting parties through the country. Maj Drake was joined by a Battalion of the 6th Mo Cavalry

while in pursuit of a Rebel force. Lieut H. D. B. Cutler while riding alone some distance in advance of the Main Column. Came upon a party of Seven Armed Rebels, who were on a scout watching the movements of the "Federals". Known to be in that neighborhood. On discovering Lieut Cutler they fired a volley at him, and wheeled their horses in the road, and made off as rapidly as possible evidently thinking the Main Column was upon them. Lieut Cutler was Armed with Two Army Revolvers, one of which he drew, and charged after the enemy, who were mounted on inferior horses. He riding a fast horse. Soon overtook the rear man, whom he shot from his horse, and proceeded on, overtaking the men in detail, and either killed or wounded all of them. The Rebels kept the road, and endeavored to reach the main force to give them warning of the approach of the enemy. They finding themselves pursued, did not have time to ascertain by what force, and as they had discharged their guns, their only safety was in flight. The Chase continued for four miles, before the last man was overtaken. Maj Drake who heard the volley fired by the enemy, moved forward as rapidly as possible, and found the dead and wounded Rebels about half a mile apart. No more gallant deed has been performed during this war. Lieut Cutler came near riding into the Camp of the enemy who were only a short distance from where the Chase ended. The main force succeeded in making their escape before Maj Drake came up.

On the 28th of Feb our forces had reached the Arkansas line, driving before them the forces of Coleman, McBride, and Fairchild, who were now concentrated and numbered over one thousand men. The rout and defeat of Coleman at West Plains only a short time before had intimidated the enemy, who now took refuge with overwhelming forces in a swamp near Salem Ark. Our men were compelled to dismount and advance on foot. They were supplied with two mountain Howitzers which were of immense service. The fight was a spirited one, and lasted for several hours, when the enemy retreated. Our men were now out of ammunition, and forced to return to Salem, which they did by way of West Plains, and Hurston taking with them a large number of prisoners, horses, arms &c. The loss of the 3^d Iowa in the engagement was ^{Six men} six men.

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During the month of March Maj Drake remained at Saline Mo. with his Command. scouting the Country for fifty miles. defeating the enemy in several skirmishes. and making the name of the 3^d Iowa Cavalry a terror to rebels. On the 1st of April. Maj Drake with his Companies I. & K. joined Col Bussey between Forey the and West Plains. These Companies were never again detached from the Regiment.

Major William C Drake remained in Command of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry until about the 1st of Nov, when he went to his home in Congdon, Wayne Co Iowa. on Surgeons Certificate. where he died on the 24th of Nov 1862

Lieutenant¹ Martin Cherris and A. H. Griswold of Co K and Lieut E. F. Horton and McDaniel of Co I. and Adjutant H. D. B. Cutler were most faithful in the discharge of their several duties. The men were always ready for duty and evinced a gallantry amounting to rashness;

Immediately after the battle Gen Curtis Army advanced twelve miles towards Bentonville. where they remained for some time. Caring for the wounded, and collecting supplies. during the month of March the 3^d Iowa Cavalry was kept busy scouting, and collecting forage which had to be hauled a great distance. On our expeditions the Regiment traveled from 40 to 50 miles per day, visiting Fayetteville, and thence to the Indian Country, and return after an absence of seven days. About the last of March the

Regiment under Command of Capt O H Scott made an expedition to Huntsville Ark. which was successful. Early in April the Army moved via Cassville Mo. to Forsythe Mo. over the worst road in the South West. The 3^d Iowa encamped on Bull Creek. when they had great difficulty in procuring forage. On the 20th of April we ordered to march with the Army towards West Plains Mo. The roads were almost impassable. The trains could make but three miles the first day, and many wagons were mired down in the deep mud. The march was continued from day to day. Over mountains and Rivers, through a Country almost barren for more than two hundred miles, the route passing through Douglas Co Mo. West Plains, and thence via Salem Ark. to Batesville. When they arrived on the 1st day of May, forage on the whole route was very scarce. Foraging parties scoured the Country for fifteen miles on either side of the road, and carried on horse back nearly all that was obtained.

The 3^d Iowa Cavalry was the first Regiment to enter Batesville. When they met a force of the enemy who retreated across White River, leaving a few prisoners in our hands. The Regiment was kept in line of battle surrounding the town. from daylight (at which time they reached the town) until 2 o'clock P.M. when they were ordered to Jacksonport to occupy the place. The 3^d Iowa alone advanced to Jacksonport, the rest of the Army remained at Batesville. On the 3^d of May Brig Gen Steele arrived at Jacksonport from Pilot Knob via Preakentia. The 3^d Iowa remained at Jacksonport until the last of May. when they were ordered to Batesville. During the month they had made several expeditions into the Country but met no considerable force of the enemy. See note on margin of this Page

On the 30th of May. The 3^d Iowa Cavalry made an expedition to Sillamoon. 50 miles above Batesville. on the River where they engaged a force of the enemy. Killing and wounding a number, and

About the 20th of May. Capt H. W. Cook, with his Company. (68) were ordered to Batesville to guard a forage train, and bring back some horses. When near Huntsville Mo. an attack was threatened by Coleman with 300 men, who had captured and burned a train only a few days before. Coleman was guarded by a detachment of the 3^d Iowa Cavalry, but not the courage to attack, notwithstanding the great numbers of the 3^d Iowa Cavalry. Capt. Cook, with the train to Batesville, without encountering the enemy, or sustaining any loss.

