In July 1861, the rebels under Martin Green and Harris were organizing in North East Missouri. Union men were driven off, and much alarm felt by the citizens of the Southern border counties of Iowa. Col. Daniel Busey was serving as Aid de Camp to the Governor of Iowa, and was especially entrusted with the defense of the Southern border. He procured arms and ammunition, and organized various companies in the counties of Lee, Van Buren, and Davis. Col. David Allen, with a force of about 1,000 "Home Guards," was attacked at Athens, Ill., on the Illinois River, on the 6th of August, by 1,500 rebels under Martin Green. The engagement was severe. Contested on both sides, the Militia Companies from St. Joseph were cut out, and needless important losses. The rebels were defeated with considerable loss. The news of this battle spread with great rapidity, and was much exaggerated.

During the struggle, for the hundred mile line in the counties of Iowa, to shuck to the scene of the engagement, with everything that could make war. Col. Busey reached Athens the morning of the 8th, and joined a large force. Concentrated, and about ready to march into Missouri. Many of the people of Iowa were opposed to invading the Second District of Missouri. Col. Busey then wrote Maj. Gen. Fremont, at that time Commanding the Dept. of the I., for the purpose of obtaining authority to use the Militia of Iowa in Ill., in the event of their being such necessity, which arrangement was at once effectuated. During the interview with Gen. Fremont, Col. Busey was requested to raise a Cavalry Regiment at St. Joseph, 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 Ills. quiet. Col. Busey, after some hesitation, consented to undertake the responsibility. Which he could only do at considerable sacrifice. Having a large business at home, demanding his attention.

He went to work, with a determination calculated to insure success, and on the 18th 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 St. Joseph in the morning of the 19th, having arranged for the organization of a Company at Winterset, and invited Farmington, Rosamond, 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 St. Joseph, arranged for the organization of barracks, and final arrangements for the horses, provided tents, blankets, food, and water; and made arrangements for medical and hospital arrangements, to subject the men at the expense of the
State, until they could be mustered into United States Service, attended to the duties of his office at Camp de Camp, which required much of his time, attended to a large correspondence, telegraphed to Maj. Gen. Prentiss for a Mustering Office, forwarded requisitions for the Complete Equipment, and Arms for his Regiment, and in the 26th of August was in a house with the Govern. In the absence of the Officers to be appointed for his Regiment, and after a scene of six hours from 9 A.M. until 3 A.M., was ready to return to Kirkwood having received from the Governor, the Commission for the Field and Staff of his Regiment. Had the Mustering Office been present, he would have, at the request, and Col. Buress's Request, could have been filled. The 3d Iowa Cavalry could have left Kirkwood for the field on the 12th day of Sept. with Eleven Hundred men and horses. Col. Buress 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 Kirkwood.

The Regiment was 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 shown afterwards when going into the field. Officers and men understood their duties. The months of Sept. was spent perfecting the organization of the Regiment, and instructing the men in drill. Having no equipment for horses, the men were driven

On the 10th day of August, Col. Buress was ordered to report to Brig. Gen. John Pope, Commanding Trip of North Missouri, at St. Louis, on the same day. Gen. Pope ordered Col. Buress to assume command of all the United States forces of Home Guard Organizations, in North East Missouri. This order embraced the troops underCols. Moore, Woodard, and Bishop. The two former were Consolidated and formed the 21st Missouri Infantry, the latter the 7th Iowa Cavalry.

About the 15th of October, Col. Buress 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, Ill., to Cooperate withCol. Glover, in Securing the Country for rebel bands known to be in the Country. This force ran about the Country, and accomplished much good.

Col. Buress mainly endeavored to procure Arms or Equipment for his Regiment. He had visited St. Louis in Person, and
The Quartermaster had remained ten days, without affecting any thing, and could set no promise for the future.

The weather was very cold, and they had no blankets and many of them were destitute of comfortable clothing. The farmers of the Regiment were much needed in the field. Col. Buxey frequently telegraphed for the equipment of the Regiment, but Bishop at Lisle, Ctn, C. decided to assume the responsibility of contracting for the equipment of the Regiment, as he was authorized to do by Gen. Fremont. The Thorton Field, Chicago, and examined the equipment clothing & being furnished to Illinois Regiment ascertained the lowest prices and contracted for clothing, blankets, home equipments, and fats, all to be of the best regulation pattern, and subject to inspection by the Quartermaster Dept. and to be delivered at Kaskaskia in 30 days, the contract was forwarded to the Quartermaster at St. Louis and approved by him.

The equipment clothing arrived the latter part of October, and proved to be superior in every way as ever issued before. The Regiment was now ready for the field, and only required arms. On the 4th of Nov by order of Maj. Gen. Scott, Capt. H. E. Wood, Col. Buxey exchanged his command in Illinois, and arrived at Baton Rouge, on the 6th. Arms could not now be had. Col. Buxey 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. He said Gen. Sherman who commanded at Baton Rouge was not able to say anything about the drill of his Regiment. As that time there were five Cavalry Regiments at Baton Rouge. Holmes had the 3rd Iowa, Col. Buxey had no pains to prevent arms, and on the 1st of Dec. had obtained rifles, sabers, and sabre. Carabines could not be obtained.

On the 12th of Dec. Col. Buxey was ordered to send one battalion of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry to Jeffers

The Regiment was ordered to roll as well when they arrived on the 8th of February.
About the 4th of Feb. 1862, Col. Ruxey received orders to proceed to Bella No., with the remaining eight Companies of his Command. On the 6th, the troops were embarked on Car, and arrived at Bella without accident. A pleasant Camp was established a short distance from the Town of Bella, then commanded by Col. John B. Washman. There were but few Troops at this place. Gen. Curtis having advanced to Lebanon, 65 miles South West of Bella, and was expected to advance to Springfield, to attack Gen. Price, who was at that place with an Army of 15,000 Rebels.

Col. Ruxey was ordered by Gen. Halleck, to report to the Commanding Officer at Bella, and to Station the Companies of his Command at Salem Mts. Twenty five miles from Bella, the County seat of Kent County, at that Time infested with Guillas, and Rebel Bands, who were menacing the Rebel Army. This order looked to leaving the 3rd Iowa Cavalry for Post Duty, at and near Bella, but Col. Ruxey was ordered to join the Army under Gen. Curtis, for active Service in the Field, and on the 10th, was sent to Gen. Curtis the following dispatch.

Bella Feb. 10th 1862.

To Gen. C. S. Curtis, 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. Ruxey received from Gen. Curtis the following dispatch, dated March 15th

"Solemn field, 50 miles S. E. of Bella. Feb. 18th. To Col. Ruxey. 3rd Iowa cavalry. Come on by short route. Make good Marches to contact me."

