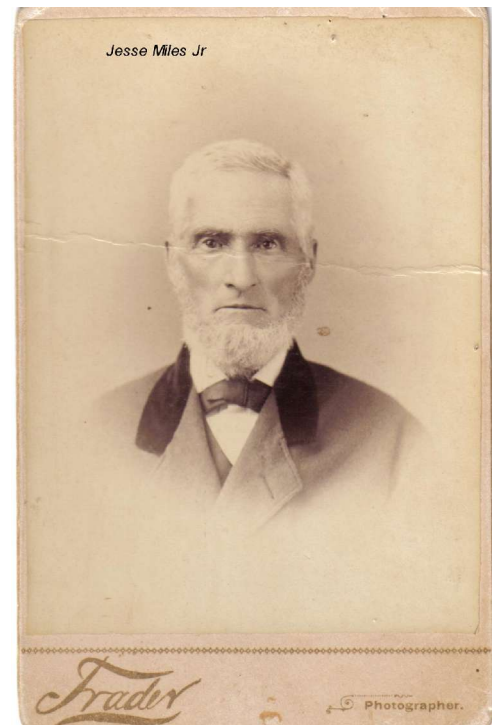


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Name: Jesse Miles Residence: Beetown, Wisconsin
Enlistment Date: 07 November 1861
Distinguished Service: DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
Side Served: Union State Served: Wisconsin
Unit Numbers: 3056 3056
Service Record: Enlisted as a Sergeant on 07 November 1861
Enlisted in Company C, 2nd Cavalry Regiment Wisconsin on 07 November 1861.
Received a disability discharge Company C, 2nd Cavalry Regiment Wisconsin on
21 February 1864



Regiment Information Regiment: 2nd Cavalry Regiment WI
Date Mustered: 15 November 1865 Regiment Type: Cavalry
Enlisted Died of Disease or Accident: 0
Officers Died of Disease or Accident: 24
Enlisted Killed or Mortally Wounded: 4

Regimental Soldiers and History:

Regimental History

Second Cavalry WISCONSIN (3-YEARS)

Second Cavalry. -- Cols., Cadwallader C. Washburn, Thomas Stephens Nicholas H. Dale; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas Stephens, Levi Sterling, William H. Miller, H. Eugene Eastman, Nicholas H. Dale, William Woods Newton De Forest, Majs., William H. Miller, Nicholas H. Dale, Myron W. Wood, H. Eugene Eastman, William Woods, John Whytock, Edwin Skewes, Levi Sterling, Edward D. Luxton, George N. Richmond, Newton De Forest, George W. Ring.

This regiment was organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, between Dec. 3, 1861, and March 12, 1862. It left the state March 24 for Benton barracks, St. Louis, where it was mounted and equipped and was ordered to Springfield in May. The 2nd and 3rd battalions were sent to join Gen. Curtis' army at Augusta, Ark., from there to Helena, where they remained until Jan., 1863, when they moved to Memphis, and in June to Snyder's bluff, Miss., where they remained during the siege of Vicksburg. They joined Sherman's expedition to Jackson in July and then returned to Redbone, 10 miles from Vicksburg.

The 1st battalion was stationed at Springfield and Cassville, Mo., alternately until Oct. 1862, when it went to Osage Springs, Ark., and remained there until December. It was stationed at Forsyth, Mo., until the latter part of March, 1863, going from there to Lake Springs, and in Sept., 1864, joined the other battalions at Vicksburg.

The regiment was on picket duty until Nov. 6, when it joined an expedition to Gaines' landing, Ark. Subsequently it made a 300-mile expedition, destroying bridges, railroad track, cotton and supplies, and a detachment of 240 men engaged a considerable force of the enemy near Yazoo City.

The regiment was ordered to Memphis on Dec. 10 and joined an expedition under Gen. Grierson unto Mississippi, destroying much railroad property, bridges and stores, defeating the enemy in a severe action at Egypt Station and capturing 500 prisoners, who were placed in charge of the 2nd.

The command then marched through to Vicksburg, destroying the enemy's line of communication, then returned to Memphis

and soon after made two similar expeditions without notable incident. On May 9, 1865, a detachment of 330 was sent to Grenada, Miss., for garrison duty and remained until June 24, when it rejoined the regiment at Alexandria, La.

It was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd cavalry division, Department of the Gulf, and marched to Hemstead, Tex., where it went into camp. It was mustered out at Austin, Tex., Nov. 15, 1865.

Its original strength was 1,127.

Gain by recruits, 979; substitutes, 18; draft, 1; veteran reenlistments, 385; total, 2,510.

Loss by death, 271; missing, 1; desertion, 103; transfer, 33; discharge, 557; mustered out, 1,541.

Source: The Union Army, vol. 4, p. 75

Battles Fought

Fought at Helena, AR.

Fought on 23 March 1862.

Fought on 29 June 1862 at Yellville, AR.

Fought on 10 August 1862.

Fought on 11 August 1862 at Delta, MS.

Fought on 12 August 1862 at Delta, MS.

