

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Senator Bussey,
Cyrus - Represented Davis County, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 5 Oct 1833 Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio

2. Marriage (s) date place
Ellen Hesser

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business _____

B. Civic responsibilities G.A.R.

C. Profession Merchant

4. Church membership Methodist

5. Sessions served 8th General Assembly 1860

6. Public Offices

A. Local _____

B. State _____

C. National Delegate to the 1860 National Democratic Convention, the Republican National Convention in 1860 and in 1860; in 1889 appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior

7. Death 2 Mar 1915 Washington, D.C.; buried Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

8. Children Mrs. Isaac Leas Hillis

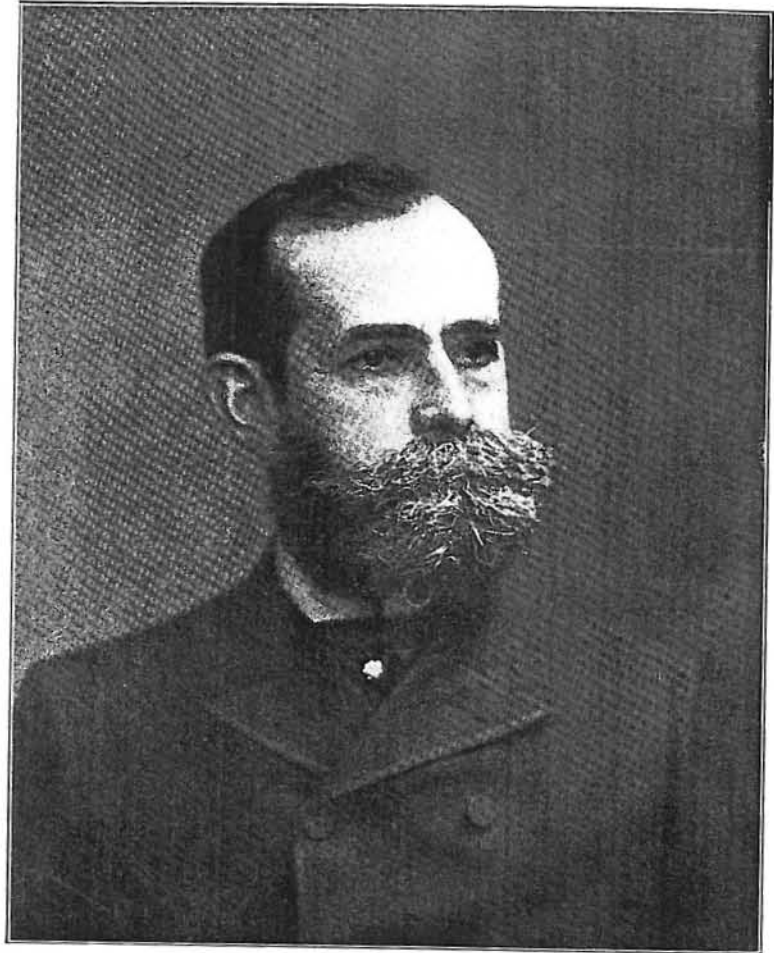
9. Names of parents Amos and Hannah (Tylee) Bussey

10. Education *He was educated at various places where his father was stationed as a Methodist minister*

11. Degrees

12. Other applicable information *Democrat, later Republican*

- *After working in a business and two years studying medicine he came to Bloomfield, Iowa in 1855 where he engaged in business.*
- *Military service - Civil War - Aide-de-camp to Iowa Governor Kirkwood attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was assigned to the duty of organizing mounted riflemen in Lee, Van Buren and Davis counties and seized a shipment of arms at Keokuk for their use. He was also commissioned to raise the 3rd Iowa Cavalry. He was in many battles during the war and attained rank of General.*
- *After the war he lived in New Orleans, Louisiana for 6 years where he was the president of the Chamber of Commerce.*
- *When he became Assistant Secretary of the Interior he lived in Washington, D.C. and did for many years thereafter.*



MAJOR-GENERAL CYRUS BUSSEY

COLDS

the up-to-date remedy for
colds. That is what Peruna
has been in successful use over
years.

Colds are caught in many
ill-ventilated rooms;
rooms that have direct draughts;
damp rooms; damp houses;
school rooms; offices ill-
ventilated.
The use of Peruna at the right
time, at the first symptom of
a cold, before the bones begin to
ache, before the sore throat
sets itself, or the cough, or
discharge from the nose, just
before or two of Peruna before
the symptoms begin is gener-
ally efficient. But after the cold
is established with the
symptoms prominent, a
course of Peruna, or maybe two,
is necessary.