The Regiment prepared to leave Bella next morning, but Col. Washman objecting, and telegraphed Gen. Halleck, to detain the Regiment at Bella. After delaying the day, Gen. Halleck telegraphed that "Col. Ruxey would report Salem as desired," Maj. W. B. Drake with Col. J. L. H. was immediately ordered to Salem, to garner the flour, and as Gen. Curtis had said "Come on." the remaining six Companies, under Col. Ruxey, left Bella at daylight, in the morning of the 16th. The weather was cold and the roads almost impassable, the Vagons here slightly loaded, but soon left for behind the Regiment arrived at the Little Pine Creek about noon. The roads were so bad, that Col. Ruxey determined to leave his Train to follow on as fast as possible, and push on himself, by good Marches, to contact the Army, then on to Marshfield and some hundred miles in advance. An Ambulance was brought up with Ammunition, the Men all equipped, and
without wagons, or baggage of any kind, the Command pushed forward, and arrived at Waynesville, 38 miles from Rolla, at 8 o'clock P.M. just before reaching this place, an accident occurred, the Brother named, Bledget, of Co. A, while Cambasel finely a revolver, discharged it, wounding one of them. He was sent back to Rolla, where he died some hours afterward. The Country was destitute of stores or supplies, the house was about preparing dinner, and feeding the horses and at 10 P.M. the column moved to Horse, and the men ran on the march. The night was cold, and the A was stiff and hard, and retreat, the men moved forward, at 3 A.M. they reached the Farmstead, where the men dismounted, and lay down by the road side for an hour sleep.

The next morning the men turned their backs on, going the roads, which were now deemed too rough that traveling, were difficult, all hinders from the way, and some flour for the men. A tedious march of the day and night, until 5 A.M., brought us to Springfield which had been evacuated by General Dyer previous, and when we found a small Federal garrison, having pushed on after Dyer, and were then reported to Beavercreek. The Commanded of the Post, at Springfield, had orders from the Courts, to obtain the first boats that arrived, to aid in holding the Post. Gen. Ricevay was advised that it was useless to go forward as the Courts could not embark the Army in the Ozark Mountains, and that he would be compelled to return to Springfield with his Army, in a very few days. Gen. Ricevay determined to go forward, and after attaching one Company (2) to Garrison Springfield and advanced with the remaining five Companies of his Regiment. The men were without supplies, and the horses without full rations of grage, but pushed forward until the dawn of the morning, told that the enemy was engaged. The Command to reach the Army, before the Battle was fought, had moved both officers and men, to hear this terrible march, and now that we were within hearing of their Aden, Gen. Ricevay determined to report to Gen. Courts before he slept. At the close of the fourth days March from Rolla, the Regiment reached the Head Quarters of the Courts, encamped at Sugar Creek Fork, from three to four hundred miles from Rolla. This unparalleled March was towards the Enemy, in the middle of winter, was as well conducted by our Commanding Officer, that not one horse was lost on the way. Gen. Ricevay had pressed a wagon into service in the last days March, which was sent off to a mill and loaded with flour which arrived at Camp.
let in the night, but for this good fortune, the Regiment would have been without rations of any kind. Our Curtis Army were destitute, and the Country being aridly settled afforded but limited supply.

After leaving at Sugar Creek the 23rd, Gen. Curtis' Army moved to Creas Springs, and Col. Robinson, the 5th New York Cavalry, went into camp near Creas. Col. Price of Creas Springs, Gen. Robinson 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.

Oct 22nd an expedition was organized under command of Maj. Gen. Ricketts, to make a reconnoissance toward Fayetteville, for the purpose of finding the enemy, arrived at Fayetteville about 12 o'clock P.M., Col. Ricketts with 3d New York Cavalry had the advance. When near the town a force of the enemy was discovered. A charge through the town resulted in killing the rebel, and capturing forty or fifty men. Here we learned the rebel Army were at Rooster Mountains, Nineteen Miles distant, Fayetteville being their advance, in remained one day at this place, and returned to camp, at Creas Springs, Gen. Ricketts reached Fayetteville, three times with his Regiment during the next week, without anything of special importance. The Regiment was kept constant on the march, endeavoring to learn the strengths and intentions of the enemy. On the 23d of March was ordered back to Sugar Creek. When Gen. Davis was encamped.

The rebel was not expected to advance, Gen. Curtis' Army was not large enough to extend his line of communications farther, and astronomical to wait until he could Concentrate supplies sufficient to enable him to advance, to do this was necessary to draw from the Country, as much as possible, the mills on this route had all been destroyed, by Gen. Price and McCulloch, and it was necessary to return the Army to enable them to procure supplies from the Country. Gen. Sigel was ordered to Bentonville, fourteen miles west of Cross Hollow, when Gen. Curtis had established his Head Quarters, and when Gen. Carr was encamped with His Division, Gen. Davis Division was encamped at Sugar Creek, twenty miles north east of Cross Hollow, and eighteen miles from Bentonville, while Col. Van Buren was encamped at Huntsville, more than 30 miles from Cross Hollow. On the morning of the 3d of March a Private Soldier of Col. M. 3d New York Cavalry, Namel Wm. Miller, called on Col. Ricketts, and requested permission to go to Gen. Price's Army; as a spy, Miller stated that he lived near Lexington, Ky., and that he was a member of the 1st New Cavalry, was captured and
parted at Lexington, by Price, and that he had enlisted in the 3rd Iowa Cavalry, under the name of John B. Miller, that he was appointed with the Missouri troops in Price's army, and was anxious to go with them. Col. Ruxby determined to send him. A butt-rimmed canteen was immediately procured, and with a few dollars in his pocket, and without arms, he set off. Col. Ruxby sent him on horseback, six miles beyond Glen Curtis' Head Quarters, where he passed the night, dismounted, and procured in fort, a soldier having been sent with him to bring back the horse, Miller had provided, 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 Benton. Ruxby 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 McClellan & McCullough, at "Burnt Mills," where they would Camp that night, and which place was only eleven miles from Glen Curtis' Head Quarters. He informed Miller, that the Rebel Army was very strong, and that they were going to attack Glen Curtis next morning, and wanted his Army in detail, before it could be concentrated. Miller proposed to be sent by courier at this information, and acted on it, until out of sight of his Rebel guides. When he turned about and made his way, with all haste, to inform Glen Curtis, who listened attentively to the information Miller had to give, and, like a wise General, acted upon it. Promptly, Cars were sent with Glen Curtis to Head Quarters, and the next morning found them with the Major General, at Sugar Creek. Lund Curtis had 20 men of the 1st Iowa Cavalry, traveled to Huntsville, a distance of 40 miles. On the night of the 5th to inform Col. Van Horn. He reached Sugar Creek, in the night of the 6th. Lund was ordered to move back to Sugar Creek on the night of the 5th, but was delayed. Starting early the morning of the 6th, and before he was far, on the march, the enemy, then upon them, in an engagement ensued, Ruxby sustaining considerable loss, but got back to Sugar Creek on the evening of the 6th. Lund, 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, now in position on Sugar Creek, expecting an attack from the direction of Huntsville, the Quarters, March, and American, removed back from Miles to Elders Horn in pursuit for safety, while the wagon trains of the Army,
win round back two miles, and posted out of range of the enemy's 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's position, at Sugar Creek, removed obstructions placed in his way, the time having been delayed to block up the road, and by 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, Gen. Price with 13,000 men was marching up from the direction of Springfield, to attack Gen. Curtis's army in the rear. The first information received by Gen. Curtis of the presence of this force, was, that his Commanding Depôt was at the rear for safe keeping had been captured, while Price was marching to the attack on the rear. McCulloch and Mc. Steer were closing in on the right, with 28,000 Texas troops.

