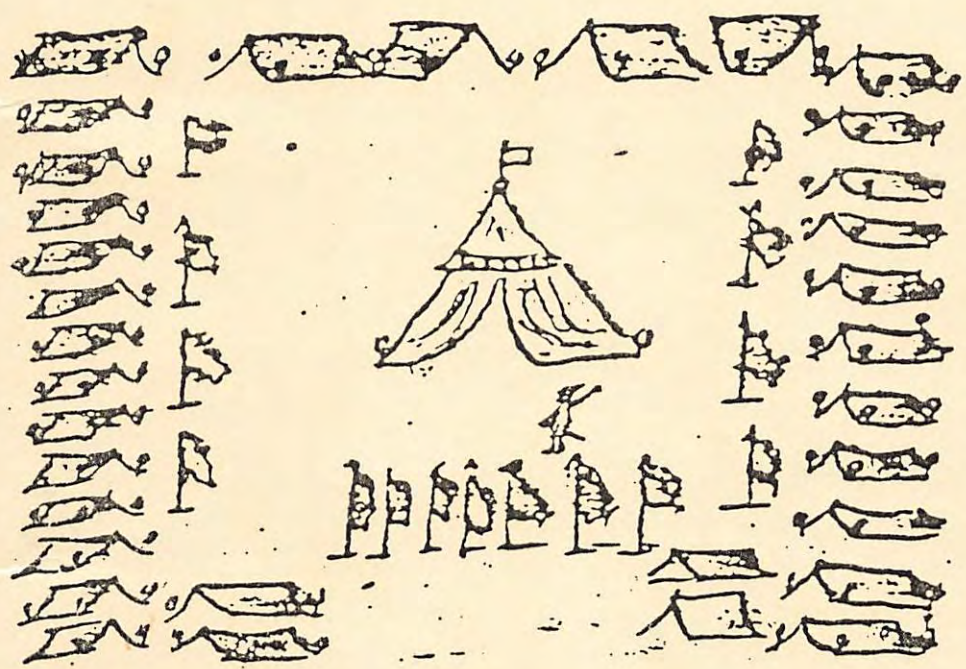


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FRENCH TROOPS in the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY and on the GULF COAST: 1745



De Ville



FRENCH TROOPS
in the
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
and on the
GULF COAST: 1745

Winston De Ville
Fellow, American Society of Genealogists

With an Introduction by Bill Barron, Editor of
The Vaudreuil Papers



Ville Platte, Louisiana

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New material
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The original list of troops is in
LO 299, The Vaudreuil Papers,
Loudon Collection, Henry Hunt-
ington Library, San Marino, California.

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to the National Genealogical Society Quarterly for
permission to reprint this material from
their type. It was published in the Quarterly
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The cover illustration is a detail from
a map by Jean Benjamin François Dumont
dit Montigny, 1747, titled "Campement
de l'armée à Tombeché, in the Edward
E. Ayer Collection, Newberry Library,
Chicago.

The French script heading the list is from
the original, slightly re-arranged to
accomodate page format.

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ALBERT TATE, JR.

1921

1986

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INTRODUCTION

The makeup of an army is predominately that of the common soldier. In Louisiana, during the early French period (1699-1751), there were never more than thirteen companies of French troops. These were assigned to the various posts in the Illinois country, Fort Toulouse (also known as the Alabama Post), Fort Tombecbe (Mississippi) on the Tombigbee River of today, Natchez, Natchitoches, Arkansas Post, Mobile, and New Orleans. The numbers were always inadequate for proper growth and protection at the time. The total number of soldiers in the French companies was 536, according to the list given here. Officers, properly fewer in number, totalled only 50. These numbers alone are sufficient to understanding the usefulness of the list to historians and to genealogists.

This roster of Louisiana troops is unique in that it is the only complete list for the period. All troops are included, along with the officers. The Vaudreuil Papers include other such documents, of course. However, under the codes of LO-16 and LO-19 (1742-1743), only officers and cadets are shown. The limitation to officers and cadets continues in LO-260, LO-261, and LO-261B - no soldiers are mentioned.

