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THE ARMY OF THE SOUTH-WEST, AND THE FIRST CAMPAIGN  
IN ARKANSAS.

BY SAM'L PRENTIS CURTIS,

BREVET CAPTAIN AND AID-DE-CAMP TO MAJOR GENERAL CURTIS.

(Continued from page 876.)

CHAPTER EIGHTH.

REPORTS OF BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

GREUISEL.

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION. }  
CAMP AT ROSE HILL, ARKS., MARCH 12TH, 1862. }

COL. OSTERHAUS, *Commdg. 1st Division:*

The following report of the action taken by 2d Brigade, 1st Division, in the engagements of the 6th, 7th and 8th March, is respectfully submitted :

MARCH 6TH, 1862.—About 2 P. M. I received your order to march the Brigade from Sugar Creek back to your assistance. I immediately halted the regiments and batteries on the road, and marched them back in the double quick about three miles, where I found you hotly pursued by the enemy. I formed the 36th in line of battle, and then, by your order, fell back slowly about one mile, where I reformed four companies in ambush, and marched the other six companies one mile to the west and formed them in line.

The enemy having given up the pursuit, I reformed my regiment and returned to camp at Sugar Creek.

MARCH 7TH.—I received your order at 9 o'clock A. M., and marched my command to an open field or farm a little north of Leestown, and formed in the following order: 36th Ills. on the left, Hoffman's Battery next on the right, 12 Mo. next on the right, and three pieces of Welfley's Battery, supported by Company E, 36th Ills., on the extreme right.

While forming this line we were surprised with a precipitate retreat of cavalry, but my command stood like veteran soldiers, and just as the enemy made his appearance behind the cavalry, I opened up a brisk fire from the artillery, and prevented his following up the retreat.

Soon after this I directed Lieut. Beneke's section of Welfley's Battery to throw three shells to a high, steep hill on our right, and about a mile in advance, where appeared to be officers directing the movements of the enemy. These shells dispersed them.

After this I threw out companies B and G, of the 36th Ills. Vols.; Co. B to skirmish, and Co. G to cover.

These companies soon discovered three regiments of the enemy's infantry lying in ambush, and one formed a square, whom they engaged for about fifteen minutes, retiring in good order, but with the loss of twenty wounded, thirteen in Co. G, seven in Co. B. It was during this skirmish that the officer supposed to be Gen. Ben. McCulloch was shot by Peter Pelican, of Co. B, 36th Ills. I then directed the artillery to fire upon the ambushed enemy, and moved forward the 36th Ills., but the enemy retreated in great confusion, when I retired to my first position. Soon after this I skirmished the woods over an area of a mile square, with the 36th Ills. and 12th Missouri, taking several prisoners, when I received your order and marched my command to a large field about two miles in advance of our position in the morning, and to the rear of the enemy, where we remained until midnight, when we marched to the Keitsville road and camped until morning—my command suffering greatly from fatigue, deprivation

and exposure, having had nothing to eat or drink for twenty-four hours, and neither blankets nor shelter during the night.

MARCH 8TH.—About 8 o'clock A. M. I formed my command on the ground you assigned me, in the following order:

Welfley's Battery on the right, joined by the 12th Mo. and Hoffman's Battery and the 36th Ills. on the left, in close column by divisions.

Soon after I directed two companies of the 12th Mo. and two from the 36th Ills., which I increased to four companies from each of these regiments, to skirmish the hill slopes. These skirmishers advanced in splendid style, and drove the enemy before them, those of the 12th Mo. capturing three cannon and a very fine silk rebel flag from the Dallas Battery.

At about 10 o'clock A. M. my command joined in skirmishing to the telegraph road, repulsing the enemy and taking a number of prisoners and guns, and a large quantity of ammunition, flour and salt.

We then followed up the repulsed and retreating enemy seven or eight miles, when we went into camp. The next morning, 9th inst., we marched to Keitsville, and then returned to camp near Elkhorn Tavern.

