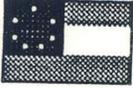

**14th BATTALION LOUISIANA
SHARPSHOOTERS**

COMPANY B
Army of Tennessee



1ST LT. D.W. MITCHELL
(708) 799-3171



1ST SGT. J.P. WALSH
(708) 446-6255

John Walsh
525 Chestnut Apt #1
Winnetka, IL 60093

Any info on the 14th
Battalion LA SS,

**Guide to Louisiana
Confederate Military Units
1861-1865**

Arthur W. Bergeron, Jr.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS
Baton Rouge and London

aldsonville in early October. About October 10, the battalion was merged with the 10th Louisiana Infantry Battalion to form the 33rd Louisiana Regiment. This regiment was broken up November 22, and the battalion was restored as a separate unit. The men occupied camps near New Iberia during the winter and early spring. They were at New Iberia during the Battle of Bisland, April 12–13, 1863. The battalion joined General Richard Taylor at Franklin on April 14 and fought in the Battle of Irish Bend. The men retreated with the army to Natchitoches. When Taylor led the army back into south Louisiana in June, the battalion remained at Alexandria as a provost guard. There King's and Kelso's companies joined the battalion. King's company acted independently as a heavy artillery battery and was rarely, if ever, with the rest of the battalion. On August 22, the battalion rejoined the army at Vermillionville. There Ranson's newly recruited company joined the battalion. On September 29, the battalion played a major role in the Battle of Stirling's Plantation on Bayou Fardoche. The battalion was merged with the Crescent (24th) Louisiana Regiment and 11th Louisiana Battalion on November 3 at Simmesport to form the Consolidated Crescent Regiment.

13th Battalion (Orleans Guard Battalion)

MAJOR. Leon Queyrouze.

COMPANIES AND THEIR COMMANDERS

Company A (Orleans). Charles Roman.

Company B (Orleans). Eugene Staes.

Company C (Orleans). Auguste Roche.

Company D, DeClouet Guards (St. Mary). Charles A. Terrou.

This battalion was mustered into Confederate service for ninety days in New Orleans on March 6, 1862, with 411 men. The battalion went to Corinth, Mississippi, to reinforce the army of General Pierre G. T. Beauregard. On April 6, the battalion participated in the attack at the Battle of Shiloh and lost heavily. At one point, other Confederate soldiers fired on the battalion, mistaking the men for Federals because of their blue uniforms. During the second day of fighting at Shiloh, April 7, the battalion attached itself to the 18th Louisiana Regiment. Total casualties for the battle amounted to 17 men killed,

55 wounded, and 18 missing. The battalion fell back to Corinth with the army and later retreated to Tupelo. On June 6, the battalion was disbanded. Captain Louis Forin formed a company from the men of the battalion, and this company later joined the 30th Louisiana Regiment.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[Markle, Edith Hall]. "My Uncle's War Story." *Confederate Veteran*, V (1897), 102–103.

14th Battalion Sharpshooters

MAJOR. John E. Austin.

COMPANIES AND THEIR COMMANDERS

Company A. Thomas W. Peyton, mortally wounded December 31, 1862; William Q. Lowd.

Company B. James Lingan.

This battalion was formed on August 21, 1862, with 200 picked men from the recently disbanded 11th Louisiana Regiment. The men were to serve as sharpshooters and skirmishers for General Daniel W. Adams' (later Randall L. Gibson's) Louisiana brigade in the Army of Tennessee. On October 8, the men participated in the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and received praise for their gallant conduct. The battalion fought in the Battle of Murfreesboro, covering the retreat of the brigade after an unsuccessful attack on December 31 and acting as the brigade reserve on January 2, 1863. Losses in the battle amounted to 4 men killed, 9 wounded, and 2 missing. In May, 1863, the brigade went to Jackson, Mississippi, to reinforce General Joseph E. Johnston's army. The men took part in the Siege of Jackson, July 5–25, and afterwards rejoined the Army of Tennessee in northern Georgia. At the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19–20, the men acted first as skirmishers and later as a reserve to protect the brigade's flank and rear. Company A captured two enemy cannons and 86 prisoners. The battalion fought in the Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, and retreated with the army to Dalton, Georgia. There the men spent the winter and spring. In the opening stages of the Atlanta Campaign, May, 1864, the battalion saw frequent skirmishing with the enemy. The men fought at Mill Creek