Capturing 25 Prisoners, 50 Horses, and other valuable property in this engagement Maj Wm C. Drake Commanded the Regiment. Captain J. Anderson of Co C was badly wounded. Joseph French Co A severely wounded and Sadler Sergeant S. B. Miller, now Commissioned Staff was killed.

This expedition was successful in breaking up the rebel organization at that place.

On the 22nd of June returned to Jackson port when they remained until the 25th when Gen Curtis arrived, having evacuated Batesville.

Gen Stule having reported to Gen Curtis, the Army was reorganized. Gen Stule was assigned to the Command of the 1st Division, to which Col Bussey was assigned with his Regiment.

On the 26th Gen Stule's Division ^{advanced} to Village Creek, Six miles ^{south} from Jacksonport. On the 27th Lieut Griswold, of Co K, 3rd Iowa Cavalry, with 20 men of his Company, was ordered to guard a forage train being sent out for supplies for the Division. All supplies in our rear having been exhausted, it was necessary to forage in our front, which is always hazardous when the enemy are near. The train was also supplied with an Infantry guard. The wagons were loaded ten miles from camp, and were returning, when they were fired upon by a large rebel force concealed in ambush near the road side. The first fire Lieut Griswold was shot from his horse, and while his face was covered with blood from the wound in his head, rallied his small force, and drove off the enemy, and saved the trains, but in doing so, lost his life. Seven balls having entered his body. Corporal Thomas Wasson, & Private Leike Co K were also killed, and five others of same Co wounded.

No braver Soldier, or pure hearted Gentleman has fallen in this War, than Lieut A. H. Griswold, who with the two others killed, now lie buried, just 50 yards distant, (at right angle) from the South end of Village Creek Bridge. As soon as information reached camp, Col Bussey started with his Command to rescue the train, when he arrived on the ground, the enemy was supposed to have fled. The train was moved towards camp but had proceeded only a short distance, when an engagement commenced some distance in the rear. Col Brackett with the 9th Ill Cavalry who had gone after forage was fired on, by

a large force of the enemy. As soon as the firing commenced, Col Bussey turned his Command about and hastened to reinforce Col Brackett, when arriving in sight. He took a by road which led towards Col Brackett and on which He expected to flank the enemy. He soon encountered obstacles which rendered it impossible to pass to the rear of the enemies position, and hastened forward on the main road, when he reached the position, the enemy had fallen back. The Command reached Camp at a late hour in the night.

July 1st. Gen Curtis Army evacuated Jacksonport and marched for Clarendon. Said to be in possession of our troops. Our Army went without supplies, except four days rations hard bread. Gen Stiles Division in advance marched 17 miles encountered the enemy late in the afternoon killing six men.

July 2nd Remained in Camp at Pickett Jarvis. to remove obstructions in the road, which had been blockaded by the enemy. July 3rd Continued the march, had proceeded a short distance when we found the road blockaded by the rebels, who had been laboring for several weeks with all the negroes in the country, felling timber in the road, for miles. Men were put to work, and soon opened a road, for many miles the roads were blockaded, and bridges burned, in obedience to orders of Gen T. C. Hindman, rebel Commander in Arkansas.

Gen Curtis confiscated all negroes he found who had aided in obstructing the roads. The number flocking to our lines daily numbered hundreds. Reached Auguste on White River on the evening of the 3^d.

July 4th The Army remained at Auguste. The troops celebrated the Anniversary of our Independence, a National Salute was fired, and speeches delivered by Gen Benton, Col Bussey, and others. The 3^d Iowa Cavalry were sent out on an expedition, met a small force of the enemy, and captured some tents, horses and supplies.

July 6th The Army again advanced the 3^d Iowa Cavalry advanced guard, marched 16 miles by 10 o'clock A.M., and reached Cache River. Here Col Bussey found the road again blockaded. The heavy timber was felled in every direction, for several hundred yards above and below the ford.

Being several

miles in advance of the Infantry. Col Bussy dismounted his Command, to await their arrival. Almost immediately after dismounting, a body of rebels appeared coming out of the blockade not more than 75 yards distant from Col Bussy's Column. On discovering which, they fired a volley, and retreated. Col Bussy had sent Capt Tho^s J. Taylor Co I with 13 men of his Company, to penetrate the blockade, and find the Ford. Capt Taylor reached the Ford just before the rebels came galloping up, and secreting himself until they were in short range, opened fire on them, killing and wounding nine men, and some horses. The 3^d Iowa Cavalry had no Carbines only a single Colt's Navy revolver. Had the men been armed with Sharps Carbines, not one man would have escaped. The firing caused no little apprehension for Captain Taylor's safety. It was feared he had fallen into an Ambush. Col Bussy hastened to his assistance, with two Companies of his Command, dismounted, but was agreeably surprised to find it was the enemy who had been ambushed, Camped at the blockade.