And so began Gen. Curtis's Order to Gen. Carver to move the enemy at Elk River, Gen. Carver, with the Seventh New York, while Gen. Breecey with a Brigade of Cavalry, was ordered to march to the road on his right, on which the enemy were known to be passing to the rear, and attack the army. Gen. Otishouse was ordered to follow Gen. Breecey, with our Brigade of Sigel's Command, while Sigel with another Division and the Brigade of his own Division, was held in reserve at Sugar Creek, expecting an attack from that direction. Gen. Curtis knew now began his right, while his front became his left.

The engagement commenced, he soon as Col. Carr had reached the enemy's position near Elk River town, Col. Breecey moved through Ectorown a distance of two miles from Gen. Curtis Head Quarters. When the enemy were discovered passing around to reinforce the troops engaged with Col. Carr, while Col. Breecey was being with Sauter against the woods in his front, to ascertain the position of the enemy. Col. Otishouse arrived on the ground, in advance of his Brigade, and ordered the Battery with Col. Breecey into position, in a small open field, commanded by thieft. This, Col. Breecey opened 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. Otishouse ordered Col. Breecey to drive forward a detachment of his Cavalry, to attack the enemy's right. The 15th Iowa Cavalry were in front, followed by the Benton Muscots of the 7th volunteer Muscots. While the 15th Mo. Cav., Col. Ellis, were in line of battle on the right, and left, of the Battery, the Breecey, communicated Gen. Otishouse order to Lieut. Col. Trumbull, who was in command of the 5th Iowa Cavalry, and immediately ordered the Benton Muscots into line of battle, to supply the place of the 15th Iowa, in support of the Battery.
No force of the enemy had been discovered, except the rebel column facing a half mile distant, and when the 3d 
crew on ordnance forward, it was not to charge, 
as it was behind the Commanding Officer would 
now attempt to discount the position of the enemy, 
and make such disposition of his forces as might 
be necessary. The regiment advanced along the road, as the 
left of which was a trail, and on the right, 
three times, they had preceded, but at 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 
guns distant. At the same time the rebel cavalry, col 
by cum. mo. abble, and supported by the indians, 
charged the battery, and before but three shots had 
been fired, one from each gun, the overwhelming force 
of the rebels, had swept 
and through the columns of the 3d crew, cavalry, and was 
engaged in a hand to hand struggle. Col. Bussig ordered 
the Kenton horsemen to charge to support the 3d crew, and 
if possible, knew the guns. The charge of the enemy 
was irresistible, and the message and 1st crew, and 
Kenton horsemen were compelled to fall back. The 3d 
crew, cavalry, was now confronted by a large infantry force, before 
which the command could not aim five minutes, while 
the rebel cavalry had effectively cut off their retreat. 
First Col. Drum was wounded by the first shot 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 utmost commands from any one, 
they drew revolvers, and commenced the work 
of death. The rebels were poorly armed, having Buffett 
cartrige, and single armed, horse pistols, and short 
arms, of horse manufacture. The 3d crew, drew sabers 
when their revolvers were all discharged, and saw 
down the rebels from the field, and proceeding in 
joining the main column, which was now being formed 
in line by Col. Bussig a short distance in rear 
of the present engagement, the five companies of the 3d crew 
united A, B, C, D, E, and M. numbering 225 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. Bussig command 
arrived on the field, when the engagement commenced. 
The command of the 3d crew cavalry now entered 
by Maj. C. H. Perry who came with the regiment through the 
engagement.
in position in the edge of the timber, into a large open field below them. Gen. O'Callahan's Brigade had arrived, and taken position, and reinforcements kept up as it was now evident a large force of the enemy were advancing on this new position. The enemy opened on our front, with Artillery, with some effect, but did not advance their infantry until Gen. Jeff C. Davis arrived, with Pettit's Brigade of the Division, and the Battalions of Artillery. The enemy endeavored to drive back the flanks of Gen. Davis' line, and partially succeeded, but were finally driven back, as Brevet'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 was finally repelled, and Union troops in great confusion, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. Col. McIntosh was killed in the charge on Col. Brevet's Command, and Gen. McCullough was killed later in the day by the Infantry.

Gen. Siegel, who had not been engaged during the day, made his appearance on the victorious field of Leetown, when the victory had been secured. The engagement still continued at Elk Horn. The heat of Artillery and Massed Infantry plainly indicated that the battle was a desperate one. Col. Brevet with his Cavalry, and a Battery of Artillery, was ordered to reinforce Gen. Carr, who had been engaging the enemy all day with Dodge and Van Dorn's Brigades. Supported by Gen. Ambrose's Division, which came up from Sugar Creek about 3 P.M. and at once moved on the enemy. Mean while Fighting continued until late after night, when the Armies ceased firing and lay in their Arms in line of Battle.

The troops of McCullough, when defeated in the centre at Leetown, moved to reinforce Price at Elk Horn. We had fought with great desperation, and with considerable success, having forced back our lines, thereby gaining from important advantage in position. The prospect was anything but favorable to our Army on Monday night. Our losses had been great and heavy during the day, and from Notes Captured during the engagements was said, showing the force of the enemy to be not less than 35,000 men, with 70 pieces Artillery, while Gen. Curtis Army Numbers less than 10,000. Fighting was near, Gen. Curtis was out of range behind. Had he desired to do so, to have been defeated on the field of Pix.
Rule would have been followed by the Captain of Ser. Carter's \textit{entire} Army, and all his troops, there being no road not held by the enemy.

Saturday morning at day light joined our Army in line of battle near Elk Horn Run, when they had ceased fighting the night before. Ser. Carter and Gen. Davis with their command had formed on the left, and right of Col. Carter's division, and with the dawn of day, the enemy's artillery opened on our line, the first shell from his guns falling within fifty yards of Col. Carter's head quarters. The enemy had advanced his line during the night, and opened the engagement with such a deadly fire that our losses seemed hopeless. A feeling of despair had prevailed in our army during the night, and little confidence fell in our ability to succeed, but our gallant boys responded to the first discharge of the enemy's artillery, with most alacrity and promptness. Hearing 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. Carter was formed on the extreme right, and effectively guarded the right flank from the assaults of the enemy.

About two o'clock, Col. Carter 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. Carter was ordered to follow up the enemy who had retreated toward Springfield, but was delayed by Col. Carter, until he could unite his detachments to the Government pursuing the glorious victory, which Col. Carter carried to Nashville, and dispatched by telegraph. While waiting for Col. Carter's detachments, he observed a presence of war, finding along the road, on the right, quick followed by a mounted trooper, the presence proved to be Mr. Miller, the Soldier, who had started for Gen. Army. After giving Col. Carter the information he had received from the road, Cavalry, he returned towards the Camp of Gen. Army, where he was arrested on suspicion, and placed in the hands under arrest. Grant, 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, when he was at once arrested as a prisoner of war. Miller received from the Government a bounty for $50 for the
Sent Service performed by him. Some months after he
received a furlough to rest his family in Missouri,
where he was killed by Guerrillas at his own house.
He leaves a wife and four children, who
are entitled to the consideration of the Government.

Col. Busey wrote about our success, and said that
his regiment pursued the enemy until night of Satur-
day, capturing a large number of prisoners, horses
and arms.

Our Sepel followed the enemy
with his Command until he found
he had left its
Springfield road.