For several years I have been
troubled with colds at each change
of season. I took Peruna and have
been troubled with the slightest
cold all winter season." Mr. Harry
1928 Mosher St., Balti-
more, Md.
Give the children Peruna if they
have a cold, and it always relieves
them. Mrs. I. D. Hayes, 1937 Druid
ave., Baltimore, Md.
When I feel a cold coming on I
take a little Peruna, and it does me
good. Mr. Charles S. Many, 12 Water
st., N. Y.
My family should never be without
Peruna, for it is an unfailing cure
for colds. Mrs. M. F. Jones, Burn-
ettsville, Ky.

OLD AND NEW WAY

Hyomei Remedy for Catarrh,
Croup and Croup a Most Valuable
Discovery

The discovery of Hyomei has made
a wonderful change in the treatment
of catarrh, head colds, and similar
affections—you simply breathe a medi-
cine in the air using a small inhaler that
comes with every complete outfit.
Hyomei is a mixture of antiseptic
medicines with the air so that its
giving medication must go di-
rectly to the sore, raw, inflamed lin-
ing of the nose, throat and bronchial
passage. It almost immediately stops
the disagreeable nasal discharges,
and relieves the irritation. It
heals and strengthens the deli-
cious tissue.

FAMOUS GENERAL

CYRUS BUSSEY EARLY CITIZEN
OF BLOOMFIELD ANSWERS
TAPS

Gen. Cyrus Bussey, one of the
most prominent statesmen and sol-
diers Iowa ever produced, died last
week at his home in Washington, D.
C. Gen. Bussey was ill but a short
time. He was 81 years old.

Cyrus Bussey was born in Hub-
bard, O., Oct. 5, 1853, the son of a
prominent Methodist minister. Af-
ter an experience in business and two
years devoted to the study of medi-
cine, in 1855, he came to Bloomfield,
where he engaged in business. Four
years later he was elected state
senator on the Democratic ticket.
In 1860 he was a delegate to the
Douglas democratic convention.

When, in 1861, war was declared,
in common with most Douglas dem-
ocrats in Iowa, he gave Governor
Kirkwood assurance of his loyal sup-
port. At the close of the memorable
extra session, of which he became
adieu-de-camp to Governor Kirkwood
with the rank of lieutenant colonel
and was assigned to the duty of or-
ganizing troops in southeastern
Iowa. He organized mounted rifle-
man in Lee, Van Buren and Davis
counties as a protection to the bor-
der from incursions of Missourians,
but he had no guns.

Apprised of the approach of 1,500
confederates, he took the responsi-
bility of seizing at Keokuk a ship-
ment of arms for the Fourth Iowa,
enroute to Council Bluffs, which with
ammunition he had secured from
General Fremont, he was enabled to
attack the enemy at Athens and
compel their retreat south of the
Missouri river.

The governor, at first disposed to
censure him, on learning the circum-
stances, commended his course. He
was made colonel and commissioned
to raise a regiment of cavalry—the
famous Third Iowa cavalry.

Though unversed in military tac-
tics Colonel Bussey developed rare
aptitude for the cavalry service. At
Pea Ridge he was given the command
of a brigade and distinguished him-
self for gallant and effective service.
In Colonel Bussey's report of the
battle it is found that his command
of the Third Iowa cavalry destroyed

Colonel Bussey destroyed forty
miles of railroad and a large amount
of rolling stock.

In January, 1864, the acting brig-
adier was promoted to full general-
ship and given command of the de-
partment of western Arkansas and
Indian territory, where he restored
discipline and put an end to the cor-
ruption which prevailed among the
contractors.

Feb. 6, 1865, General Bussey was
appointed over several generals his
seniors in rank to command the Third
division Seventh army corps.

The military career of General Bus-
sey closed September 30, 1865.

After the war General Bussey lo-
cated in New Orleans, where, for six
years he was president of the Cham-
ber of Commerce. He was a delegate
to the republican national convention
in 1868; also that of 1880. In 1880
he was one of the famous 306 who in
the convention went down with Grant.
In 1889 he was appointed assistant
secretary of the interior, serving dur-
ing the Harrison administration. A
democrat before the war, he has
since been a prominent member of
the republican party, taking part in
every national campaign from 1863
to 1908. His residence was for many
years in Washington, D. C.