Our loss is as follows: 36th Ills, 3 killed, 32 wounded (2 of whom have since died), and 1 Lieut. and 30 enlisted men prisoners.

This regiment brought into action 830 men and officers, and nearly all the casualties, except the capture of the privates, occurred on the 7th inst.

In the 12th Mo., 3 were killed, 28 wounded and 2 are missing.

This regiment brought 360 officers and men into the field.

This light loss, I am convinced, is due to the good discipline and courage of the men and to the coolness and valor of the officers; for while the men charged upon the enemy under the severest fires, with alacrity and determination, the skill of the respective officers kept them in perfect order and protected them from unnecessary exposure.

Where every man did his duty, it may be unjust to par-

ticularize; but while I tender my heartfelt thanks to all my command for their promptness in obedience and for their valor in battle, and especially for the daring and courageous stand which they made on the morning of the 7th, I would respectfully mention the unflinching courage and the collected bravery of Major Wangelin, of the 12th Mo., and the untiring energy and valor of my A. A. A. Genl., Geo. H. Willis, and of my Aid de Camp, Robert M. Denning, who executed my orders with promptness in the midst of storms of shot and shell.

I would also mention the intrepidity and determined boldness of Capt. Silas Miller, of Co. B, and Capt. Irvine, Co. G, 36th Ills., who led their commands against an overwhelming force of the enemy, and brought them off with but little loss; and also the brilliant charge made by Cos. H and K, 36th Ills., under the commands of Capts. Meritt L. Joslyn and J. Quincy Adams, which drove a large force of the enemy like chaff before the wind.

Respectfully,

N. GREUISEL,  
Col. Comdg. 2d Brigade, 1st Division, S. W. D.

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PATTISON.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, March 10.

To Col. Jeff. C. Davis, Commanding Third Division South Western Army:

SIR:—In accordance with your order, and as is customary in such cases, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the brigade under my command in achieving the complete victory over the enemy in the late battles fought on the seventh and eighth instants, at Leetown and Elkhorn Tavern, in Benton County, Arkansas:

On the morning of the sixth, in obedience to your command, I moved my brigade, consisting of the eighteenth Indiana regiment, under Lieut. Col. Washburn, the eighth Indiana, under Col. Benton, the twenty-second Indiana, under Col. Hendricks, and the first Indiana battery of six field pieces, under Capt. Klaus, and took possession of the hills on

the north side of Sugar Creek, and immediately west of the principal telegraph road from Springfield to Fort Smith, the twenty-second occupying the left on the ridge next the road; the eighth, with Klaus's battery in the centre, on another prominent point, and the eighteenth upon the next ridge to the right, each point being separated by deep ravines extending back a considerable distance in the direction of the Cassville road. Col. Benton and Lieut. Col. Washburn, in compliance with orders, set their respective commands to work, throwing up in the course of five hours quite a respectable breastwork, which, in case of an attack from the direction of Cross Hollows, would have been an excellent defence.

On the night of the sixth, the brigade bivouacked in this position. Nothing of moment transpired until about ten o'clock of the seventh, when the firing of artillery was heard a mile or two to our right rear; also heavy firing heard in the direction of Cassville, immediately in our rear. The twenty-second having in the meantime been ordered by you to reinforce Col. Vandever, near the village of Leetown, the left wing of the eighth, under Lieut. Col. Shunk, and Capt. Klaus, with one section and a half of his battery, were ordered to support Col. Carr, whose division, in conjunction with Gen. Asboth's, was then engaged with Price's force near Elkhorn Tavern. About two P. M. I received your order to proceed with the eighteenth to the scene of action, which order was executed with despatch by Lieut. Col. Washburn. On arriving I found the twenty-second in line of battle, on the left and rear of Davidson's Peoria battery, which was in position in the south-east corner of a large open field. We immediately formed on their right. Here I took command of both regiments. Col. White's brigade being warmly engaged with the enemy in the woods, on the right of the clear land, I was ordered to his support. Moving in double quick time by the right flank, and passing through the timber to a small hill, I found the fifty-ninth Illinois retiring in disorder, having been overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers, and a murderous fire from the Louisiana, Arkansas and Cherokee troops. I