Running the way open to Springfield
Our Sepel was disposed to join us a Sperimmon of
his ability on a holt, and accordingly, went to
our Curtis when he had left at New Ridge, as follow
"I am nine mile on the road to Springfield, the way
is open. Come on." Our Curtis was not disposed
to follow this advice, and immediately told the
Sepel, "they who delay when the Battle Field are
known to be the victors.

Then the delay" Our Curtis well knew that had
be left the field, and wanted his Army to Spring
feld, the rebels would have been called back.
by their Supremes left to take care of their
wounded, and a change Confederate victory would
have been proclaimed, as was done at "Burrin
Creek."

On the morning of the 9th Col. Busey with
his Brigade and a light Battery of Artillery was
sent, to pursue the enemy in the direction
of Fayettville. His Command was much exhaus-
ted. The horses having been under the Saddle for
three days and nights, not in the care of any
for each horse in these days. The men were
from our Army past through a thin deep
battle without Stiff. Col. Busey ordered
them to get an early hour. And without
standing the rain found down in storms,
they made no halt until coming up with the
enemy, near Church near Buntinville.

The Command was in advance.
The enemy formed in line, and found a valley
without effect. When Col. Busey ordered a
charge, which sent the Rebels in every direction.
leaving none of their number dead or in the
field, and about one hundred prisoners in
our hands. The route of the enemy was kept
up through and beyond Buntinville. When the
enemy had again formed in line of battle in the edge of the woods. The Artillery was brought up and massed behind the Cavalry, until ready for action. When the Cavalry moved to the right and left, and our Artillery, Bent and Group and Cavalry came to again full back, the roads were again heavy with the tired horses. Could go no further without rest and feed. Then being a good supply of men near by, the Command dismounted and rested a couple of hours. When the march was continued. Some prisoners and a part of their trains Captured. The enemy were now 20,000 strong. Marched for the division of Gen. Custer of 4000 men, left back to guard their train. After going into camp 12 miles from Brandywine to the Fayetteville road, went down into Bardwell's and Compelled to break all rights, reaching Fayetteville at daylight next morning. Got sickly removed to Camp at Pea Ridge, with his prisoners and a large quantity of horses. 28th, having accomplished as much as was possible with his worn out Command. The men now in the saddle for five days and nights, and performed their whole duty without a word of complaint. While the Command had rested a few hours, Col. Burney wished the Battle Field to look after his dead, who had been buried as Soldiers are few fragments, 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. Burney, who found that eight or there had been Sealed by the evening, their bodies were returned in separate cases. Four just open and permanent headboards placed on which is inscribed the name, Company and Regt. 5th. For list of killed and wounded see Official Report of Battle of Pea Ridge in Adjutant General of Troops Report for 1864.
Dead Field Officers.
7th S. Col. Hent
8th " Ferguson
11th Major Foster
13th Maj. Walker
14th Maj. Threemil.
19th S. Col. McFarland
21st S. Col. Dunlap
23rd " Kingsman
24th " Mills
30th " Toomey
32d S. Col. Mix
33d Col. " Rice
38th Col. Hughes
39th S. Col. Redfield
1st Cav. Col. Gower
3d Maj. Drake
4th " Peeter
5th " Borenstein
8th " Col. Dorr
Immediately after the Battle of Pea Ridge, Capt. John Carruth, 1st Iowa, with Capt. John Carruth's Companies, returned from Pea Ridge to Springfield, where they were detained. Maj. C. W. Perry, 3rd Iowa, was on duty at Pea Ridge to command the post. Capt. Cook with his Company (D) moved to Pea Ridge on the March to Pea Ridge. Col. Perry remained at Springfield and was relieved, on duty at Pea Ridge, when Maj. Perry commanded the post with entire satisfaction to the Department. Colonel's Command was kept constant employed scouting and guarding trains from Rolla to Springfield, and during the summer had several air parties skirmish with the enemy, in all of which they were successful.

Maj. Maj. C. Drake with Companies F & H, reached Rolla on the evening of the 15th of Feb. and his men ordered to permanent garrison the place. On the 16th, Capt. J. Adair A. & 23rd, 23rd, Custer with 23 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 Alabama, and to the rear of Salem, for the purpose of locating a band of Rebels known to be in that vicinity. Capt. Custer met the enemy and defeated him, and Captured 20 prisbons. Some 40 lost on their return.

About the 20th of Feb. Maj. Drake, with his Command, started on an expedition to Pea Ridge, Mo., where Col. Coleman, with a force of 200 to 300 Rebels, was in camp, and from which place they moved about the County, burning the property of Union men, and perpetrating outrages on the people. Maj. Drake encountered the enemy in their Camp, which he charged immediately on coming in sight, killing 13, wounding 25, and capturing 60 prisoners. The Rebels were taken completely by surprise, and made but little resistance.

Maj. Drake returned to Rolla, and forwarded his prisoners to Rolla, and immediately set out on an important expedition towards the Arkansas line. McPhendre, Coleman, and Fairchild, were allrecieving Rations for the Rebel Army, and made 1,000 men in Camp. With marching 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. B. B. Cutts, while riding ahead some distance in advance of the Main Column. Came upon a party of Seven Armed Rebels, who ran in a scouts watching the movements of the Federals, known to be in that neighborhood. On discovering Lieut. Cutts they fired a volley at him, and wheeled their horses in the road, and made off as rapidly as possible. Realizing the Main Column was up with them, Lieut. Cutts was Riding with Two Army Generals, one of which he knew, and charged after the enemy, who were mounted on mounted horses, he riding a fast horse. 

Soon found the rear man, whom he shot from his horse, and proceeded on, overtaking the men in detail, and either killed or taken all of them. The Rebels kept the road, and struggled to reach the main force to give them warning of the approach of the enemy. They found themselves pursued, and not having time to dismount by moonlight, and as they had discharged their guns, their only safety was in flight. The chase continued for four miles, before the last man was overthrown. Maj. Drake, who led the volley fired by the enemy, moved forward as rapidly as possible, and found the dead and wounded Rebels about half a mile ahead. No sooner gallant deed had been performed, during this chase, in Lieut. Cutts, came War into the Camp of the enemy who was 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, our forces had reached the Arkansas line, driving before them the forces of Coleman. McBride, and Fairchild, who were now Concentrated and menaced our outnumbered men. The heat and aspect 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 ice mountain Berries, which was a great source to our men, and consisted of snow and ice. After the ice melted, they made a snow and ice route 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 Mountain, taking with them a large number of prisoners. Horse, arms &c., the loss of the 30th being in the engagement near Big Creek.
During the month of March, Maj. Drake remained at Salem Mo. with his Command, scouting the country for fifty miles, defeating the enemy in several skirmishes, and making the name of the 3d Iowa Cavalry a terror to Rebels.

On the 1st of April, Maj. Drake with his Companies I. V. R. joined Capt. Bueschel, in between Thompson and West Plains. These Companies were later again detached from the Regiment.

Major William L. Drake remained in Command of the 3d Iowa Cavalry, until about the 1st of Nov., when he went to home in Condon. Wayne Co. Iowa. on Surgeons Certificate. When he died on the 24th of Nov. 1862.