The "great augmentation" of 1751 - the increase of French troops by twenty-four companies, making a total of thirty-seven - brought forth more thorough records, at least for some posts, especially in the Illinois country. LO-377 for example, lists the six companies in Illinois and its outlying small posts. But this is another time and under other conditions.

Those soldiers (and non-commissioned officers) who qualified to become settlers as "good subjects," normally were allowed to leave the service in four years. Many of those totally unqualified did return to France and further record is probably of small concern.

The Volant Swiss company mentioned was one of four in the Regiment of Karrer. At different times, French officers and soldiers were part of it and these Swiss units were confined to service in Mobile and New Orleans. None was stationed in outlying posts for reasons reserved to the court and the governor. It is noted in The Vaudreuil Papers (page 234), 1 May 1747, that the majority of the Swiss was older men who were eager and best equipped to become good citizens and settlers. Many settled on the German Coast near New Orleans, married and lived successful lives. There are no complete lists of the Karrer companies in the Vaudreuil Papers.

A final suggestion: First, study French Troops with care, then consult The Vaudreuil Papers. The handwriting on the 18th century French documents presents many problems for the translator, and the potential for error is always present. Use of the one in conjunction with the other may prove useful and productive.

Research in the National Archives, Paris, on six occasions between 1974 and 1984, as well as additional work in French municipal and national libraries, departmental, army, and marine archives adds to my conviction of the importance of this work.

Bill Barron

Northridge, California
Winter, 1986

PREFACE

By 1745, the French colony of "Louisiana" had begun the transition from being merely a way-station on an ill-charted road to quick riches, to becoming a viable community unto itself. The first two generations of creoles had already been born, and children had to have homes, and homes imply permanence.

In addition to the on-going and lucrative fur trade, the cultivation of cotton and tobacco had begun in earnest. (A primitive, but apparently unsuccessful, cotton-gin had even been invented.) The sugar-cane industry, already started, was soon to begin thriving. Hemp was being planted, possibly for use in the budding ship-building operations on the Mississippi-Alabama coasts. Blue dye from Louisiana-grown indigo was fashionable in Paris.(1)

Before the end of the French regime, ships docking at New Orleans would be unloading quantities of silks and fine linens. The colonists would be cooking with imported olive oil instead of bear grease, munching on almonds instead of acorns, and they would demand specially-selected wines and liqueurs - and a cocktail mix, many years before the "first cocktail" was invented in New Orleans.(2)

While the colony was no Utopia, a semblance of prosperity was evident in 1745, and as Governor Vaudreuil was able to report to his king, there was "peace on the River."(3) The Frenchmen of early Louisiana were making Louisiana what it was to be until the abrupt end of that life-style in 1861.

Compared to other colonies in America, French Canada and the English East Coast, for example, Louisiana was not a bad place to be after the first years of deprivation and hardship. The colonists had experienced relative peace with the Indians.

Only sixteen years earlier, however, the colony and, indeed, all of Europe, had been devastated by news of the "Natchez Massacre" - a turning-point in settlement-patterns of the French South. Settlers began to concentrate, to "re-group" for a while, nearer to the capital.(4) After 1729, Natchez itself was not to regain its earlier prominence as an important post until the English regime, and to this day it remains "Anglo" and not Latin in character. The Massacre effected a quietus at the Arkansas Post(5) and no doubt delayed the development of the nearby Ouachita area until much later. The post at Pointe Coupee, on the other hand, like New Orleans, became a haven for Natchez refugees, and it continued to grow and prosper.(6) In the Illinois country, the people had generally enjoyed a higher standard of living than their counterparts in lower Louisiana - and they continued to do so.(7) Other settlements either grew or withered as a result (partially, at least) of the tragic debacle at Natchez. In spite of some Indian depredations in 1747, after the Vaudreuil years little more Indian troubles occurred during the French period.

