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CAPTAIN LOUIS T. BOISEAU  
CAPTAIN MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL  
FIELD ARTILLERY UNITED STATES ARMY  
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village and fired on all Federal vessels that passed their location. The entire battery fought in the Battle of Koch's Plantation near Donaldsonville, July 13. The battery went with Taylor's army during its marches in south Louisiana during the fall, usually being attached to Mouton's infantry brigade. From November 18 to 21, the battery engaged in operations against Federal vessels on the Mississippi River at Hog Point, one mile below Red River Landing. Captain Faries led his men from Alexandria to the Ouachita River near Trinity in late February, 1864, and participated with General Camille J. Polignac's Texas brigade in engagements with Federal gunboats near Trinity and Harrisonburg, March 1–4. During the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, April 8–9, the battery was in reserve and not engaged. On May 12, four guns fired on a Federal tinclad gunboat on the Red River near Mrs. David's Plantation, driving the vessel away. The battery participated in the engagements at Marksville, May 15; Mansura, May 16; Moreauville, May 17; and Yellow Bayou, May 18. The battery followed Polignac's (later General John H. Forney's) division in all its marches during late 1864 and early 1865. On November 19, 1864, the battery was officially designated the 5th Louisiana Field Battery. The men surrendered near Tyler, Texas, in early June, 1865. Of the approximately 183 men who served in the battery during the war, 2 were killed in battle, 5 died of disease, and 1 drowned.

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## 5th Company, Washington Artillery

CAPTAINS. W. Irving Hodgson, resigned June 13, 1862; Cuthbert H. Slocumb.

Transferred to Confederate service March 6, 1862, with about 160 officers and men, this battery moved to Jackson, Tennessee, to reinforce the army of General Pierre G. T. Beauregard. Assigned to the brigade of General J. Patton Anderson, the battery played an important role in the Battle of Shiloh, April 6, by driving the Federals from

some of their camps and bombarding the enemy soldiers trapped in the Horner's Nest area. Three guns participated in a skirmish at Monterey, Tennessee, April 29. Two guns fought in the engagement at Farmington, Mississippi, May 9. Transferred to General Daniel W. Adams's (later Randall L. Gibson's) Louisiana brigade, the battery accompanied the Army of Tennessee on its invasion of Kentucky in September. The battery fought in the Battle of Perryville, October 8, losing two caissons. In the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, the battery was only lightly engaged until January 2, 1863, when it supported an attack against the Federal left flank. The men went with the brigade to Jackson, Mississippi, in May and fought in the campaign there, July 5–25. Returning to the Army of Tennessee, the battery fought in the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19–20; about 33 of its men were killed or wounded. The men participated in the Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, and lost their guns to the Federals during the retreat of the army. At Dalton, Georgia, the battery received four new guns in early 1864. In the Atlanta Campaign, the men frequently engaged the enemy. Three of the battery's guns became disabled during the fighting at Resaca, May 14–15, and Dallas, May 26–28. After the battles around Atlanta in July and August, the battery accompanied the army on its invasion of Tennessee. Assigned to General William B. Bate's division, the battery participated in operations near Murfreesboro. The men repulsed a charge by enemy soldiers on December 4 but lost two guns to the enemy on December 7, when the horses were killed. In February, 1865, the battery received orders to report to Mobile, Alabama, to man heavy artillery emplacements there. The men moved to the Spanish Fort defenses in March and fought in the operations there from March 27 to April 8. After the evacuation of Mobile, the battery again received some field pieces and went with the army to Cuba Station. The battery was at Meridian, Mississippi, at the surrender, May 8, 1865. During the war, approximately 382 men served in the battery. Of that number, 43 were killed in battle, 1 died in an accident, and 6 died of disease.

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