Capt. L. Martin Cherry and A.H. Griswold of Co. K. and Lieut. C. J. Norton and W. B. McDaniel of Co. I, and Adjutant H. D. F. Cutter, were most faithful in the discharge of their several duties. The men were always ready for duty and earned a gallant accounting to

[Signature]
Immediately after the battle the 2nd Iowa Cavalry advanced about
10 miles towards bentonville, where they remained for
some time, coming for the wounded, and collecting
supplies. During the month of March the 2nd Iowa
Cavalry were kept busy scouting and collecting for-
ishing, which had to be hauled a great distance. On one
expedition the regiment traveled from 40 to 50
miles per day, resting halfway, and thence
to the Indian country, and return after an absence of
seven days. About the last of March the
regiment was called under command of Capt. C. H. Scott
made an expedition to Haynieville, Ark., which was
unsuccessful. Early in April the army moved via
Carrsville, N. C. to Haynieville, Ark. over the same roads
in the south west. The 2nd Iowa encamped on Bull
Creek, where they had great difficulty in for-
ishing, On the 28th of April were ordered to proceed
with the army towards Metairie, N. C. The roads
were almost impassable. The trains could make
but two miles the first day, and many began
on mend, 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 Bayou Lee and Metairie, N. C.,
Metairie, and thence
via Salem, Ark., to Batesville, where they arrived
the 1st day of May. From here the whole army
was very scarce, finding parties around the
Country for fifteen miles on either side of
the road, and Cram in horse back. Nearly that
was obtained.
The 2nd Iowa Cavalry were 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 day light till about 10 o'clock P.M., when they were ordered to Jackson
post to occupy the place. The 2nd Iowa then advanced
to Jacksonport, the rest of the army remained at
Batesville. On the 3rd of May Big Jean Sink arrived at
Jacksonport from Pilot Knob via Philabosco.
The 2nd 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 next to margin of this page.

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

On the 22d of June returned to Jackson. At that time they remained until the 25th. When the Confederates arrived having evacuated Waterville, our State having reported to our Captains, the Army was reorganized. Our State was assigned to the Command of the 1st Division, to which Col. Buxey was assigned to his Regiment.

On the 26th Col. Ewing, Division of 2nd Virginia, 1st Corps, of Gen. McCook, with 20 Men of his Company, was ordered to guard a forge from being shut 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 protected with an Infantry Guard. The Troops were loaded ten miles from Camp, and upon returning, when they were found upon by a large Rebel force concealed in Ambush near the road side. The first gun, Lieut. Cristold was shot from his horse and while his gun was control with blood from the wound in his head, rallied his small force, and drove off the enemy, and saved the Train, but in doing so, lost his life. Some balls having entered his body Corporal Thomas Mason, of Pvt. Litt, Co. 4th, was also killed, and five others of Same Co. Wounded.

No bravier Soldier, or finer Gentleman has fallen in this War, than Lieut. N. W. Cristold, who died with the others, killed. Now lie buried, just 50 yards distant, (at right angle) from the North end of Village Creek Bridge, the road to Unionville Camp. Col. Buxey, started with his Train to rescue the Train, when he arrived at the ground the Enemy was supposed to have joined. The Train was moved towards Camp that had preceded only a short distance when an engagement commenced, some distance to the North. Col. Buxey joined with the 9th Ill Cavalry who had just after joined was joined by...
July 2d, our troops were in Camp at Peters's farm, 

July 3d, we continued the march, had proceeded but a short distance when we found the road blocked by the rebels, who had been laboring for several weeks with all the negroes in the country, to effect a bridge on the road. For miles, the road was blocked by the rebels, who had been laboring for several weeks with all the negroes in the country, to effect a bridge on the road. For many miles the roads were blocked, and bridges burned. In obedience to orders of Gen. T. C. Hindman, Rebel Commander in Arkansas, our forces confiscated all negroes he found who had acted in facilitating the roads. The number flocking to our lines daily numbered hundreds. Reached Augusta on White River on the evening of the 3d of July.

The Army remained at Augusta. The troops celebrate the anniversary of our Independence, a National Salute was fired, and speeches delivered by Gen. Butler, Capt. Mears, and others. The 3d Iowa Cavalry was put out on an expedition, but a small force of the enemy, and Captured some tents, horses and supplies.

July 6th, the Army again advanced the 3d Iowa Cavalry, advance guard. Marched 16 miles by 10 o'clock a.m., and reached Castle River. Here Capt. Mears found the road again blocked. The heavy timber was piled in long entanglement, for several hundred yards, above and below the ford.

King Second.
Miles in advance of the Infantry, Col. Russey dismounted his command, to await their arrival. Almost drawn a little after dismounting, a body of Rebels appeared coming out of the blockade, not more than 75 yards distant from Col. Russey's Column. On discovering what they came to do, a volley was fired at the Rebels, and retired Col. Russey had 2nd Capt. N. J. Taylor to go with 13 men of his company to penetrate the blockade and find the fort. Capt. Taylor reached the fort just before the Rebels came galloping up, and entrusting himself with them, he opened fire on them, killing and wounding nine men, and burning horses. The 2nd Dragoons had 200 Cartons, only a single Colt Navy revolver, and the men been armed with Sharps Cartons, but no man would fire except Col. Russey, he sent his two companies of the command, accompanied with two companies of the command, but was agreeably surprised to find it was the enemy who had been ambushed, camped at the blockade.

July 7th. Matthew D. Williams, a Co. C. was killed this morning while entering his home in Casade Pen. within from hundred yards of the Camp, by a rebel who was shot through the Dress, on the opposite side of the River. He was buried near the road side on the North side of the River.

Col. Negro Brigade of 2nd Illinois Division arrived to Casade this morning, and advanced four miles, when the enemy was again sighted, and a large force of the enemy firing was distinctly heard at the same. Col. Russey was ordered forward with his regiment to the enemy Col. Hony. When he arrived the enemy he found the enemy falling back, having been defeated, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands. The enemy were pursued four miles, and driven across the White River. The Army came up to the battle field and camped for the night. The entire command were distributors of anything to eat, and there was nothing in the country to be had except beef, which was eaten without bread. Hand crockers commanded one dollar each.
July 8th. The Army crossed the Upper Mississippi, and camped.

July 9th. The Army marched 28 miles and reached Clarendon, at 11 o'clock P.M. Imagine their disappointment when they found the Federal transports, boats, and gun-boats, and all left for the Miss River, at 10 o'clock A.M. that day. The heavy artillery fired general shots along the river, with the hope of calling them back, but in vain.

had Gen. Curtis obtained sufficient 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 went in a starving condition, and on the 10th part of the men died out to arrive in bona fide on which the Army subsisted until they reached Helena.

On the 10th of July, Gen. Steele reorganized his division, and placed Bueague assigned to the command of the 3rd Brigade.

On the 11th the Army marched towards Helena, which place was reached on the 12th.

The advance on Little Rock was for the present abandoned. The Army bivouacked and remained near the town the entire summer. Helena was at the time Gen. Curtis reached Helena occupied by a very small rebel force with no fortifications. Curtis Army could have taken the place without a battle, and saved the command almost one year of war and the lives of many thousands men. Curtis asked permission to go to and assign the Munitions to his Superiors but was prohibited from moving. In consequence of the inability of the Army through the sickly season at Helena hundreds of our gallant soldiers died of disease.