July 7th Matthew D Williams of Co. C. was killed this morning while watering his horse in Casche River within three hundred yards of the Camp, by a rebel who crept through the swamp on the opposite side of the River. He was buried near the road side on the north side of the River.

Col Horry's Brigade of our States Division crossed the Casche this morning, and advanced four miles, when they encountered a large force of the enemy. Firing was distinctly heard at the River. Col Bussy was ordered forward with his Regiment to reinforce Col Horry. When he arrived on the ground he found the enemy falling back, having been defeated, leaving a large number of dead or wounded in our hands. The enemy were pursued several miles, and driven across

White River. The Army came up to the battle field and Camped for the night. The entire Command were destitute of anything to eat, and there was nothing in the country to be had except beef, which was eaten without bread. Hard Crackers commanded one dollar each.

July 8th The Army Crossed the Bayou River and Camped. It was now 28 miles to Clarendon, where a Brigade of Federal Troops, with Gun Boats, were supposed to be with supplies for our Army. The weather was intense ly hot. The dust in the roads six inches deep, and no water to be had except from the Swamp on which was a Gum Swamp, that would float a hat. Our men were entirely out of rations. and on the 9th Marched 28 miles and reached Clarendon, at 11 o'clock P.M. Imagine their disappointment when they found, the Federal Transports, Troops and Gun Boats, had all left for the Mississippi River, at 10 o'clock A.M. that day. The heavy Artillery fired several shots down the River, with the hope of calling them back, but in vain.

Had Gen Curtis obtained supplies at this place, he would have gone to Little Rock which place he could have captured with his Army. The rebels had prepared to evacuate the place on his approach. The Army were in a starving condition, and on the 10th parties were sent out to drive in some Beef on which the Army subsisted until they reached Helena.

On the 10th of July, Gen Steele reorganized his Division, and Col Bussay assigned to the Command of the 3rd Brigade.

On the 11th The Army marched towards Helena which place was reached on the 14th.

The advance on Little Rock was for the present abandoned. The Army settled down and remained inactive during the entire Summer. Vicksburg was at the time Gen Curtis reached Helena occupied by a very small rebel force with no fortifications of consequence. Curtis Army could have taken the place without a Battle and saved the Government almost One Year of War and the lives of Many thousand Men. Curtis asked permission to do so and urgently recommended the measure to his Superiors but was prohibited from moving. In consequence of the inactivity of the Army through the sickly season at Helena hundreds of our Gallant Soldiers died of disease.

Col Bussay's Regiment was encamped near the town of Helena and received from the Commanding General the praise of having been the best disciplined Regiment in the Army. Col Bussay was fortunate in the selection of the Officers of his Regiment, who were universally

men of good Character. The Regiment was employed Scouting and foraging until the 20th of Sept when it was transferred to the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division (Gen Burton Col Bussy was assigned to Command the Brigade. Consisting of the 3^d Iowa Cavalry. 8th. & 18 Indiana Infantry. and 1st Indiana Battery. which Command he retained until the 1st of October. Gen Curtis had been assigned to the Command of the Department of the Mo. and Brig Gen Stule left in Command of the Army at Helena. About the 1st of Oct Gen Stule was ordered with his old Division. The 1st. to Pilot Knob Mo. The Cavalry of this Division were not included in the order, and remained at Helena. Gen Carr assumed Command of the Army. The 3^d Iowa Cavalry was assigned to the 3^d Brig 4th Division. and Col Bussy assigned to Command the Brigade. Major W^m C Drake Commanded the Regiment. ^{resigned} Lieut Col W. H. Trimble, about the 1st of Sept. he having been absent from the Regiment since the 10th of March. During the months of Oct & Nov Col Bussy's Command was constantly on duty. and made several expeditions into the interior. On several of which a number of prisoners were captured. in several spirited skirmishes. On the 3^d of Dec Col Bussy was assigned to the Command of the 4th Division. Army of the South West. Brig Gen ^{A. P.} Hovey having succeeded to the Command of the Army sometime in November. Gen E. A. Carr having ^{been} ordered to St Louis for duty.

About the 25th of Nov. Brig Gen Stule arrived at Helena to take Command of the Army. his Division having been left at Pilot Knob under Brig Gen W. P. Burton.

On the 9th of Dec. Brig Gen W. A. Gorman arrived at Helena. and superseded Gen Stule in Command of the Army. which was reorganized. and Gen Stule assigned to Command the 1st Division.