Stuart, in his "Iowa Colonels," de-
scribed the general as he recalled him
in 1865, as 5 feet, 11 inches in height,
slender and athletic, and adding: "He
is not only comely in person but win-
ning in manners, and with his pleas-
ing conversational powers, could not
be otherwise than popular." He ex-
plains the general's success as a pub-
lic speaker, attributing it to his ready
wit, great power of expression and
"ability to say whatever he wishes in
whatever way he pleases."

SCHOOL PROGRAM

On Tuesday, March 2, 1915, the six
months' term of school at Fidelity,
Drakeville wp., closed. At the noon
hour the patrons arrived with heavy
laden baskets and boxes of the many
tempting dishes which when the con-
tents were spread, was a sumptuous
dinner, which was appreciated by all.

Following is the program which
was rendered by the school.
Song, "Welcome"—School.
Rec. "Welcome"—Hazel Waggoner
Rec. "Talking to Dolly"—Opal Ed-
wards.
Dialogue—"The Whipping Johnnie
Didn't Get."
Song, "I Will Tell You"—Mabel Wag-
goner.
Rec. "Good-bye, Good-bye"—Bessie
McMath.
Rec. "Pop"—Lela Waggoner.

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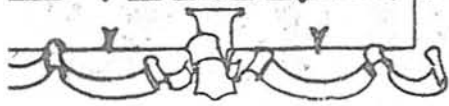
Scholl. I
moving to



Hyomei is a mixture of antiseptic that mixes with the air so that its life-giving medication must go directly to the sore, raw, inflamed lining of the nose, throat and bronchial es. It almost immediately stops disagreeable nasal discharges, quickly relieves that choked-up feeling, he and strengthens the delicate tissues.

The strongest evidence of Hyomei's relative value for catarrh, head colds, sinusitis, etc., is that your well known druggist, W. H. McAchran, sells it under a guarantee to return your money if you are not satisfied. Do not delay treatment for Hyomei is not only harmless but is pleasant to use and nothing to pay if not cured.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING



Buy fine hay and sweet corn fodder for sale. J. M. Duffield.

WANTED—Salesman to sell our guaranteed oils and paints. Experience unnecessary. Extremely profitable to right party. The GLEN FINISHING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

Buy your subscription to the daily tri-weekly Courier to N. D. Martin, at the Side News Stand.

FOR SALE—Choice Barred Rock chickens. J. O. Kinney, R. F. D 2, Bloomfield, Iowa, 36-4

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rock chickens, \$1.00 per hundred. Mrs. W. S. J. Bloomfield, Iowa. 33-4

Unmarried man wanted for farm work. W. J. Steckel, Bloomfield, Iowa. 33-2

FOR SALE—5 acres in town of Puffer. 8 room house with cellar; barn 30, chicken house, wash house other buildings; young bearing orchard, peaches, cherries, plums, etc. Excellent walks, living well and cistern. Everything in first class condition. Price of J. H. Lee, Bloomfield, Iowa. 33-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—½ acre good land with buildings in town of Bloomfield. See us now or write.

DEUBNER AND OTHERS

WANTED—Five salesman for Iowa

Third Iowa cavalry. Though unversed in military tactics Colonel Bussey developed rare aptitude for the cavalry service. At Pea Ridge he was given the command of a brigade and distinguished himself for gallant and effective service.

In Colonel Bussey's report of the battle it is found that his command included five companies of the Third Iowa cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Trimble and a number of other bodies of men, including Col. Benton's Hussars, and Captain Elbert's battery. His men suddenly found themselves in front of several lines of confederate infantry drawn up to the front and right at short musket range. These lines consisted of several regiments of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas troops.

The Third Iowa cavalry wheeled into line facing the enemy when they received a deadly fire from the foe partly concealed by woods and brush. Colonel Trimble at the head of the column was severely wounded. Several men and horses were killed. At this moment a large force of the enemy's cavalry charged from the north, and passing through the lines entered the fields in their rear. The Third Iowa charged and an exciting fight ensued, the enemy fleeing to the south and losing many men and horses. He ordered the Benton hussars to charge but they fell back instead compelling the Fremont hussars to give way, thus leaving the guns unsupported.

Left on the field without any force, he sent Adjutant Noble to bring up the Third Iowa cavalry to the new position. Noble speedily delivered his message and, led by Major Perry, they bravely met the advance of the enemy's retreat, hotly pursued for about two miles by Missouri and Iowa cavalymen. On the morning of the last day of the battle, Colonel Bussey pursued the retreating enemy, taking fifty-nine prisoners. On the 9th, still in pursuit, he drove the enemy from Bentonville, taking fifty more prisoners. This follow-up movement against a far superior foe, superior in numbers, proved highly effective.