Gap, May 7, and at Resaca, May 15. Only 45 men went into an engagement near Pumpkin Vine Creek on May 25, and 15 of them fell dead or wounded. The battalion participated in the battles of Ezra Church, July 28, and Jonesboro, August 31, during the fighting around Atlanta. When the army invaded Tennessee, in November, the battalion had only 24 men present for duty. They fought in the Battle of Nashville, December 15–16. The army retreated to Tupelo, Mississippi, and in February, 1865, at Mobile, Alabama, the remnants of the battalion were consolidated with the 4th and 13th Louisiana regiments and 30th Louisiana Battalion. This consolidated command fought in the Siege of Spanish Fort, March 27–April 8. After the evacuation of Mobile, the men became Company H, Chalmette Regiment, and surrendered as such at Gainesville on May 8.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[Chalaron, J. A.], "Vivid Experiences at Chickamauga." *Confederate Veteran*, III (1895), 278–79.

15th Battalion Sharpshooters

MAJOR. Robert C. Weatherly.

COMPANIES AND THEIR COMMANDERS

Company A. James B. Martin.
Company B. William W. Carlross.
Company C. James Hill.
Company D. Commander unknown.
Company E. Commander unknown.

This battalion was organized about July, 1864, probably at Pineville, from men of Miles' Louisiana Legion on parole west of the Mississippi River and from new recruits. The battalion was assigned to General Allen Thomas' brigade at Pineville and did guard duty there during most of its service. Some of the men appear to have served as pickets along the upper Atchafalaya River early in 1865. Thomas' brigade moved across Red River to Bayou Cotile in April, 1865, and soon marched to Natchitoches. On May 19, the brigade was disbanded at Mansfield in anticipation of the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

30th Battalion

LIEUTENANT COLONEL. Thomas Shields, killed July 28, 1864.

MAJORS. Charles J. Bell, killed July 28, 1864; Arthur Picolet.

COMPANIES AND THEIR COMMANDERS

Company A, Algiers Guards (Orleans). Norbert Trepagnier, dropped September 8, 1863; Octave F. Vallette.

Company B (Orleans). Henry P. Jones, died November 26, 1864.

Company C, American Rifles (Orleans). Roger T. Boyle.

Company D, Valcour Aime Guards (Orleans). Arthur Picolet, promoted major July 28, 1864; Ed. N. Ganucheau.

Company E, Pickett Cadets (Orleans). Charles W. Cushman, killed December 16, 1864.

Company F, Orleans Guards (Orleans). Louis Fortin, killed August 14, 1864; A. J. Vienne, killed August 25, 1864; F. O. Trepagnier.

Company G, Stephens Guards (St. John the Baptist). Michael A. Becnel, dropped August 27, 1863; Lezin P. Becnel, died of wounds August 2, 1864.

This battalion was formed at Port Hudson on March 4, 1863, when two companies of the 30th Louisiana Infantry Regiment were disbanded and their men distributed among the remaining seven companies. Frequently, the records refer to the battalion as a regiment. The battalion occupied part of the entrenchments at Port Hudson until May 6, when it marched with General Samuel B. Maxey's brigade to Jackson, Mississippi. A small detachment of the battalion remained at Port Hudson and served there during the siege, May 23–July 9, on the right wing of the Confederate defenses. The battalion participated in the Siege of Jackson, July 6–17, and retreated with General Joseph E. Johnston's army to Morton. In August, the men received orders to report at Mobile, Alabama, and they served in the garrison there until November. At that time, the battalion went to Dalton, Georgia, to reinforce the Army of Tennessee, which had just retreated from Chattanooga. The battalion returned to Mobile after a couple of months and garrisoned Fort Gaines at the mouth of Mobile Bay. On May 21, 1864, the battalion received orders to report to the Army of Tennessee and joined it at New Hope Church. The men became part of General Randall L. Gibson's Louisiana brigade in