While Brig Gen Alvin P. Hovey was in Command at Helena. The Rebels were fortifying Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River, and had established there a Camp of instruction. late in Nov. Gen Hovey planned an expedition against the Rebels at Arkansas Post, and from there across the Mississippi River, and into Miss. to Grenada, for the purpose of destroying the Rail Roads, in the rear of Gen Price's Army. then holding the line of the Tallahatchie River. to which point Gen Grant had driven the enemy. Gen Hovey's Command. Consisted of 5000 Infantry and Artillery ^{under Gen Washburn} and 2000 picked Cavalry. under Command of Col Bussy. The troops embarked on Transports, and proceeded to the mouth of White River

Captain Thomas J. Taylor of Co I died July 24th on board Steamer Silver Wave, enroute home on Furlough. His body was buried at Cairo, and information forwarded to his family who resided in Unionville Iowa. Captain Taylor was a good officer, and estimable gentleman. Lieut E. H. Horton was promoted to Captain & H. D. B. Cutler 1st Lieut.

May H. C. Caldwell was promoted to Lieut Col Sept 5th, and Captain George Duffield to Major same date.

Major C. W. Perry resigned in October, and Captain O. H. P. Scott promoted to Major.

Major Wm C. Drake died Nov 24th and Lieutenant & Adjutant John W. Noble promoted to Major.

For Dates of Resignations and promotions of Officers of 3^d Iowa Cavalry see Adjutant Gen Bakers Reports. for 1862-63 & 64.

when they arrived on the 22nd. of Nov. Gen Hovey found the River so low. that the large Boats could not get up. and ordered Col Bussey to disembark his Cavalry at Montgomerys Point. and march across to Prairie Landing. on White River. Twenty five miles distant. and await further orders. While the Infantry would proceed up White River on the smaller Transports. Col Bussey commenced disembarking before daylight. and after considerable delay was on the march. The road led through Swamps and Cambrakes. and was in a horrible condition. owing to heavy rains. The Howitzers were got along with great difficulty. Night came on when the Cavalry had arrived within five miles of the River. the road was now through a continuous Swamp. the water then deep to the horses. and Cypress knees so thick that it was with great difficulty the horses could get through. The dense forest through which we had to travel. made the night so dark that the horses heads could not be seen by their riders. There was not a house or farm within ten miles. and none in front. Believing the Boats were at Prairie Landing. Col Bussey determined to reach them if possible. as his men had no forage for horses. or supplies for themselves. He therefore continued the march single file. floundering through Swamps. many of the horses sinking down. until 8 o'clock P.M. he lost the road. and got fast in Grape vines. An advance Guard had reached the River not more than a mile distant. and found the Boats had not arrived. The men dismounted in water ankle deep. tied their horses to the trees. and prepared to pass the night. Before nine o'clock a heavy rain came on. and continued without intermission during the entire night. The water poured down in a flood. submerging the whole Country. raising the water in the Swamp. until not a foot of ground could be found above water. The night was very cold. no fires could be made. and the men were without blankets or shelter of any kind. Col Bussey waited until 10 A.M. of the next day and received no tidings of Gen Hovey. Longer delay would have made it impossible to get his horses out of the Swamp. as they were without forage and had been for 18 hours knee deep in water. and exposed to a cold rain. The Artillery could not be taken out of the Swamp. after the heavy rain of the night before. Col Bussey

therefore placed the Guns on board the ferry Boat (which he had Captured with the Guard of Confederates) and placed fifty men on board as a Guard. and set the Boat a-float. under Charge of an Officer. with instructions to reach the Miss. River if possible. Arkansas Post was but Eight miles distant. The Rebels were advised of our movements. but owing to the heavy rain of the night before. Could not approach the River. and our Guns reached the Mississippi in safety.

After waiting until 12 O'clock. Col Bussey mounted his Command and started for Montgomery Point. when he arrived late in the night. having great difficulty in getting his horses through the swamps. The Boats were laying at that place. white River being so low that it was impossible for any of the Boats to get up. Gen Hovey returned to Helena. Brig Gen Steele having arrived to take Command of the Army sent orders for the return of the expedition. The 3^d Iowa Cavalry accompanied Col Bussey on this expedition.

Gen Grant was preparing to advance on the Rebels at Tallahatchie. and requested Gen Steele to Co operate with him. by sending an expedition to Granada Miss. for the purpose of destroying the Rail Roads. Gen Hovey with the Troops of his expedition to White River. on their arrival at Helena. immediately started for Grenada. Crossing the Miss River at Friars Point Miss. The Infantry advanced as far as Coldwater River. while the Cavalry pushed on to the Rail Roads near Grenada which they destroyed. A rebel force was encountered near Grenada. which was defeated. In the engagement the 3^d Iowa Cavalry lost four men Captured. The presence of this federal force in Pines(?) Cross. Caused him to abandon his position on the Tallahatchie. and fall back towards Columbus Miss. There was Captured on this expedition a large number of horses. mules. and other property. and a large number of able bodied negroes brought in.

The Army was reorganized Dec 16th by Gen Gorman. and Brig Gen C.C. Washburn assigned to Command the 2nd Cavalry Division Army of the Tenn. embracing Eleven Cavalry Regiments. Colonel Bussey was assigned to Command the 2nd Brig of this Division. embracing Six Regiments. one of which was his own. Col Bussey's Command was kept on active duty scouting. but was unsuccessful in meeting the enemy in force. Small parties were dispersed. and the Country kept quiet.