closed up my line as soon as the fifty-ninth passed through, and advancing through the field, changed my line of battle by wheeling to the left until I got about parallel with the right side of the large field first named; then pressing forward, I found the enemy rushing upon Davidson's Battery (Col. White, with the thirty-seventh Illinois, having retired to change his line), having taken two guns, which they turned on my command with some effect. Here they received a full volley from us, which threw them into the utmost confusion, when they abandoned the guns taken, and retreated from the field, a part of them passing to our right rear, and a large force taking immediately through the line of the twenty-second, which gave way by order of Col. Hendricks, and retired from the field, leaving the eighteenth alone. About this time Col. Hendricks fell, having received two mortal wounds. About the time the enemy found that I had them flanked, Col. White rallied the thirty-seventh, and nobly seconded my efforts to retake the battery. That portion of the enemy which passed my left flank, poured a desperate volley on the rear of the eighteenth, which was rendered comparatively harmless by having the men fall flat down. The left wing was promptly faced by the rear rank, and returned the fire, with terrible effect, on the enemy, while the right wing fired to the right front on those who were rapidly retreating in that direction. We then passed through to the open ground in front, having secured a complete victory over a force three times our number, of the best Louisiana and Arkansas troops, assisted by a large body of Cherokee Indians, many of whom paid the penalty of their base ingratitude to the government that has so bountifully provided for their welfare.

After some little time, the twenty-second returned and took their position on the right of the eighteenth, where we bivouacked, on the same ground where we first formed. Thus ended the battle near Leetown, in which the enemy lost Generals McCulloch and McIntosh, with many other officers of distinction.

About ten P. M. your orders were received directing me to move my command to the support of Col. Carr's division, who had been warmly engaged all day with Price's forces. At twelve we moved, returning to the main road; thence north to the cleared land south of Elkhorn Tavern, where we took position on the right side of the road, the left of the eighteenth resting on the road, and the right of the twenty-second closing up to the right wing of the eighth, which had rendered gallant service during the day under Lieut. Col. Shunk, in conjunction with the right wing of Klaus's Battery, which I found in position opposite the centre of my command. Here we bivouacked on the edge of the brush until morning.

At half past seven A. M., the fire was opened by Davidson's and Klaus's Batteries, which, in a short time, was answered by a tremendous fire of grape and canister, from a masked battery in a point of scrubby timber not over one hundred and fifty yards from my line. Klaus's Battery, after firing a few rounds, were forced to retire, the twenty-second and eighth likewise falling back in haste. The eighteenth remained in ambush, unobserved as yet by the enemy, their fire passing over, until I deemed it advisable to bring them to the rear, which order was executed without loss and in good order. I now reformed the twenty-second and eighth, and directed my line of battle parallel with and about three hundred yards from my first position in the woods, but on receiving orders from you, I changed my line of battle by throwing the right back a little, in which position we cautiously advanced until my right rested on the clear land adjoining our first position. Here I received a message that the masked battery had retired, that I had to change position to get out of the line of fire of our own batteries, which were then moving forward, the enemy having given way. Here we passed to the front by files from the right until we were on the ground pointed out for us near the brush concealing the enemy's batteries, when, to my surprise, I found that there had been a mistake in supposing it withdrawn, as a perfect shower of canister belched forth from the thick brush in front, which

fortunately was aimed too high. Lieut. Col. Washburn being forward, promptly gave orders to change front forward and form line along the fence, which was rapidly executed, our own batteries and that of the enemy in the meantime playing over us.