As a token of their appreciation of the man and his services, they soon after the battle presented him with a magnificent gold sabre. This sabre with other war relics is the property of the Iowa historical department, presented by the family.

During the late spring and early summer of 1862, Colonel Bussey accompanied the army of the southwest on its expedition into Arkansas, acting as a volunteer. He was assigned to the command of Third brigade of General Steele's di-

- Rec. "Talking to Dolly"—Opal Edwards.
- Dialogue—"The Whipping Johnnie Didn't Get."
- Song, "I Will Tell You"—Mabel Waggoner.
- Rec. "Grandpa's Spectacles"—Bessie McMath.
- Rec. "Pop"—Lela Waggoner.
- Doll Drill—Five Little Girls.
- Rec., "Who Is She?"—Chas. Piper.
- Song, "Froggie"—Primary Grade.
- Darkey Play, "Lucinda's Mistake."
- Rec. "A Modifying Mistake"—Helen Waggoner.
- Dialogue, "Waiting for the 2:40 Train"
- Rec. "My Pockets"—Elvin Edwards.
- Dialogue, "The Time Table"—Mr. and Mrs. Glen Wisdom.
- Song, "Pleasant Faces"—Lela Waggoner.
- Rec., "Deacon Brown's Courtship"—Mabel Waggoner.
- Dialogue, "Harry's Pockets."
- Song, "Washing Toward Liberty"—School.
- Dialogue, "How Susie Saved Pa"
- Rec., "The Boy Who Laughs"—Hazel Waggoner.
- Rec, "I'd Rather Be A Boy"—Ralph Piper.
- Rec., "Goodbye"—Eula Nelson.
- "God Be with You Till We Meet Again"—Graphophone.

SCHOOL REPORT

Following is the report of the Fidelity school for the month ending March 2.

No. enrolled 14; average daily attendance 12.8; per cent of attendance 91.4. Those perfect in attendance were, Hazel Townsend, Mabel Waggoner; Hazel Waggoner, Eula Nelson, Helen Waggoner, Orlando Bailey, Lela Waggoner and Elvin Edwards.

Miss Ella Tomey departs Saturday for Des Moines to stay two or three days, going on from there to attend the dressmakers' convention at Chicago, returning home at the end of a week. Miss Lilly Tomey will accompany Miss Ella as far as Des Moines, remaining at the home of her sister, Mrs. Jack Ramsey, at Woodward, near the capital city, for a several weeks' visit.

WHY IS BLOOMFIELD FIRM

Because Its Citizens Have Learned The Truth.

After reading this generous and encouraging report from Mr. C. Meyers, those who have the misfortune to suffer as he did, will naturally long to get similar relief. But to get the same good as Mr. Meyers had, you get the same remedy. There are of course other kidney pills, but there are no other kidney pills the same as

Cane hay and sweet corn fodder for sale. J. M. Duffield.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
2½ acres good land with buildings in town of Bloomfield. See us now before rented.

DEUPREE AND ETHEL

WANTED—Five salesman for Iowa capable of earning \$125 or more per month. Compensation limited only ability of the man. Doan Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED

The Republican wants correspondents every locality not represented in the news columns. This paper desires all the county news to be had. Write the office. tf

WANTED—Solicitors to take orders for a complete line of household and stock remedies, toilet articles, coffee, teas and grocery specialties. A good chance for a farmer or farmer's son. Lady solicitors wanted, especially for towns. Write at once to Confer Company, Orangeville, Illinois. 40-3

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In April, 1863, he was given command of the Second cavalry division of the Army of the Tennessee, but desiring a more active field, he was transferred to Vicksburg. There he was made chief of cavalry under General Sherman. From May until July he was in command of all the cavalry of the besieging army of Grant, his name figuring extensively in reports of that memorable campaign. His most notable achievement following the fall of Vicksburg was an encounter with General Jackson at Canton, Miss., which lasted nearly all day, resulting in the retreat of the enemy. In the expedition of which this was the culmina-

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C. Myers, Bloomfield, Iowa says: "My back was very sensitive and I had pains across my kidneys that failed to yield to any of the remedies I took. When I stooped or lifted I had sharp twinges darted through me and I knew that my kidneys were at fault. Doan's Kidney Pills procured at Mc-Achran's Drug Store relieved me. I have taken them since with good results. Whenever I hear anyone complaining of troubles, caused by disorderly kidneys, I advise a trial of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Meyers had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

SKETCH OF GEN. BUSSEY.