About the 25th of December Gen Steele joined Gen Sherman's Army at Chickasaw Bayou, ^{with a Division of 12,000 men} and took part in that engagement. The Army at Helena under Gen Corman had been largely reinforced, and put in readiness for active service. Gen Corman left Helena on the 10th of Jan 1863, with about 10,000 men, to advance on, and permanently occupy Little Rock. Col Bussys Regiment were ordered to accompany this expedition, but at the hour of starting were ordered to remain at Helena. Col Bussy having been assigned to Command the District of Helena. Col Bussy assumed Command on the 10th, and at once set to work to regulate and put in order his not unimportant Command. The troops were organized into two Brigades. The Sick numbering thousands, who had been left by the Regiments of Gen Steeles, & Corman's Armies, were cared for, and houses appropriated for Hospitals. The Contrabands numbering thousands who had been neglected, were collected, and a Surgeon appointed, and supplied with medicine. The Traffic in Contraband horses and mules was effectually broken up, and large numbers seized for the Government. The Commissary Department and Saloons were ordered to cease the traffic in bad whisky, and a general improvement was manifest in every department of the Army. Col Bussy exhibited superior qualifications for his position, and so successfully managed the affairs of his District, as to attract the attention of the Govt and on the 25th of Jan his name was sent to the Senate at the head of a long list of nominations for Brigadier Generals: then being a larger number nominated than could be confirmed. Col Bussys Appointment was not acted upon, he having no person in Washington specially interested in his Case. During the occupation of Helena by the Army from 1st Sept. until Col Bussy took Command, at least 8000 horses and mules, either belonging to the Govt or confiscated in the name of the Govt, were shipped North by Speculators, and sold to the Govt at St Louis, to be reshipped to supply the demands of the Army. Col Bussy was the first Commandant who effectually broke up this illegitimate trade. He possessed executive ability of a high order, and it was unfortunate that his Command was cut short, by the return of Gen Corman, who had failed to carry out his programme for the capture of Little Rock, and returned to Helena about the 25th of Jan. The weather, during the time this expedition was absent, was very cold, with heavy

Snow. The exposure of the men on this winter Campaign of two weeks. Cost the Country the lives of at least 2000 men. died from disease. The Regiments were mostly new. and had suffered severely with measles, when the Army moved. it was believed not to return. and many of the Regiments had. in an evil moment. effectually destroyed their comfortable winter Quarters. On the return of Gen Gorman. Col Bussey resumed Command of the 2nd Brig. 2nd Division Army of Tenn. During the month of February. this Brigade was kept on active duty. The 3^d Iowa Cavalry was under Command of Major O. H. P. Scott. Maj John W. Noble Commanding one Battalion. These Officers were frequently sent out in Command of expeditions from Col Bussey's Brigade. and frequently met the enemy. The Country from Helena to Clarendon. St Charles. and St Francis River was frequently visited. and on several occasions encountered the enemy. and was always victorious.

On the 5th of March a portion of Col Bussey's Brigade made an expedition up the St Francis River. The enemy was encountered in considerable force near Madison Ark and routed with considerable loss. Our forces capturing a number of prisoners about one hundred horses and arms. and a smugglers train enroute from Memphis to Little Rock.

On the 4th of April. a detachment of the 3^d Iowa Cavalry. made an expedition up the St Francis River. On board Steamer. for the purpose of capturing a Steamer. supposed to be near Vicksburg. The expedition advanced more than 200 miles up the River. near to the Missouri line. the Boat was found sunk. On returning the enemy had concentrated at Madison. to capture the Boat. A chain was placed across the River at the Bridge and the rebels were sent behind breastworks. near the Bridge. ready to fire on our men when the Boat struck the obstruction. A regt hailed the Boat two miles above the town. and informed the Commandant who at once landed his Cavalry. under Lieut Niblack. Co D. 3^d Iowa Cavalry. who was ordered to proceed to the rear of the enemys position and engage him. while the Boat proceeded on down the stream. Lieut Niblack had only 25 men. came up with the enemy. and at once charged with a yell. which stampeded the enemy. who lost two men killed and wounded. and 56 prisoners. The balance of the rebel force of over one hundred men. made their escape in this gallant charge. Lieut Niblack was

severely wounded. We Captured One hundred and Twenty One horses: and a large number of Arms. and other property. The Boat was got around the Bridge. the water being high. and reached Helena in safety. Col Clayton of Col Bussys Brigade. with a detachment of Infantry to guard the Boat. was in Charge of the expedition. Lieut Niblicks men were highly Complemented by the Commanding General for their Gallantry.

May Gen Prentice was at this time in Command of the Army at Helena. he having superseded Gen Gorman sometime in March.