An order to charge and take the battery was now given, which was received with cheers, the line advancing steadily with fixed bayonets, increasing the speed to a double quick; our men cheered with undaunted spirit, which caused the rebels to hastily withdraw their battery, and a general stampede ensued. We now deployed to the right, the eighteenth being in the advance, and the eighth and twenty-second being separated by Col. White's brigade, which, in the excitement consequent upon the unexpected attack from and subsequent charge on the battery, had formed on its left. In this position the two brigades pushed on the enemy in full retreat, frequently giving them a heavy fire from muskets and rifles, the chase being kept up through heavy fallen timber, passing which we got into open timber, and moved rapidly forward; the enemy now having passed out of sight, and the men being exhausted, I gave up the chase, but advanced steadily up to the Huntsville road, when I halted on the eighteenth, and awaited the arrival of the rest of the brigade, which came up in a short time. Col. Benton arrived with the right wing of the eighth, and the balance of Klaus's battery, who had been left to hold the crossing at Sugar Creek, no doubt thinking their lot a hard one at not being permitted to take a more active part in the achievement of so glorious a victory. This was the first time my command got all together since the engagement first commenced.

During the engagement of both the seventh and eighth, Capt. Klaus rendered the most efficient service, being several times, the first day, unsupported by infantry, consequently in great danger of being cut off by the enemy.

I cannot close this report without noticing the promptitude with which nearly all the officers executed the commands given, but more particularly would I return thanks for the

efficient aid rendered by Lieut. Col. Washburn, Major Thomas and Capt. Short, acting Major of the eighteenth, to Col. Benton and Lieut. Col. Shunk, of the eighth; also to my acting Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. George S. Marshal, and Lieut. William F. Davis, aid-de-camp, who both rendered prompt and efficient service in delivering orders on the field.

The officers of the line tried to emulate each other in forwarding the good cause in which we are engaged, and the men deserve the praise and congratulation of the whole country for the courage and efficiency exhibited on all occasions in the face of a desperate and unscrupulous foe.

In consideration of the galling fire to which my command was frequently exposed, I am happy to say but little loss, comparatively, was sustained, every advantage being taken to save the men from exposure, by lying down and otherwise, to which the accompanying list of killed, wounded and missing will bear testimony.

The following officers have been favorably noticed by their respective commanders in regimental reports, namely: Capts. Jonathan H. Williams, John C. Jenks and Dr. G. W. Gordon, of the eighteenth, and Lieut. Col. David Shunk, of the eighth.

Many others, no doubt, deserve particular mention who have escaped the observation of myself and their immediate commanders.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS PATTISON,

*Colonel Commanding First Brigade, Third Division.*

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WHITE.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, }  
 CAMP ON SUGAR CREEK, ARKANSAS, TUESDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1862. }

GENERAL:—In obedience to your order, received at about one o'clock P. M., of the seventh instant, this command, consisting of the thirty-seventh Illinois volunteers, the fifty-ninth Illinois volunteers, (late ninth Missouri), and the Peoria Light Artillery—in all about nine hundred and fifty-six men—took position in front of the enemy near Leetown, in this county.

The force we encountered consisted of the third Louisiana, under Col. Hebert—regiment formerly commanded by Gen. McIntosh; Col. Mitchell's and Col. McRae's two regiments of Arkansians, and a large body of Indians under the command of Gen. McIntosh, with a reserve of several other regiments—all being under the chief command of General Ben. McCulloch.

The enemy taking position in a dense thicket on our right, the command was moved in and forward in line of battle in perfect order within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's front. Both lines then advanced, not a gun being fired until the distance between them was reduced to sixty or seventy yards, when the fire opened about simultaneously from both sides, and was maintained for about three quarters of an hour, with very little intermission, at very short range.

At this time, finding that the enemy were outflanking our right, notwithstanding I had deployed this command to an extent which was of itself hazardous, in the effort to perfect such a result, and desiring to execute a change of front corresponding to the requirements of the emergency, I threw back the 37th Ill. in good order to the corner of the field on our left, where it was again formed. While in the execution of this duty a fresh regiment of the enemy made a sudden charge from the brushwood, and after disabling a number of horses by their volley, succeeded in capturing the guns of the Light Artillery. Their triumph was short-lived, however, for the 37th immediately fired upon them and charged, routing their right wing, at the same time that the first brigade, under Col. Pattison, came into action on our right, driving the left wing of the enemy in confusion from the field and retaking our guns. After following the enemy into the woods about a mile beyond the battle-field, this command rested for about two hours, when we marched, by your direction, to a position on the main road in the direction of Cassville, where we bivouacked for the night.