Gen. Cyrus Bussey, one of the most prominent statesmen and soldiers Iowa ever produced, died Tuesday night, March 2, at his home in Washington, D. C.

General Bussey was ill but a short time. When word reached Wes Moines that he was suffering from pneumonia however, his daughter, Mrs. Isaac Lea Hillis, went to Washington and was with him at the time of his death. He was 81 years old.

Cyrus Bussey was born in Hubbard, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1833, the son of a prominent Methodist minister. After an experience in business and two years devoted to the study of medicine, in 1855, he came to Bloomfield, where he engaged in business. Four years later he was elected state senator on the democratic ticket. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Douglas democratic convention.

Supported Governor Kirkwood.

When, in 1861, war was declared, in common with most Douglas democrats in Iowa, he gave Governor Kirkwood assurance of his loyal support. At the close of the memorable extra session, of which he was a member of the senate, he became aide de camp to Governor Kirkwood with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and was assigned to the duty of organizing troops in southeastern Iowa. He organized mounted riflemen in Lee, Van Buren and Davis counties as a protection to the border from incursions of Missourians, but he had no guns.

Appraised of the approach of 1,500 confederates he took the responsibility of seizing at Keokuk a shipment of arms for the Fourth Iowa, enroute to Council Bluffs, which, with ammunition he had secured from General Fremont, he was enabled to attack the enemy at Athens and compel their retreat south of the Missouri river.

The governor, at first disposed to

Follow in Pursuit.

Left on the field without any force, he sent Adjutant Noble to bring up the Third Iowa cavalry to the new position. Noble speedily delivered his message and, led by Major Perry, they bravely met the advance of the enemy's retreat, hotly pursued for about two miles by Missouri and Iowa cavalrymen. On the morning of the last day of the battle, Colonel Bussey pursued the retreating enemy, taking fifty-nine prisoners. On the 9th, still in pursuit, he drove the enemy from Bentonville, taking fifty more prisoners. This follow-up movement against a far superior foe, superior in numbers, proved highly effective.

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Reformed His Post.

Later he reported the arrival of General Grant, who advised him to repair the levee as soon as possible. He reported 1,000 men in hospital, 200 of whom would never again be fit for duty. He found "much room for reform." The public business had been

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The governor, at first disposed to censure him, on learning the circumstances, commended his course. He was made colonel and commissioned to raise a regiment of cavalry—the famous Third Iowa cavalry, largely represented by Davis countyans.

Gallantry at Pea Ridge.

Though unversed in military tactics, Colonel Bussey developed rare aptitude for the cavalry service. At Pea Ridge he was given the command of a brigade and distinguished himself for gallant and effective service.

In Colonel Bussey's report of the battle it is found that his command included five companies of the Third Iowa cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Trimble and a number of other bodies of men, including Colonel Benton's Hussars, and Captain Elbert's battery. His men suddenly found themselves in front of several lines of confederate infantry drawn up in line to the front and right at short musket range. These lines consisted of several regiments of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas troops.

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In April, 1863, he was given command of the Second cavalry division of the Army of the Tennessee, but desiring a more active field, he was transferred to Vicksburg. There he was made chief of cavalry under Gen. Sherman. From May until July he was in command of all the cavalry of the besieging army of Grant, his name figuring extensively in reports of that memorable campaign. His most notable achievement following the fall of Vicksburg was an encounter with General Jackson at Canton, Miss., which lasted nearly all day, resulting in the retreat of the enemy. In the expedition of which this was the culmination, Colonel Bussey destroyed forty miles of railroad and a large amount of rolling stock.

General Sherman's frequent references to Colonel Bussey's services in the Jackson campaign show the extent to which the general relied on the colonel in that campaign. The colonel's report of operations in July, 1863, is one of ceaseless activities, in which he and his men were in the saddle every day for a month, enduring "many privations and hardships without complaint."

Given Full Generalship.

In January, 1864, the active brigadier was promoted to full generalship and given command of the department of western Arkansas and Indian territory, where he restored discipline and put to an end the corruption which prevailed among the contractors.

While stationed at Little Rock, Arkansas, in August, 1864, General Steele became perplexed by conflicting am-

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Follow in Pursuit.