On the 6th of April Major Gen Washburn was relieved of the Command of the 2nd Cav Division. Army of the Tennessee. and Col Cyrus Bussy assigned to the Command. The Rebels were Concentrating on White River in force for the purpose of attacking Helena. Col Bussy at once went to work to put the troops under his Command in readiness for defense. Maj Scott of 3rd Iowa Cavalry was charged with removing obstructions in range of the Forts. and clearing out and felling the timber. 200 men with axes were detailed daily. to report to Maj Scott. who contributed more than any other man to the preparation. which enabled our forces to repulse the overwhelming force of the enemy who attacked the place on the 4th of July. The Rebels in large force were frequently reported in the vicinity of Helena. and On the 12th of April Col Bussys Command encountered and defeated a rebel force in Phelps County ~~Ark~~. wounded a number. and took some prisoners. Sixty able bodied negroes who had been collected by the rebels to send South and about 50 Horses and Mules.

Information was brought in every day. of the enemies being reinforced. and about to march on Helena. Dobyne with One thousand men were in Camp on Big Creek. and made frequent attacks on our Pickets at Helena. Several expeditions went in pursuit of him. but he managed to evade our forces by hiding in the swamps.

On the 21st of April Maj Noble in Command of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry. met a part of Dobyne's Command near the St Francis River. and gallantly charged him. routing the enemy who left our men dead on the field. and retreated in confusion.

On the 27th of April. Maj Noble with his Regiment again encountered the enemy near Big

Cook and defeated him

On the 1st of May the 3^d Iowa Cavalry under Command of Capt J. D. A. DeHuff engaged the enemy at Lagrange Ark.

See Official Report of Capt J. D. A. DeHuff. 3^d Iowa Cavalry. in Adjt Genl of Iowa "Report" for 1864.

See also list of Killed and Wounded same "Report".

On the 6th of May, Col Clayton of Col Bussey's Command was sent out to find the enemy. with one thousand and Cavalry. Maj Noble with 3^d Iowa Cavalry accompanied the expedition. Marmaduke's Division was encountered ^{tetted} at Cotton Plant and Madison, and badly defeated. the enemy losing a large number in killed and wounded.

On the 25th of May a detachment of the 3^d Iowa Cavalry under Command of Lieut S. J. McKer. encountered the enemy at Potts Plantation. near Helena.

See Official report of Lieut McKer, in Adjt Genl of Iowa. Report for 1864.

Vicksburg was now the theatre of Gen Grant's operations. and attracted the attention of the Country. Col Bussey had made repeated application to be relieved from Command of the Cavalry at Helena. and sent with his Regiment to Vicksburg. when he could find a more active field. after repeated refusals. Maj Gen Postiss Commanding the District of Eastern Arkansas. consented as a personal favor. to gratify Col Bussey's request. and on the 4th of June. he was ordered with his Regiment to report to Gen Grant at Vicksburg where he arrived on the 8th. and was ordered to report to Maj Gen Sherman. and was at once assigned to duty. as "Chief of Cavalry." The 3^d Iowa Cavalry disembarked at Hanns Bluffs. and established temporary camp at Snyder's Bluffs. The enemy under Joe Johnson were concentrating an Army on the line of the "Big Black". for the purpose of attacking Gen Grant's Army in the rear. The enemy's Cavalry Division under Command of Gen Jackson. were encamped at Vernon. and made frequent demonstrations on our lines. Col Bussey's Headquarters during the month of June were in the saddle, he having been specially charged to look after the enemy on "Big Black".

Col Bussay's Command were kept moving from the 10th of July, to the 14 of July, during which time they had traversed every road and path, within 30 miles of Vicksburg, (north of the Rail Road)

Col Bussay led the advance of Gen Sherman's expedition against Jackson Miss.

See Report of Col Bussay "Chief of Cavalry", in Adjutant Genl's of Iowa, Report for 1864. This Campaign was one of the hardest our men had ever passed through, traveling 35 to 50 miles per day for more than thirty days, in close proximity to the enemy, whose Cavalry largely outnumbered our own, much exposed by night travel, and enduring the scorching heat of the mid day sun, severely taxed the endurance of Officers and men. The most rigid discipline was enforced and the Cavalry brought up to a degree of perfection which attracted the attention of Gen Sherman who on various occasions acknowledged the valuable service they had rendered during the Campaign.

Col Bussay's Command encamped near Gen Sherman's Headquarters on Big Black on their return from Jackson. Immediately on their ^{arrival} in Camp, the Campaign having ended. Major Oliver H. P. Scott a most valuable and efficient Officer who commanded the 3^d Iowa Cavalry during the Campaign and for several months previous, tendered his Resignation, which was accepted. The Command of the Regiment now devolved on Major John W. Noble, who had proved himself an able & gallant officer. On the 12th of August the Cavalry under Col Winslow & 4th Iowa Cav. made an expedition to Yazoo City, and thence to Grenada Miss. where they met Col Phillips 9th Ill. who had reached Grenada from the north a few hours before. Capturing a large number of Locomotive Cars &c. which were destroyed. The forces under Col Winslow pushed on to Memphis. When his Column reached "Cold Water" they encountered the enemy. The 3^d Iowa Cavalry under Command of Maj Noble were in advance. The Regiment dismounted, and a severe skirmish ensued, the enemy were defeated. The 3^d Iowa lost five men wounded. The Cavalry reached Memphis on the 24th.