Col. Bueague's Regiment was encamped near the town of Helena and received from the Commanding General the proud of having been the last disciplined Regiment to the Army. Col. Bueague was fortunate in the elevation of the Officers of his Regiment. Who were universally
men of good character. The Regiment was employed scouting and foraging until the 15th of Sept. when it was transferred to the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division. Gen. Butler had ordered to command the Brigade, consisting of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry, 8th & 18th Indiana Infantry, and 1st Indiana Artillery, which command he retained until the 1st of October. Gen. Curtis had been assigned to the command of the Department of the Mo. and Gen. Geary left in command of the Army at Helena.

About the 1st of Oct. Gen. Still was ordered with his old division the 1st to Pilot Knob for the cavalry of this division was not included in the order and remained at Helena. Gen. Carr assumed command of the Army. The 3rd Iowa Cavalry was assigned to the 3rd Brig. 2nd Division. Gen. Buesy assigned to command the Brigade, Maj. Gen. I. K. Drake, commanded the Regiment. Gen. Geary, W. H. Harney, about the 1st of Sept. he having been absent from the Regiment since the 15th of March. During the month of Oct. Gen. Buesy'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 Indian skirmishes. On the 3rd of Dec. Gen. Buesy was assigned to the command of the 4th Division, Army of the South West. Gen. Buesy having succeeded to the command of the Army sometime in November Gen. E. A. Carr assumed command to St. Louis for duty.

About the 25th of Nov. Gen. Geary arrived at Helena to take command of the Army. His division having been left at Pilot Knob under Gen. W. P. Keiton.


While Gen. Geary's division of the 3rd Division was in command at Helena. The Rebels were fortifying a position on the Arkansas River, and had established there a camp of instruction, late in Nov. Gen. Buesy 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 Rebel Roads, in the rear of Gen. Price's Army. He held the line of the White Hat tribe, to which point Gen. Grant had driven the enemy, Gen. Buesy Command, consisting of 3,000 Infantry and 200 Pickets, 1000 picked Cavalry under the command of Gen. Buesy. 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. curnt. home on furloughs. His body was buried at Cairo and information forwarded to his family who resided in Unionville town.

Captain Taylor was a good officer and estimable gentleman. Lieut. E. H. Horton was promoted to Captain U. S. N. D. 13th Cutte 1st Line.

Maj. W. B. Caldwell was promoted to Lieut Col Sept 5th and Captain George Buffield to Major Same date.

Maj. W. B. Perry resigned in October and Captain A. H. P. Scott promoted to Major.

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

For date of resignations and promotions of officers of 3rd Iowa cavalry see Adjutant Gen's Rpt for 1863-64.
when they arrived on the 22nd of Nov. Gen. Scott found the river so low that the large boats could not get up, and ordered Col. Bucy to disembark his cavalry at Wirt's farm, and march across to Franklin Landing on White River. Twenty five miles distant, and await further orders. While the infantry would proceed up White River on the Smaller Canoes. Col. Bucy commenced disembarking before daylight, and after considerable delay was on the march. The road led through swamps and canbrooks, and was in a terrible condition, owing to heavy rains. The horses were got along with great difficulty. The night came on when the cavalry had arrived, with six miles of the river. The road was now through a continuous swamp. The water was deep to the horses, and Cypress knees so thick that it was with great difficulty that the horses could get through. The horses were fatigued after such work. We had to travel, made the night so dark that the horses heads could not be seen by their riders. The men were not in a house or farm within the mile, and none in front. Reaching the boats was at Frank's Landing. Col. Bucy determined to reach them if possible, as his men had no forage for horses, or bakes for themselves. He therefore continued the march single file, fording through swamps many of the horses missing clow, until 9 o'clock PM the lost the road, and got stuck in Grape Mine. An advance guard had reached the river not more than a mile distant, and found the boats had not arrived. The men dissipated in water and died deep to the true, and prepared to face the night, before 11 o'clock a heavy rain came on, and continued without interruption during the entire night. The water poured down in a flood, destroying the whole country, raising the water in the swamps. The river and all of the roads. The night was very cold. No fires could be made, and the men were without blankets or shelter of any kind. Col. Bucy waited until 3 A.M. of the next day and received 20 tings of Gen. Scott's longer delay would have made it impossible to get his horse out of the swamps, as they were without forage and had been for 18 hours. Some slept on water, and exposed to a cold rain. The fortifying could not be taken out of the swamps. After the heavy rain of the night before, Col. Bucy...
then proceeded to board the ferry boat (which he had captured, with the guard of Confederates) and placed fifty men on board, as a guard, and let the boat a-flot, under charge of an officer, with instructions to reach the Miss River. It was near the Arkansas Post, but Eight miles distant. The Rebels were advised of our move, but owing to the heavy rain of the night before, could not approach the river, and our guns reached the Mississippi on safety.

After waiting until 12 O'clock, Col. Busey mounted his own horse, and started for Montgomery Point, when he arrived late in the night, having met difficulty in getting his horses through the swamp. The boat was laying at that place, White River being so low that it was impossible for any of the boats to get up. Col. Henry returned to Helena. Brig. Gen. Studebaker having arrived to take command of the Army, best for this. On the return of the expedition, the 5th Iowa Cavalry accompanied Col. Busey on this expedition.

On Grant was preparing to advance on the rebels at Little Augar, and requested the State of Tennessee with him by sending an expedition to Granada. He, for the purpose of destroying the railroad. Col. Henry went with the troops of his expedition to White River, on their arrival at Helena, immediately started for Granada. Crossing the White River at Arian Point, the 5th Iowa Cavalry and the 5th Iowa Cavalry, lost four men killed. The presence of the federal guns in Tennessee caused him to abandon his position on the river, and fell back towards Columbus. Col. Henry was captured in this expedition, a large number of horses, mules, and other property, and a large number of the bedding and baggage brought in.

The Army was reorganized.