Left on the field without any force, sent Adjutant Noble to bring up Third Iowa cavalry to the new position. Noble speedily delivered his message and, led by Major Perry, they bravely met the advance of the enemy's retreat, hotly pursued for about 10 miles by Missouri and Iowa cavalrymen. On the morning of the last day of the battle, Colonel Bussey pursued the retreating enemy, taking 199 prisoners. On the 9th, still in pursuit, he drove the enemy from Unionville, taking fifty more prisoners. This follow-up movement against a far superior foe, superior in numbers, proved highly effective. As a token of their appreciation of his command and of his services, soon after the battle he was presented with a magnificent gold sabre. This, with other war relics is the property of the Iowa historical department, presented to the family.

During the late spring and early summer of 1862, Colonel Bussey accompanied the army of the southwest on its expedition into Arkansas, acting as brigade commander. In July he was assigned to the command of the Third brigade of General Steele's division. In January, 1863, the colonel was placed in command of the district of eastern Arkansas. His was an easy assignment. He was left with 100 cavalry and the Thirty-sixth Iowa infantry, numbering 600 men. The thirty-third Iowa arrived and he retained them, deeming his force inadequate for the defense of the post.

Reformed His Post.

Later he reported the arrival of General Grant, who advised him to repair the levee as soon as possible. He reported 1,000 men in hospital, 200 of whom would never again be fit for duty. He found "much room for re-

bitions of "worthy officers." Generals West, Carr and Bussey wanted to command a cavalry division.

On August 17, General Davidson, Steele's chief of cavalry, wrote headquarters recommending West and Bussey, "the latter by reason of his long experience in the command of mounted troops."

On Feb. 6, 1865, General Bussey was appointed over several generals his senior in rank to command the Third division, Seventh army corps, and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Smith, Ark., and relieve General Thayer. This command embraced half the troops in the Seventh army corps.

Sad State of Affairs.

Arriving at Fort Smith, Ark., the new commander found a sad state of affairs—officers on his staff unreliable; the competent implicated in speculations. He asked for a well-officered regiment of infantry from which he might detach officers to fill important positions on his staff. The Fortieth Iowa infantry and part of the Twenty-second Ohio were sent him from Little Rock.

During his stay at Fort Smith, he kept in close telegraphic relations with General Reynolds commanding the department, daily informing superior officers of the movements of the confederates in Arkansas. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major general.

In April, 1865, the general reported two skirmishes, one near Van Buren, Ark., and the other near Boggy Depot Indian Territory. He reported the people discouraged, but the leaders persisted conscripting all able to bear arms between 16 and 65.

With these minor engagements, clearing the field for peace, the military career of General Bussey closed Sept. 30, 1865.

Lived in New Orleans.

After the war General Bussey located in New Orleans, where, for six years he was president of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a delegate to the republican national convention

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After the war he was in the employ of the Iowa historical department, presented by the family.

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Reformed His Post.

Later he reported the arrival of General Grant, who advised him to repair the levee as soon as possible. He reported 1,000 men in hospital, 200 of whom would never again be fit for duty. He found "much room for reform." The public business had been extravagantly managed. He took measures to rid the post of a host of idle men and horse thieves.

In April, 1863, he was given command of the Second cavalry division of the Army of the Tennessee, but during a more active field, he was transferred to Vicksburg. There he was made chief of cavalry under General Sherman. From May until July he was in command of all the cavalry of the besieging army of Grant, his name figuring extensively in reports of that memorable campaign. His most notable achievement following the fall of Vicksburg was an encounter with General Jackson at Canton, Miss., which lasted nearly all day, resulting in the retreat of the enemy. In the expedition of which this was the culmination, Colonel Bussey destroyed forty miles of railroad and a large amount of rolling stock.

General Sherman's frequent references to Colonel Bussey's services in the Jackson campaign show the extent to which the general relied on the colonel in that campaign. The colonel's report of operations in July, 1863, is one of ceaseless activities, in which he

him from Little Rock.

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Stuart, in his "Iowa Colonels," described the general as he recalled him in 1865, as 5 feet 11 inches in height, slender and athletic, adding: "He is not only comely in person but winning in manners, and, with his pleasing conversational powers, could not be otherwise than popular." He explains the general's success as a public speaker, attributing it to his ready wit, great power of expression and "ability to say whatever he wishes in whatever way he pleases."