Fought on 26 November 1862.

Fought on 04 December 1862.

Fought on 05 December 1862.

Fought on 30 December 1862 at La Grange, AR.

Fought on 08 January 1863 at Springfield, MO

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

JANUARY 7-8, 1863.

Springfield, Mo., Jan. 8, 1863. Detachments of 18th Iowa Infantry, Missouri Militia, Convalescents and Citizens. While the Confederate Gen. Marmaduke was conducting his expedition into Missouri he approached Springfield and at 10 a. m. opened fire upon the town and Fort No. 4. The main attack was at first on the Federal left and did not grow strong until about 2 p. m., when the Confederates advanced against Fort No. 4 and the cavalry outside the works. The enemy was repelled at the fort, but succeeded in capturing a piece of artillery in charge of a detachment of the 18th Ia. After being repulsed on the left the Confederates combined their attack on the right, and slowly forced it back some 300 yards, when the men rallied and with the assistance of some of the Iowa troops charged and compelled the enemy to withdraw. The Federal loss was 14 killed, 146 wounded and 5 captured or missing, out of a garrison of 2,100. Marmaduke says he had 20 killed and 80 wounded.

Source: The Union Army, vol. 6

Fought on 12 January 1863 at Arkansas.

Fought on 12 January 1863 at Helena, AR.

Fought on 12 January 1863 at Lick Creek, AR.

Lick Creek, Ark., Jan. 12, 1863.

Detachment of 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry.

As an incident of an expedition which left Helena on the 11th, Lieut. James B. Bradford with 25 men was detached to convey despatches back to Helena. On reaching Lick creek Bradford discovered that the bridge which had been constructed by the Federal troops on the 11th had been destroyed and he attempted a crossing at a ford farther up the stream.

With 10 men he had succeeded in making the crossing when his command was attacked and a sharp resistance was made until the ammunition was exhausted, when Bradford started to retreat. While rallying his men a short distance from the ford he received a summons to surrender from a party of Confederates in ambush.

Instead of complying he made a dash to break the enemy's line, and with 4 men succeeded in getting through to Helena. Of the remainder of his command 1 was killed, 2 wounded and 9 or 10 captured.

Source: The Union Army, Vol., 6 p., 563

Fought on 15 January 1863.

Fought on 12 July 1863 at Jackson, MS

JACKSON, MISS, JULY 10TH - 17TH, 1863

Jackson, Miss., July 10-17, 1863. Sherman's Expeditionary Army. After the capitulation of Vicksburg, Gen. Grant ordered Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman to take part of the army and move against Gen. J. E. Johnston, who had been marching to Pemberton's relief. Sherman's forces consisted of the 9th corps, under Maj.-Gen. John G. Parke and composed of the divisions of Welsh and Potter, the 13th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, including the infantry divisions of Osterhaus, A. J. Smith and Hovey, and Fullerton's cavalry brigade; the 15th corps, under Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele and consisting of the divisions of Thayer, Blair and Tuttle. W. S. Smith's division (1st) of the 16th corps and Bussey's cavalry brigade were temporarily attached to Parke's command, and Lauman's division (4th) of the same corps was attached to Ord's. Sherman marched from Vicksburg on the night of July 4th, crossed Big Black river at Messinger's and Birdsong

ferries and on the railroad bridge on the 6th, and gradually forced Johnston to take refuge in the intrenchments at Jackson. Sherman approached the city in three columns, Ord on the right, Steele in the center and Parke on the left, and disposed his troops to hold the Confederates in their works while detachments could destroy the Great Central railroad. At the same time Ord was directed to extend his line across the railroad and threaten Pearl river south of the city, while Parke on the left extended his line to approach the river on that flank, thus threatening the enemy's only line of communication to the rear. One brigade of each corps was kept constantly employed in destroying the railroad. Bussey was dispatched to Canton, 26 miles north, to burn cars and tear up the track; and Fullerton was sent to the south to burn the railroad bridges for a distance of 15 miles. The remainder of the army was set to work constructing parapets and rifle-pits, and by the 11th the city was fairly invested. In his report Sherman says: "It was no part of the plan to assault the Enemy's works, so that the main bodies of infantry were kept well in reserve, under cover, whilst the skirmishers were pushed forward as close as possible, leading to many brisk skirmishes, which usually resulted in the enemy taking refuge within his works." On the morning of the 12th, through some misunderstanding of orders, Lauman assaulted the enemy's works with Pugh's brigade and one regiment, followed by another regiment and a battery. Ord reported that the point of attack was not selected by any reconnaissance or previous examination, and that the attack itself was unsupported and unknown to the other division commanders until after it had been made. Of the 880 men in Pugh's brigade, 465 were killed, wounded or captured, besides nearly all the men and horses belonging to the battery, the guns being brought off by hand by the 53rd Ind. infantry. Ord relieved Lauman and placed the division under command of Gen. Hovey, and a fresh brigade was sent to occupy that part of the line. That night two batteries were planted on the hill and the position thus made secure. During the 12th and 13th the batteries of 10 and 20-pounder Parrott guns and 12-pounder Napoleons threw about 3000 rounds into the city, all of which did great execution. On the 14th Sherman was reinforced by McArthur's division of McPherson's corps, the lines were strengthened and pushed forward at all points, but the cannonading was lessened, owing to the short supply of ammunition. Ord pushed a strong party to the river on the morning of the 15th, the Confederates there retiring into their works. The trenches and skirmishers were then advanced and batteries brought up to hold the new position. During the day the enemy made sallies against each of Ord's divisions but all were repulsed, and toward evening Osterhaus planted a battery of 20-pounder Parrotts which covered his advance and held the Confederates to their trenches. The next day Parke advanced his whole line with a view of ascertaining the location and strength of the Confederate batteries. The movement was executed in gallant style, but was attended by severe losses, especially in W. S. Smith's division. During the night of the 16th it was noticed that the enemy was busy with a movement of some sort, and when the line again advanced, early on the morning of the 17th, it was discovered that Johnston had evacuated the city. Ferrero's brigade of Potter's division moved into town and established guards and patrols, capturing a lieutenant and 137 men. By the 19th over 15 miles of railroad track was rendered totally unfit for service; 20 platform cars and about 50 box and passenger cars were burned in the city, and all the wheels broken, 4,000 bales