Among officers who all exhibited the utmost gallantry and efficiency, it is impossible to distinguish individuals. Of Col.

M. S. Barnes, of the 37th, and Lieut. Col. C. H. Fredericks, of the 59th, it is but just to say that they were cool, determined, and discharged their duties as commanding officers of their respective regiments in a manner that entitles them to the thanks of their countrymen. Both Maj. Chas. Black, of the 37th, and Maj. P. Sidney Post, were wounded early in the engagement, each severely in the sword arm. The former continued in the field until peremptorily ordered by myself to leave it for the purpose of having his wound dressed. Maj. Post also refused to leave the field until it was insisted on by Surgeon Maynard. Capt. C. F. Dickerson of the 37th, and Capt. Clinton F. Hunter, of the 59th, who, by virtue of seniority, filled the places of Maj. Black and Maj. Post, respectively discharged the duties devolving upon them with great gallantry and efficiency.

All the officers of the line, without exception, deserve the highest praise; not one flinched or shrunk from his duty. The same of all the non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Peoria Light Artillery company, under the command of Capt. Peter Davidson, deserves honorable mention. Although not brought into action until late in the day, their fire was delivered with precision and great effect, all the officers and men of that command displaying the utmost firmness and efficiency. Our loss was as follows :

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All our wounded have been attended to by Assistant Surgeons E. A. Clark, of the 37th, and Maynard, of the 59th, in the most assiduous manner. Their skill and zeal in the discharge of their responsible position is worthy of high commendation.

On the morning of the eighth inst., I took position in front of the enemy, our right resting on the Springfield road, three companies supporting the battery of the Peoria Light Artillery on the extreme right, and the remainder of the brigade to the left in an open field, with no shelter from the enemy's batteries but a rail fence.

Our battery, by my direction, opened fire (the first of the

day) upon the woods in front, where a portion of the enemy's infantry were discerned in the act of forming their line of battle. Our fire was responded to by the guns of the enemy to our right, where they were masked by a dense growth of underbrush, and within grape and canister distance. For about half an hour I sustained this position alone, with but four guns, our infantry being entirely out of range, and therefore useless, while at the same time they were greatly exposed to an enfilading fire which began to tell upon them. At this time I directed a movement to the left, and about two hundred and fifty yards distant, placing the infantry out of range of the enemy's artillery, and establishing Davidson's battery on an eminence within easy range of the enemy. From this position our fire was received and told with fearful effect. The artillery of Gen. Sigel's and Col. Carr's divisions soon formed on our left, and the action became general.

The artillery gradually advanced on the enemy, while my command, under the same order, moved to the right in connection with the first brigade, under Col. Pattison, forming a continuous line, and connecting with Gen. Sigel's infantry. We now advanced in perfect order upon the enemy's left, delivering volley after volley with great rapidity, precision and effect. The rout of the enemy was complete, and we halted at the "Elkhorn Tavern," about a mile and a half in advance of our first position, the pursuit of the enemy being continued by Gen. Sigel's column.

The conduct of officers and men was but a repetition of the previous day. None faltered; all performed their duty nobly.

The Peoria Light Artillery, however, on this day had the opportunity which they had not so fully before, to exhibit the great skill and daring of their officers, and the discipline and bravery of their men. Their guns were served with the regularity and rapidity of a parade day, and that under a terrible fire of shell, grape and canister, from more than double the number of their own guns, for some time before any artillery, except that of the first brigade of this division, was brought into action.

This battery was subsequently moved to the front and right, where, after taking position near the main road, it opened a very effective fire of canister upon the enemy, who was concealed in the brush, but was immediately routed from their position by this fire.

The officers of this battery, Capt. Peter Davidson, and Lieuts. Burns, Hintel and Fenton, have exhibited all the qualities requisite to the highest perfection, and are entitled to the respect and thanks of their countrymen.