SOAP CENTER

Soap Center, March 10—Janie Ireland visited over Sunday with home folks near Drakeville.
Messrs. John and Ralph Williams spent Sunday at the W. C. Shepherd

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Troy, Tuesday night.
Mrs. Caruthers visited her
Mrs. Locke, Monday afternoon.
Mrs. Cecil visited Mrs.
Downing, Monday afternoon.

equals and his fame extended wherever the English language was read. He remained on the editorial staff of the *Hawkeye* for more than ten years, when his ever growing fame brought him tempting offers from the great metropolitan journals and he accepted a position on the *Brooklyn Eagle*. He entered the lecture field and was in great demand over the entire country, winning additional reputation. He wrote several books which had large sales, among which were "Hawkeyes," "Rise and Fall of the Mustache," "Innach Garden and Other Comic Sketches," and "Life of William Penn."

THEODORE W. BURDICK was born at Evansburg, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1836. He received a liberal education and came with his father to Iowa in 1853, taking up his residence at Decorah. In 1854 he was appointed deputy treasurer of the county and later was elected recorder and treasurer, serving until 1862 when he resigned to raise a company for the Union Army. He was appointed Captain of Company D, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, where he served three years in the Department of the Northwest against the Indians. At the close of the war he returned to Decorah and became cashier of the First National Bank. In 1876 he was elected to Congress from the Third District on the Republican ticket, serving but one term.

HOWARD A. BURRELL of the *Washington Press* has won a State-wide reputation as a journalist. Independent in action and fearless in criticism, he possesses a style peculiar to himself. He is an enthusiastic lover of nature and sees beauties in the woods, fields, animals and sky, that find poetic expression in words of deep appreciation. Mr. Burrell was born in Sheffield, Ohio, January 4, 1838, was educated in the common schools and at Oberlin College. He came to Iowa in 1866, making his home at Washington, in Washington County. He first taught school, then worked on a newspaper, finding congenial occupation in the latter. He has been editor of the *Washington Press* long enough to rank with the veteran journalists of Iowa, and his paper is among the brightest and most widely known in the State. He is a Republican who has never sought office but has done good service for twelve years as one of the Regents of the State University.

CYRUS BUSSEY was born October 5, 1833, in Trumbull County, Ohio, and was educated at various places where his father was stationed as a Methodist minister. When eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine. In July, 1855, he removed to Iowa, locating at Bloomfield in Davis County where he opened a store. In 1859 he was nominated by the Democrats of Davis County for State Senator and elected. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1860 which met at

Baltimore and nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President. At the extra session of the Legislature in May, 1861, called by Governor Kirkwood to place the State on a war footing, Cyrus Bussey was among the Democrats who gave a warm support to the war measures. At the close of the session he helped raise the Third Iowa Cavalry Regiment of which he was commissioned colonel. He was a gallant officer and in 1864 was promoted to Brigadier-General. After the war he located at New Orleans and became President of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated General Grant for President. In 1880 he was again a delegate to the Republican Convention and was one of the famous three hundred six delegates who voted for Grant for a third term. In 1889 General Bussey was appointed by President Harrison Assistant Secretary of the Interior where he served until 1893. General Bussey left the Democratic party early in the Civil War and became a Republican, often taking an active part in the national campaigns as a public speaker.

WALTER H. BUTLER was born in Springboro, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of February, 1852. He came to Iowa in 1875, making his home at West Union in Fayette County. In 1890 he was nominated for Representative in Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth District and was elected over J. H. Sweeney, Republican, by a plurality of 1,949. He served but one term, being defeated for reelection, in 1892.

EBER C. BYAM was born in Canada in 1826. He came to Iowa, locating in Linn County. He was for many years a minister of the Methodist church and at one time presiding elder. In the organization of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood its colonel. He did not prove adapted to military command and resigned his commission on the 30th of June, 1863. In 1871 he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Fort Dodge and remained in that city several years in the real estate business. He finally moved to Rochester, New York, where he died many years ago.

HOWARD W. BYERS was born in Woodstock, Wisconsin, on Christmas Day, 1856. His education was acquired in the public schools of Wisconsin. In 1873 he came to Iowa, first locating on a farm near Garner, in Hancock County. Subsequently he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1888. He removed to Shelby County, where in 1893 he was elected Representative in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, on the Republican ticket. He was reelected in 1895 and chosen Speaker of the House of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly. In 1899 Mr. Byers was again elected Representative, serving in the Twenty-eighth General As-

[UPGRADE >](#)

U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865

Name: **Cyrus Bussey**
Side: **Union**
Regiment: **Iowa**
State/Origin:
Regiment Name: **3 Iowa Cavalry.**
Regiment Name Expanded: **3rd Regiment, Iowa Cavalry**
Company: **F&S**
Rank In: **Colonel**
Rank In Expanded: **Colonel**
Rank Out: **Colonel**
Rank Out Expanded: **Colonel**
Film Number: **M541 roll 4**

Source Information:

National Park Service. *U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007. Original data: National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, online <<http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/>>, acquired 2007.