By the end of the Marquis de Vaudreuil's governorship (1743-1752), settlement had begun to expand: The immense prairies of southwest Louisiana beckoned, and trade, illicit 'though it was, with Spanish Texas was still attractive, as it had been since 1714. Spanish cattle, especially, were increasingly in demand by a growing population. Commercial exchange inevitably resulted in cultural exchange between creole and Tejano; both exchanges began early, they were continuous, and the trans-Sabine culture is with us still.(8)

The Red River, between the Mississippi and Natchitoches, had begun to appeal to some adventurous souls, but that area remained a virtual wilderness until the 1760's; it was not until 1770, under Spain, that a post was established there, and then only with a commandant and local militia.(9)

Military troops, inadequate in numbers always, were the guardians of life and property. They were sentinels (as diligent as frontier sentinels ever are), guarding the fringes of French territory(10) against the ever-obtrusive English to the east, and (only half-heartedly) guarding against the Spaniards to the west - but many on both sides of the Louisiana-Texas frontier were cousins(11) and family ties are stronger than fealty to any distant sovereign.

While many of these fusileers did return to France, we should not be so naif as to believe for a moment that they did not leave progeny behind, and that many of us might be their descendants. More specifically: Many of the numerous mixed-bloods (Caucasian-Indian) were probably the offspring of these erstwhile colonial soldiers who thought nothing of co-habiting with Indian women, then blithly returning to their wives in France. Most importantly, very many of the soldiers did, in fact, settle and do have descendants in "Louisiana," from the Gulf Coast to the Great Lakes. (The names, however, are often elusive: One version of the popular dit name Sans Chagrín is, today, Saunchegrow.)

We should also consider the likelihood that the descendants of more than one French "deserter" are no doubt Carolinians or Georgians or citizens of once-Spanish states today. The trade-off, however, was imminently fair, for English and Spanish soldiers became good French subjects with alacrity.

What had begun, of course, was an early burgeoning of a new frontier mentality for what was to become a new nation. The ordinary Frenchman in Louisiana, Spaniard in Texas, or "American" in the Atlantic colonies, no longer pledged first-generation allegiance to Their various Majesties, and they were little concerned with European treaties and politics unless they were affected in a personal way. Their only boundaries were not political ones, but the mountains of Appalachia, the swamps of Louisiana,

- and the very unbounded vastness of Texas. Always, there was the Mighty Mississippi; but that meandering stream served far better as a conduit for ethnic and nationalistic homogenization than it did as any kind of barrier.

Troops in the French Mississippi Valley have been genealogically enigmatic. Almost always, their names are not included in the many extant census records we study. As though not really persons, they are usually lumped together as numerical totals, figures useful to the interpretive historian, but useless to the family historian. It is the aberrant character of this 1745 roster that makes it so important: it names names. Moreover, it is one of the best compendia of dit names to be found in a single document covering such a wide area. Not nicknames, certainly not aliases, dit names, though often humorous, are also very often genealogically revealing. In the military, as we see here, they were very popular with the common soldier, but rarely used with reference to high-ranking officers (or men of high social standing). With these comments in mind, we are presenting here a single document for what we call "evidential genealogy," as virginal a piece of evidence as can be translated and set in type, yet remain a primary source in scholarly investigation.

Researchers should bear in mind that this troop list is only one of many related documents in a large collection. We encourage the serious researcher, historian and genealogist, anyone interested in the period just prior to the French and Indian War, to consult Bill Barron's superb The Vaudreuil Papers (New Orleans, 1975) for much additional material. It should be said that, in preparing his detailed calendar, Barron did what few editors do: his index includes every name in every document in that collection, a feat rarely equaled in magnitude, even in archives of more manageable scope. Here, we also wish to thank Mr. Barron for introducing this

booklet. Certainly, no one is better qualified to do so. Quand le vin est tiré, il faut le boire.