On the 15th by Gen. Sherman, and Maj. Gen. G.O. Vashon, assigned to command the 2nd Cavalry Division Army of the Potomac. Encountering eleven cavalry columns, Col. Busey was assigned to command the 2nd Brig. of this division, encamping five regiments, on which he was his own. Col. Busey's command was kept on active duty scouting, but were unsuccessful in meeting the enemy in force. Several parties were dispersed, and the Country kept quiet.
About the 25th of December Gen. Scott joined Gen. Sherman
army at Chickasaw Bayou and took part in that
engagement. The army at Helena under Gen. Sherman
had been largely reinforced, and put in readiness
for active service. Gen. Sherman left Helena on
the 10th of Jan. 1863, with about 10,000 men, to
advance on and permanently occupy Little Rock.
Col. Bayes's Regiment was ordered to accompany
this expedition, but at the hour of starting was
ordered to remain at Helena. Col. Bayes having
been assigned to command the District of
Helena. Col. Bayes assumed command in the 10th,
and at once set to work to regulate and put
in order his not unimportant command. The
troops were organized into five Brigades. The Sick
numbering thousands, who had been left by the
Regiments of Gen. Scott, & Generals. Armies. were
Cared for. & horses农贸市场 for Hospitals.
The Contraband numbering thousands who had
been neglected, were collected, & a Surgeon
appointed, and supplies with Medicine. The traffic
in Contraband horses and Mules was effectively
broke up, and large numbers disposed for the
Communes. The Commissary Department and Helena
was ordered to cease the traffic in bad Whisky,
and a general improvement was manifest in
every department of the Army. Col. Bayes
exhibited superior qualifications for his position,
and was successfully managed the affairs of his
District, so as to attract the attention of the Gort
and on the 25th of Jan. his name was sent to the
Senate at the head of a long list of nominations
for Brigades Generals. Then being a larger number was
handed than could be confirmed. Col. Bayes appointment
was not acted upon, he having no person in Washington
especially interested in his Case. During the occupa-
tion of Helena by the Army from 1st
Sept. until Col. Bayes took command, at least
8000 horses and Mules, either belonging to the Gort
or Confiscated in the Name of the Gort, were Shipped
North by Speculators and sold to the Gort at
St-Louis. to be shipped to supply the demands
of the Army. Col. Bayes was the first Comman
leader who effectively both up the illegitimate
trade the proceeds executive ability of a high
order and it was unfortunate that his Command
was cut short. by the return of Gen. Sherman,
who had failed to carry out the program for
the Capture of Little Rock, and returned to Helena
about the 25th of Jan. The weather during the time
this expedition was about was very Cold, with heavy
Snow, the exposure of the men on this winter campaign of the war; cost the country the lives of at least 2,000 men, this from diseases. The regiments were mostly new, and had suffered heavily with measles. When the army moved, it was believed not to return and many of the regiments had, in an early moment, completely destroyed their comfortable winter quarters.

On the return of our command, Genl. Brevet resumed command of the 2nd Brig., 2nd Division, Army of Tennessee. During the month of February, this brigade was kept in action duty. The 3rd Iowa Cavalry, was under command of Maj. J. H. P. Scott, who, Genl. N. B. Forrest, commanding the battalion. These officers were frequently sent out in command of expeditions from Genl. Brevet's Brigade, and frequently met the enemy. The infantry, from Helena to Alexander, St. Charles, and St. Francis Rivers, was frequently recalled, and on several occasions encountered the enemy, and was always victorious.

On the 5th of March a portion of Genl. Brevet's Brigade made an expedition up the St. Francis River. The enemy was encountered in considerable force near Medicated Ark. and routed with considerable loss. Our forces capturing a number of prisoners about 100. hundred horses and arms, and a number of teams, en route from Memphis to Little Rock.

On the 14th of April, a detachment of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry, made an expedition up the St. Francis River. On board steamers for the purpose of capturing a steamboat supposed to be near Pittsburg. 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 Medicated to capture the boat. A chain was placed across the river at the bridge, and the rebel were located behind breastworks near the bridge. Ready to join in our men when the boat attacked. The boat, after the battle, had only 25 men. Came up with the enemy, and at the Chargin with a gallop, which stunned the enemy. Lost the men killed and wounded and 56 prisoners. The balance of the rebel force fell back in the number of men. The gallant charge of Lieut. Niblick was
Devoidly wounded, he Captains one hundred and seventy-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, I lost Colonel of Col. Rice's Brigade, with a detachment of Infantry to guard the Boat. Two in Charge of the expedition. Lieut. Niblick's men were highly complimented by the Commanding General for their Gallantry.

Maj. C.H. Prentice was at this time in Command of the Army at Helena. He having supper caused one German detachment to march.

On the 6th of April Maj. Gen. Beall was relieved of the command of the 2d Division, Army of the Tennessee, and Col. Byrnes, Rice, assigned to the Command. The Rebels were concentrating at White River in force for the purpose of attacking Helena. Col. Rice, on June 8th, went to work to put the troops under his command in readiness for defense.

Maj. Scott of 5th Army Cavalry was charged with removing obstructions in range of the forts, and clearing out and filling the timber. Two men with others were detailed daily, to report to Maj. Scott. He 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 12th of July.

The Rebels in large force were reported in the vicinity of Helena, and on the 12th of April Col. Rice's Command encountered and defeated a rebel force in Phelps County, W. Tailed a number, and took some prisoners. Sixty or seventy rebels who had been Collected by the Rebels to block route, and about 30 horses and mules.

Information was brought in every day of the enemy being heavier, and about to march on Helena. Byrnes 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. Scott in Command of the 5th Army Cavalry, took a part of Byrnes Command near the White 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
On the 1st of May, the 3rd Iowa Cavalry under the command of Capt. J. D. A. McAffy engaged the enemy at Eddyville, Ark. See Official Report of Capt. J. D. A. McAffy, 3rd Iowa Cavalry, in Adjt.-Genl. of Iowa Report for 1864. See also list of killed and wounded in same report.

On the 15th of May, Col. Clayton of Col. Bucyce's Command was sent out to find the enemy. With the horse and cavalry, Maj. Nott with 3rd Iowa Cavalry accompanied the expedition. The 1st Division was encountered at Cotton Plant and Madison, and badly defeated. The enemy losing a large number in killed and wounded.


Vicksburg was now the theatre of Genl. Grant's operations and attracted the attention of the country. Col. Bucyce's part made repeated application to be released from command of the cavalry at Helena, and went with his regiment to Vicksburg. When he could find a more active field, after repeated requests, Maj. Genl. Sherman, Commanding the District of Eastern Arkansas, consented as a personal favor, to grant Col. Bucyce's request. On the 31st of June, he was ordered with his regiment to report to Genl. Grant at Vicksburg, when he arrived on the 5th, and was ordered to report to Maj. Genl. Sherman, and was at once assigned to duty, as "Chief of Cavalry." The 3rd Iowa Cavalry disembarkd at Haines Bluffs and established temporary camp at Snyder's Bluffs. The enemy under Genl. Johnston won an engagement in the line of the "Big Black," for the purpose of attacking Genl. Grant's army in the rear. The 7th Tennessee Cavalry, Division under command of Genl. Jackson, won an engagement at Vicksburg and made frequent demonstration to the rear. Col. Bucyce's Head Quarters during the month of June were in the saddle, he having been specially charged by Genl. Grant to look after the enemy on "Big Black."
Col. Buell's Command was kept moving from the 10th of July to the 14th of July, during which time they had traversed every road and path within 50 miles of Petersburg, (north of the rail road.)

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

3rd Report of Col. Buell to Adjutant Gen. of Army. Report for 1864. This Campaign was one of the hardest our men had ever passed through, traveling 35 to 50 miles a day for more than thirty days, in close proximity to the enemy, whose cavalry, largely outnumbering our own, was exposed by night and day to the devastating heat of the Mid-day sun, causing the endurance of officers and men the most rigid discipline and exposing the Cavalry brought up to a degree of perfection which attracted the attention of Gen. Sherman and on various occasions acknowledged the valuable service they had rendered during the campaign.