of cotton were burned; 2 heavy rifled-guns and a large quantity of ammunition were thrown into Pearl river; Steele moved to Brandon, 13 miles east of the city, where he tore up about 3 miles of track; during the siege Fullerton made two raids to the south, destroying about 2 miles of track, 4 locomotives and 52 cars and burning the depots at Byram, Byhalia, Crystal Springs, Gallatin and Hazlehurst. Jackson was evacuated just in time, as Sherman's ammunition train came up late on the 16th and arrangements were made to open a furious cannonade on the city when it was learned that the Confederates had retired, burning the bridges behind him to avoid pursuit. The Union loss in the operations about Jackson was 129 killed, 762 wounded and 231 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties were not officially reported.

Source: The Union Army, vol. 6

Fought on 15 July 1863.

Fought on 16 July 1863 at Jackson, MS

Fought on 13 September 1863 at Red Bone, MS.

Fought on 13 September 1863 at Vicksburg, MS.

Fought on 25 September 1863 at Red Bone Church, MS.

Fought on 10 October 1863 at Big Black River, MS.

Fought on 08 February 1864 at Jackson, MS.

Fought on 28 February 1864 at Big Black River, MS.

Fought on 02 March 1864 at Red Bone, MS.

Fought on 08 March 1864 at Big Black, MS.

Fought on 10 March 1864.

Fought on 10 March 1864 at Big Black, MS.

Fought on 21 April 1864 at Red Bone, MS.

Fought on 26 May 1864.

Fought on 26 May 1864 at Maries County, MO.

Fought on 26 May 1864 at Rolla, MO.

Fought on 15 June 1864 at Lake City, AR.

Fought on 04 July 1864 at Vicksburg, MS.

Fought on 05 July 1864 at Clinton, MS.

Fought on 16 July 1864 at Grand Gulf, MO.

Fought on 01 December 1864 at Yazoo City, MS

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI, DECEMBER 1, 1864.

Yazoo City, Miss., Dec. 1, 1864. Detachment of the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry.

Source: The Union Army, vol. 6

Jesse Miles Jr - Civil War paper



To all to Whom these Presents Come, Greeting :

I hereby certify, that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, fidelity and good conduct of Jesse Miles, I HAVE APPOINTED AND CONSTITUTED, and by these presents DO APPOINT AND CONSTITUTE him Fifth Sergeant of the Grant County Washburn Guards Captain R. R. Wood, of the 2nd Reg. Wisconsin Pol. Cavalry. with rank from the 31st day of December A. D. 1861, and I do hereby authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office, according to law, and he is required to observe and follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive from the Commander-in-Chief, or any other, his superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, and according to the constitution and laws of this State and of the United States.

In Testimony Whereof, G. B. Washburn, Colonel

Commanding, have hereunto subscribed my name at Camp Washburn Wis 3rd day of January A. D. 1862.

G. B. Washburn Colonel

2nd Regiment Wis. Volunteers Carby

J. M. Mason Adjutant.

(FORM No. 5.)

DIVISION OF REFERRED CLAIMS.

Paymaster General's Office,

Washington, D. C., Sept, 186

W. Smith

Prairie du Chien Wis

Enclosed find Discharge of Jose Mills

Co. C, 1 Regiment Wis Volunteer Cor

and Check No. _____, in his favor for \$50.00

Please acknowledge receipt.

STATEMENT.

Bounty Act July 28, 1866
This man, not having served full period of enlistment and not having been discharged for wounds or injury received in line of duty nor because of close of war, is entitled to no more than \$50 additional bounty

Total.....

DOLLARS.	CTS.
50	
50	

Respectfully, &c.,

W. Trooman

Paymaster, U. S. Army.

Received the above described Check this

day of _____, 18