To Brigade Adj. J. C. Dodge, I am indebted for prompt aid at the commencement of the action of the seventh, but having been sent to yourself with a message, he was prevented from joining the command again till near the close of the action.

Chaplains Anderson, of the 37th, and Shoemaker, of the 59th, were present in the field, rendering all the aid in their power in removing the wounded and relieving their sufferings.

I should do injustice if I omitted to mention the very valuable aid received at various times from your aids, Cols. Henry Pease and Morrison; also from Adj. Holstein. The form and voice of Col. Pease were often seen and heard along the line, cheering and encouraging the men on to victory, regardless of personal dangers which he was under no obligation to encounter except on official business.

The Quartermasters of both regiments, Capts. Peck, of the 37th, and Buarhin, of the 59th, the Brigade Quartermaster, Lieut. S. M. Jones, and Brigade ———, A. D. Becker, have, during the three days of the enemy's presence, discharged their duties patiently and efficiently, their several departments, so exerted to the welfare of their troops, having been always in order. Losses during the action of the eighth:

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I close this report with my warmest thanks to you, General, for the wisdom, firmness and ability with which the movements of my command have been directed by yourself, and for your kindness to my wounded.

I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,  
JULIUS WHITE,

*Col. 59th Ill. Vols., commanding 2d Brigade, 3d Div.*

To Acting Brig. Gen. J. C. DAVIS, commanding 3d Div.

## DODGE.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 4TH DIVISION,  
PEA RIDGE BATTLEFIELD, ARKANSAS, March 10th, 1862. }

LIEUTENANT:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the 1st Brigade of the 4th Division in the battle of the 7th and 8th insts., also of the killed, wounded and missing:

On the morning of the 7th I was ordered to take position with my Brigade near Elkhorn tavern, on the Springfield road. On my arrival, I discovered the enemy in the timber about one-half of a mile to the right, and brought up one section of the 1st Iowa Battery, which opened the battle, doing considerable execution. The enemy fled to the hollow, when I deployed my line, covering as much ground as possible, placing Major McConnell, commanding one battalion of the 3d Ills. cavalry, on the right, the 35th Ills. infantry on the left, and the 4th Iowa infantry and one section of 1st Iowa Battery on the centre, sending forward a company of skirmishers from the 4th Iowa, who soon became sharply engaged, causing the enemy to open on us with shell, solid and grape shot. Four pieces of the 1st Iowa Battery were planted on the Springfield road, near the Tavern, which opened on the enemy's batteries to the right. Capt. J. A. Jones and Sergt. Gamble were wounded here. Soon after this the 35th Illinois infantry became engaged (in the attack made in the morning) on the left, and fought with great bravery. Col. Smith fell wounded, and the regiment lost severely.

As soon as the engagement had fairly begun, I closed up my line to the left and awaited the attack, keeping the section of the battery at work with my skirmishers until nearly two o'clock, when the enemy ceased firing and drew back. I soon discovered that the enemy were preparing for a general attack, and changed front to the right, covering my men with a "rail fence," forcing the enemy to cross an open field to reach me. I formed my line and opened fire with one section of my battery (the other four pieces having left the field for want of ammunition); the enemy answered with

eight pieces of artillery, and advanced on my right, left and front. I brought up the skirmishers and placed them on the left, and held the position for more than two hours, with at least 6,000 infantry and eight pieces of artillery against me, the artillery playing upon us at short range with canister. My section of the battery left the field early, having exhausted all their ammunition. Near the last of the engagement, three rifled pieces of a German Battery were sent to me and took position on my left, which, after firing three or four rounds, was compelled to retire from the field, being flanked by a regiment of the enemy. I then ceased firing to discover the position of the enemy's forces on my right, when they immediately advanced to within one hundred feet of my lines, when I ordered my men to fire, which they did so effectively that the enemy fled along the whole line in confusion. Fresh regiments immediately filled their places. Finding that the enemy were outflanking me on the right, and that my forces were insufficient to extend my lines, I sent for reinforcements and obtained five companies of the 8th Indiana infantry, which I placed on my right. The firing becoming more terrific (the enemy having placed a battery on my left that enfiladed my line), the ammunition of the 4th Iowa beginning to fail, the 35th Illinois being forced to give way, I ordered Col. Chandler to rally his men, which he did with great gallantry, driving the enemy back a short distance on the left, but he was soon surrounded and taken prisoner, with forty men.