Col. Buell's Command encamped near Gen. Sherman's Headquarters on Big Black in their return from Jackson. Immediately on their return from the campaign having ended, Maj. George M. P. Scott a most valuable and efficient officer was Commanded the 3rd Iowa Cavalry during the campaign, and for several months previous, tendered his resignation which was accepted. The Command of the Regiment now devolved on Maj. John W. Noble, who had proved himself an able and efficient officer. On the 12th of August the Cavalry under Col. Winslow of Iowa Cav. made an expedition to Yazoo City, and thence to Grenada, Miss., where they met Col. Phillips of Miss. who had reached Grenada from the north a few hours before. Capturing a large number of locomotives, cars, &c., which were destroyed. The forces under Col. Winslow pushed on to Memphis, where his column reached. Col. Buell being encountered by the enemy, the 3rd Iowa Cavalry, under Command of Maj. Noble were in advance. The Regiment dismounted, and a heavy skirmish ensued, the enemy were defeated. The 3rd Iowa lost 10 men wounded. The Cavalry reached Memphis on the 24th.
About this time an expedition was ordered by Gen Grant under Maj Gen Steele, to advance on Little Rock Ark. Gen Steele, first concentrated at Helena, and moved to Clarendon, when they were joined by Maj Gen Davidson, with the Cavalry Division, Dept of the Miss., in which was the 6th Companies of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry, under Lt Col Caldwell. Col Buxby had vainly endeavored to have a 1st Col Caldwell's Command ordered to join him, at Helena, or Vicksburg, but now an opportunity to unite the Regiments presented itself, and Col Grant was requested to bring about that result. It not being expedient to take any troops from Gen Steele, who was calling for reinforcement, Little Rock not yet having been taken. Maj Nott, who was on board transport with his Command, curtailed to Vicksburg. Was ordered by Gen Grant, who was on board to embark at Helena, May 27th, and report to Maj Gen Steele. Maj Nott proceeded to Little Rock, and was assigned to the Cavalry Division. When the 3rd Iowa Cavalry was again united, having been separated nearly two years, Major Nott was appointed Chief of Cavalry on the Staff of Maj Gen Davidson and filled that position with ability.

Col Buxby's Regiment having been ordered to Little Rock by Gen Grant, it was relieved by Gen Sherman, and ordered to report to Gen Steele, be arrived at Little Rock about the 1st of Nov, 1863, and was immediately assigned to Command the Cavalry Division, relieving Col Lewis Mornell. Gen Sherman having returned to take Command of the Cavalry Division, Col Buxby 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 subjects in the Dept of AR, and was 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 Buxby was ordered to evacuate the Post, and move his Command to Little Rock, it being impossible longer to hold forces at Benton. See Report of 1st Col H. C. Caldwell, 1st Iowa Cav. Adjutant General's Office, Report for 1864, for particulars of an Expedition to Arkansas.
On the 1st of Jan the 3rd Iowa Cavalry reenlisted as follows voluntarily. Over Six Hundred men, being nearly all the men present able for duty, reenlisted. Being the first Regiment in Division to reenlist they were relieve from duty and ordered with their officers to St. Louis to enjoy the 30 day furlough. Col. Ruxley accompanied his Regiment which while the men were enjoying a reunion with their friends and receiving the plaudit of a grateful people for their valorism and endurance and the devotion to their country displayed by reenlisting for another three years, was busy pressing the new arms and equipments, and superintending the recruiting the Regiment. In all of these measures he was one careful. Eight Hundred men were enlisted and mounted into service. Filling the Regiment beyond the maximum, new carbines of Enfield pattern, and complete new horse equipments were obtained from the arsenals at New York and Washington, and the Regiment ordered to St. Louis to be mounted.

On the 5th of January 1864, "By Special
Gallantry" On reports and recommendations of Commanding Generals, Col. Cyrus Ruxley was appointed a Brigadier General. In some weeks after receiving his stars 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. Smith.


It was Col. Ruxley's misfortune to have his Regiment derailed and detached from the time of its first entering the field, until a short time before the promotion. But he now had the satisfaction of turning over the command of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry, to its new Colonel, a fourteen Hundred Strong, Magnificently Armed, Mounted, and equipped. And on the first of May the Regiment left St. Louis for Memphis Thence, when they were ordered to report to Maj. 

The 3rd Iowa Cavalry was the best disciplined Regiment in the South West, from the time the Regiment left Clinton Barracks in Oct 1863 to Jan 1st 1864, but the men were tried by Court Martial, and but very few of our commanders by their Captains Officers. A Regimental

Grant House was an institution unknown in the
A Iowa Major Gen. state says of the 6a Iowa Colby. "His regiment is not only remarkable for saluting on the field, but for discipline and good order. I have heard 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 ocer official mention for their invaluable services.
Officers who have served the government since the commencement of the war, in subordinate positions. The giving ability of no ordinary character. Col. Tobias H. Collyer, who has been mentioned in connection with one of the most gallant exploits of the war. Served for two years as Asst. Adjt. Gen. under Col. Burns, which position he filled with great ability and by attention to his office and official duties to the very letter, to enable him to attend to important private business. Has been recommended by Col. Burns to the War Dept. for the Department of A. & C.

Lt. Dudley E. Jones, served for 3 years as Asst. Adjt. Gen. and was associated with Col. Burns in that capacity, through all the changes of that officer. When Col. Burns was promoted to a Brigadier General. Lt. Jones was assigned to duty with him as A. & C. & C. O. W., 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 exerting labor, and devotion to the interest of the court, saved hundreds of thousands of dollars that would have been lost by the majority of the worthless political A. D. W., who are enriching the money and property of the government. Lt. Jones has been recommended by Col. Burns, Col. Myers, Col. J. H. Ray of the 6a Iowa Collyer, State, 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 or being appointed, and sent to brave 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 Quartermaster 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 skill ability and satisfaction until Feb. 1863 when he resigned in consideration of ill health. Rev. Tangeman was appointed Chaplain about the same time and died of disease in June.

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

The line Officers of the Regiment were all good men and efficient Officers. For Charges since Organization of Regiment consult Adjutant General Raders Reports.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Caldwell with the six Companies E, F, G & H, 71st N. C. remained in N. C. until the fall of 63. They accompanied Capt. Davidson from Pilot Knob into Arkansas where they joined Gen. Stols and participated in the Capture of Little Rock and even 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 enter into a detailed statement of the Services of these Companies but now...
Brig. Gen. Bueasy 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 especially charged with the defense of the approaches to the City and to keep the Country free from rebels as far south as the Saline River. Gen. Bueasy at once set to work improving the discipline and efficiency of his Command and in a short time the result of his labor was apparent. His Command were kept constantly in duty made several expeditions to Jenkins, Terry and Runtow and on several occasions engaged the enemy on one of which the Rebel Brig. Gen. Holt was killed.

On the 25th of July Gen. Bueasy 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. G. Cadwall assigned the colonelcy of the 7th Iowa in June 1864, to enable him to accept the office of U.S. District Judge of Arkansas to which he had been appointed. Col. Geo. W. Noble, was promoted to colonel, and Maj. George Duffield to lieu. colonel.

The regiment accompanied Maj. Gen. Stonies in his unfortunate campaign to Dunkirk, and was at 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 7th sustained heavy loss.

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

The regiment under command of St. Lt. Duffield accompanied M. Nielson's Brigade from Memphis which place they left about the 1st of Sept., and moved across to Brownsville and from there were ordered to follow up Price's Army, then current to invade Mo.

I enclose official reports of Col. E. J. Muirhead, & St. Lt. Peet, with other reports of the expedition in pursuit of Price from which you will see something in reference to St. Terra Valley.