About this time an expedition was ordered by Gen Grant under Maj Gen Stule. to advance on Little Rock Ark. Gen Stule's forces concentrated at Helena. and moved to Clarendon. when they were joined by Brig Gen Davidson. with the Cavalry Division Dept of the Mo. in which was the Six Companies of the 3^d Iowa Cavalry. under Lt Col Caldwell.

Col Bussay had vainly endeavored to have Gen Col Caldwell's Command ordered to join him. at Helena. or Vicksburg. but now an opportunity to unite the Regiment presented itself. and Gen Grant was requested to bring about that result. It not being expedient to take any troops from Gen Stule. who was calling for reinforcements. Little Rock not yet having been taken Maj Noble, who was on Grant's transport with his Command enroute to Vicksburg. was ordered by Gen Grant. who was on board to debark at Helena. Aug 27th. and report to Maj Gen Stule. Maj Noble proceeded to Little Rock. and was assigned to the Cavalry Division. when the 3^d Iowa Cavalry was again united. having been separated nearly two years.

Maj Noble was appointed Chief of Cavalry on the Staff of Brig Gen Davidson and filled that position with ability.

Col Bussay's Regiment having been ordered to Little Rock by Gen Grant. He was relieved by Gen Sherman. and ordered to report to Gen Stule. He arrived at Little Rock about the 1st of Nov 1863. and was immediately assigned to Command the Cavalry Division. relieving Col. Lewis Merrill. Gen Davidson having returned to take Command of the Cavalry Division. Col Bussay was assigned to Command the 1st Brigade stationed at Benton Ark 25 miles South West of Little Rock when he assumed Command on the 28th of Nov. Benton was one of the most important outposts in the Dept of Ark. and in constant danger of Attack by the enemy. The troops were kept on duty scouting and foraging. and had frequent skirmishes with the enemy. About the 20th of December Col Bussay was ordered to evacuate the Post. and move his Command to Little Rock. it being impossible longer to obtain forage at Benton. See Report of Lieut Col H. C. Caldwell 3^d Iowa Cav. in Adjutant General's Office Report for 1864. for particulars of an expedition to Arkadelphia. &c.

On the 1st of Jan the 3^d Iowa Cavalry reenlisted as veteran volunteers. Over Six Hundred men, being nearly all the men present able for duty. ~~See list.~~ Being the first Regiment in Division to reenlist they were relieved from duty. and ordered with their Officers to Iowa. to enjoy the 30 days furlough. Col Bussey accompanied his Regiment. and while the men were enjoying a reunion with their friends and receiving the plaudits of a grateful people for their heroism, and endurance, and the devotion to their Country, displayed by reenlisting for another three years. was busy procuring new Arms and equipments. and superintending the recruiting his Regiment. In all of these measures he was successful. Eight hundred men were enlisted and mustered into Service. filling the Regiment beyond the maximum. New Carbines of improved pattern, and complete new Horse equipments were obtained. from the Arsenal at New York and Washington, and the Regiment ordered to St Louis Mo to be mounted.

On the 5th of January 1864. "For Special Gallantry" on reports and recommendations of Commanding Generals. Col Cyrus Bussey was appointed a Brigadier General. For some weeks after reaching St Louis in the month of March he was assigned to special duty in the Cavalry Bureau. when he remained until the 1st of May. when he was ordered to Little Rock Ark to report to Maj Gen Stule.

Liut Col H. C. Caldwell was promoted to Colonel of the 3^d Iowa Cavalry, and Major John W. Noble to Liut Colonel. Captain Gilman C. Mudgett. and Capt A. H. McCrary to Majors.

It was Col Bussey's misfortune to have his Regiment severed, and detached from the time of its first entering the field, until a short time before his promotion. But he now had the satisfaction of turning over the ~~Command~~ the 3^d Iowa Cavalry to its new Colonel, over fourteen Hundred strong, magnificently Armed, Mounted, and equipped. And on the first of May the Regiment left St Louis for Memphis Tenn, where they were ordered to report to Maj Gen Washburn for duty.

The 3^d Iowa Cavalry was the best disciplined Regiment in the South West. from the time the Regiment left Benton Barracks in Feb 1862 to Jan 1st 1864. but two men were tried by Court Martial. and but very few were ever reprimanded by their Superior Officers. A Regimental guard house was an institution unknown in the

3^d Iowa. Major Genl Stule Says of the 3^d Iowa Cavalry "This Regiment is not only remarkable for gallantry on the field but for discipline and good order. I have heard of no complaint of any member of this Regiment with one single exception. Again he says "The good discipline of this Regiment is in my opinion mainly due to the excellent character of their Commanding Officer."