Description:

This database contains the names of approximately 6.3 million soldiers who served in the American Civil War. In addition to their names, information for each soldier includes regiment, company, and rank. [Learn more...](#)

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American Civil War Soldiers

Name: **Cyrus Bussey ,**
Residence: **Bloomfield, Iowa**
Occupation: **State Legislator**
Enlistment Date: **10 Aug 1861**
Side Served: **Union**
State Served: **Iowa**
Birth Date: **5 Oct 1833**
Death Date: **2 Mar 1915**
Death Place: **Washington, District of Columbia**
Service Record: **Enlisted as a Colonel on 10 August 1861 at the age of 27.**
Commission in on 10 Aug 1861.
Commission in on 10 Apr 1864.
Discharged for promotion on 10 Apr 1864.
Promoted to Full Brigadier-General on 10 Apr 1864.
Promoted to Brevet Major-General on 13 Mar 1865.
Mustered Out on 24 Aug 1865.
Sources: **71,46,111,33,117**

Source Citation: Side served: *Union*; State served: *Iowa*; Enlistment date: *10 Aug 1861*..

Source Information:

Historical Data Systems, comp., *American Civil War Soldiers* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 1999. Original data: Historical Data Systems of Kingston, MA form the following list of works.

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 Historical Data Systems, Inc.
 PO Box 35
 Duxbury.

Description:

This database is a compilation of military records (including state rosters, pension records, and regimental histories) of individual soldiers who served in Civil War. [Learn more...](#)

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Bussey, Cyrus

Colonel 3 Cavalry
Iowa

Died Mar 4, 1915 Washing
ton, D. C.

Buried Arlington Cemetery
Va.

Miscellaneous records



Welcome,

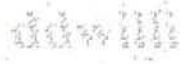
[Home](#)[My Ancestry](#)[Search](#)[Ancestry Community](#)[Learning Center](#)[Store](#)

Same old ancestors.



Mahaska co., IA.

Entries: 60011 **Updated:** 2007-07-30 00:53:16 UTC (Mon) **Contact:** [daniel](#)



If you see any mistakes please let me know. I have done my best to sort people out but I'm sure there is a few in Mahaska co. IA. and you would like to share info. Great !!! I could use all the help I can get. I don't do research for people, but if you want to get a copy of an obituary. On there home page you can click on biographies and several old books and if you want to click on there name.

[Index](#) | [Pedigree](#) | [Ahnentafel](#) | [Download GEDCOM](#) | [Public Profile](#) | [/](#)

- *ID:* I39742
- *Name:* Cyrus Bussey
- *Sex:* M
- *Birth:* 1834
- *Death:* 1915

Father: [Amos Bussey](#) b: ABT 1806 in OH.

Mother: [Hannah Tylee](#) b: ABT 23 JUN 1811 in Trumbull co., OH.

Marriage 1 [Ellen Kisser](#)

[Index](#) | [Pedigree](#) | [Ahnentafel](#) | [Download GEDCOM](#) | [Public Profile](#) | [/](#)



UPGRADE >

Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925

Name: **Cyrus Bussey**
Census Date: **1856**
Residence County: **Davis**
Residence State: **Iowa**
Locality: **Bloomfield**
Birth Location: **Ohio**
Family Number: **193**
Marital Status: **Married**
Gender: **Male**
Birth Year: **abt 1833**
Line: **9**
Roll: **IA_70**
Neighbors:
Household Name
Members: **Cyrus Bussey**
Ellen Bussey

Source Information:

Ancestry.com, *Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007. Original data: Mic State Censuses, 1856, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925 as well various special censuses from 1836-1897 obtained from the State Historical Society of Iowa Quest.

Description:

This database contains Iowa state censuses for the following years: 1856, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, and 1925. It also includes some head of household and special censuses from 1836-1897. Information available for an individual will vary according to the census year and the information requested on the census form. Some of the information contained in this database though includes: name, age, gender, race, birthplace, marital status, and place of enumeration. [Learn more.](#)

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