I noticed at this time that the 2d Brigade, which was on my left, ceased firing. I sent my Adjutant to ascertain the cause; he informed me that they had retired. At this time the ammunition of the 4th Iowa had almost entirely given out, and I ordered them to fall back, which they did in splendid order, in line of battle, the enemy running forward with their batteries and whole force. I halted and turned on them, and with my last ammunition poured so hot a fire into their ranks that they fled in confusion. I then fell back and took a position in the open field in my rear. The Division

at this time having been strongly reinforced, Gen. Curtis ordered the 4th Iowa to fix bayonets and advance (though they were out of ammunition); they did so, and moved briskly over the field, but found no enemy. Gen. Curtis then ordered us to halt, it being dark. I then took the Brigade back to camp to replenish their ammunition and clean their guns, which they did, and at 12 o'clock took another position on the left of the road. At sunrise, the 1st Iowa Battery was put in position and opened fire on the enemy's batteries, which were planted on the point near the hotel. The fire was effective and very hot. The battery had to retire in about an hour, having spent all the ammunition. I was then ordered to the right, and took that position, advancing with the entire line steadily until the enemy fled in all directions in confusion. We took many prisoners; also one gun (spiked) and one caisson.

The list of killed and wounded in the Brigade shows that it fought against fearful odds, and disputed the field with great stubbornness. Every field officer in the Brigade was disabled and had to leave the field, and only two Lieutenants were left in the Battery.

When so many fought so gallantly, it is hard to distinguish, but I noticed the daring bravery of Major McConnell, of the 3d Ills. cavalry, who supported me on the right, and of Col. Smith, of the 35th Ills. infantry, who, in the early part of the day, fought gallantly until he was wounded. I make mention especially of Lieut. Col. Chandler, who displayed coolness and bravery in rallying his men. Lieut. Col. Galligan rendered efficient service in holding the 4th Iowa firm, no part of which gave way an inch until the whole was compelled to fall back. I wish to mention especially the bravery and valor of Capt. A. H. Griffith, acting Major, and of Lieut. J. A. Williamson, Brigade Adjutant; also of Lieut. V. J. David, commanding the section of the battery on the right; also of private J. W. Bell, Adjutant's clerk, 4th Iowa, who fell mortally wounded while nobly doing his duty; and Color Sergeant T. Neil, who, after being severely wounded, stayed

upon the field. The conduct of the above named officers came under my personal observation. All did well and fought nobly, and did their part in winning a great battle.

The following is the number of the killed and wounded in each command.

\* \* \* \* \*

I am, very respectfully,

Your obdt. servt.,

G. M. DODGE,

*Col. 4th Iowa, Commanding 1st Brigade, 4th Division.*

Lieut. F. W. SULLIVAN, A. A. A. General, 4th Division.

## THE EARLY HISTORY OF IOWA.

BY CHARLES NEGUS.

[Continued from page 882.]

On the first of September, 1805, Gen. Pike, with his exploring expedition, arrived at the lead mines, the residence of Julien DuBuque, who, on their arrival, fired a salute with a field piece, and received them with every mark of attention; but he was very reserved in giving them any information about the country, or the extent of the mines.

Gen. Pike being attacked with a fever, and unable to explore the country in person, propounded to DuBuque a series of questions, which, with their answers, were as follows:

“What is the date of your grant of the mines from the savages?”

“Answer—The copy of the grant is in Mr. Souland’s office at St. Louis.

“What is the date of the confirmation by the Spaniards?”

“Answer—The same as to query first.

“What is the extent of your grant?”

“Answer—The same as above.

“What is the extent of the mines?”

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