Many of the Officers of this Regiment deserve special mention for their invaluable services. Officers who have served the Government since the commencement of the war in subordinate positions. requiring ability of no ordinary character. Lieut Horace N. B. Cutter, who has been mentioned in connection with one of the most gallant exploits of the war, served for two years as Actg. Asst. Adjutant General, to Col Bussey, which position he filled with great ability, and by attention to his office, made himself master of all the duties and orders of the Adjutant General's Office. He was commissioned Captain of his Company in the summer of 63, but declined the appointment, preferring to remain in the Adjutant General's Office. He resigned on the 23^d of Jan last, to enable him to attend to important private business. Has been recommended by Gen Bussey to the War Dept for the appointment of A. A. G.

Lieut Dudley E. Jones served for 3 years as Actg Assistant Quarter Master, and accompanied Col Bussey in that capacity, through all the changes of that Office. When Col Bussey was promoted to a Brigadier General, Lieut Jones was assigned to duty with him as A. D. C. & A. A. Q. M., which position he now holds. He is one of the most competent, faithful, and worthy Officers in the Service, and has discharged his public duties with the greatest fidelity. No Officer in the Service has contributed more to the public good, in the discharge of their official duties, than he. He has by his untiring labor, and devotion to the interests of the Govt. saved hundreds of thousands of dollars that would have been lost by the majority of the worthless political A. D. C.'s, who are wasting the money and property of the Government. Lieut Jones has been recommended by Col Bussey, Col Myers, Chf Q. M. Dept of War, Maj Gen Sherman, Stule, & others and his recommendations on file in Washington when they have been for nearly two years, while men from civil life who know nothing of the duties of the position, are being appointed and sent out to curse the Army, and the Country, and fill their own pockets. men whose only recommendation has been to "bully" at the polls

Lieut Jones is qualified to fill any position from Quarter Master General of the Army down. evidence of which has repeatedly been sent to Washington, but no response has been received.

Rev Pearl P. Ingalls Chaplain remained with the Regiment filling the office with great ability and satisfaction until Feb 1863 when he resigned in consequence of ill health. Rev W. H. Mayman was appointed Chaplain about 1864 and died of disease in June 1864.

Surgeons
McGuegin. Biser. Orr. Carter and Maxwell were efficient Officers. The two first named resigned. Asst Surg Orr was promoted to Surgeon of 21st Iowa the others remain with the Regiment.

The line Officers of the Regiment were all good men and efficient Officers. For changes since organization of Regiment consult Adjutant General Bakers Reports.

Lieut Col H. C. Caldwell with the Six Companies E. F. G. H. I. & L. remained in Mo until the fall of 63. They accompanied Gen Davidson from Pilot Knob into Arkansas where they found Gen Steele and participated in the capture of Little Rock and were the first troops to enter the City, which they did by charging the enemy.

For some of the services of these Companies see Report of Major H. C. Caldwell in Adjutant General's Report for 1862 & 63.

I will endeavor to
a detailed statement of the services of these
Companies sent you.

Brig Gen Bussey arrived at Little Rock on the 17th of May and was assigned to duty with the 1st Division Commanding the Cavalry Brigade embracing all the Cavalry in the immediate vicinity of Little Rock. He was specially charged with the defence of the approaches to the City and to keep the Country free from rebels as far south as the Saline River. Gen Bussey at once set to work improving the discipline and efficiency of his Command and in a short time the result of his labors were apparent. His Command were kept constantly on duty made several expeditions to Jenkins Ferry and Benton and on several occasions engaged the enemy on one of which the Rebel Brig. Gen Holt was killed.

On the 25th of July Gen Bussey was assigned to Command the 1st Division 7th Army Corps. which Command embraced all the troops at Little Rock. He commanded this Division in Sept when Gen Price was supposed to be advancing to attack Little Rock, and made every preparation to give him a warm reception. His Cavalry had several skirmishes with the enemy but were not strong enough to prevent his crossing the Arkansas River.

Col H. C. Caldwell resigned the Colonelcy of the Regt some time in June ¹⁸⁶⁴ to enable him to accept the office of U. S. District Judge of Arkansas to which he had been appointed. Lt Col Jno. W. Noble, was promoted to Colonel, and Maj George Duffield to Lieut Colonel.

The Regiment accompanied ~~the~~ Brig Gen Stargis in his unfortunate Campaign to Guntown Miss and was the Rear Guard of the Army on the retreat, and gallantly held the enemy in check, and saved a large number of stragglers from capture. The Regt sustained heavy loss.

They also accompanied A. J. Smith on his expedition towards Granada, sometime after, the Guntown disaster; and on this occasion met the enemy and were victorious.

The Regiment under Command of Lt Col Duffield accompanied Winslow's Brigade from Memphis which place they left about the 1st of Sept, and moved across to Brownsville Ark and from there were ordered to follow up Prier's Army their course to invade Mo.

I enclose Official Reports of Col E. J. Winslow, & Lt Col Burtum, with other Reports of the expedition in pursuit of Prier from which you will see something in reference to 3^d Iowa Cavalry.