Research at the Huntington Library in the mid-sixties, resulting in the original publication of this information in 1968, was made possible by a travel-and-living grant from Dr. W.V. Garnier of Bastrop, Louisiana. The gentle, but firm, insistence of Dr. John Francis McDermott, that I should go to San Marino, left me with the distinct feeling that I wouldn't be quite civilized until I read at the remarkable institution there. The likes of those two gentlemen I don't expect to encounter again.

Although this material was published some years ago, serious interest in Latin Louisiana genealogy had only barely begun at the time. The genealogists who would have profited by using the troops list were the very ones it failed to reach then. Too, in the sixties, genealogy was anathema in the history profession, so only the most temerarious disciples of Cleo might have seen it. It was the late Judge Albert Tate, Jr., who recognized the significance of the material presented here (more than did this writer), and it was he who prompted us to re-publish it as a separate, indexed, reference work. We hope his fellow genealogists will find it as useful as the judge did.

We gratefully acknowledge the National Genealogical Society for their blessings in allowing the wider dissemination of this information; we remember with fondness the N.G.S. Quarterly's then-editor William H. Dumont. Particular thanks go to the Huntington Library for their early co-operation. Ultimate gratitude goes to Henry E. Huntington himself, who had the foresight (when few did) to save such precious documents in the first place.

Jacqueline Olivier Vidrine allowed the editor to use her photocopies of the original lists for final checking; she made some cogent suggestions regard-

ing name-spellings, and for her assistance, we are grateful.

Ramona Smith, descendant of far too many princely houses for a commoner's comfort, deserves and has my sincerest thanks for making this all possible, and it was she who prepared the invaluable index. Her computer, Radegonde, helped, too.

W De V

Pine Prairie
Spring, 1986

Notes

1 The best treatise on the subject of trade, agriculture, etc., remains N.M. Miller Surrey, The Commerce of Louisiana During the French Regime in Columbia University's Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. LXXI, No. 1, Whole No. 167 (New York, 1916).

2 Generally, ibid.; specifically, Rolle d'Equipe du brigandin (sic) La Marie, New Orleans, 6 October 1769, in legajo 187A, The Cuban Papers, General Archives of the Indies, Seville; microfilm, Library of Congress. (Hereafter, PPC, AGI.) The document in the second citation here has been submitted (Spring, 1986) to Genesis (Genealogical Research Society of New Orleans) for publication, with annotations.

3 Vaudreuil to the Minister, New Orleans, 30 October 1745, as calendared in Marie-Antoinette Menier, et al, Correspondance à l'arrivée en provenance de la Louisiane (Paris, 1976), Vol. I, p. 375, fo. 89.

4 For a summary of the Natchez Massacre and Indian-European relations during this period, see Edwin A. Davis, The Story of Louisiana (New Orleans, 1960), various selections between pages 37-82. On the Massacre, John Delanglez, "The Natchez Massacre and Governor Perier," Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. XVII, pp. 631-641.

5 See Stanley Faye, "Arkansas Post of Louisiana: French Dominion," Ibid., Vol. XXVI, pp. 633-721. By 1749, that post's population consisted of only nine families, although it was a carrefour for numerous coureurs de bois. Resancement General des habitants, voyageurs ...du poste des 'aKansas,' 1749, L0200, The Vaudreuil Papers, Loudon Collection, Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

6 The total Caucasian population of Pointe Coupée in 1745 was 260; the slave population, 411. Bill Barron, Census of Pointe Coupée, Louisiana: 1745 (New Orleans, 1978) p. 34.

7 Margaret K. Brown and Lawrie Dean, The Village of Chartres in Colonial Illinois: 1720-1765 (New Orleans, 1976), Introduction. On the rather affluent society of early Illinois, see especially Natalia Maree Belting's chapter, "Life in the Village," in her Kaskaskia Under the French Regime (reprint, New Orleans, 1975) pp. 41-51. See also Rose Josephine Boylan, "Life in Cahokia...1772-1821," in John Francis McDermott, Ed., Old Cahokia (St. Louis, 1949) pp. 93-189.

8 Winston De Ville, Opelousas...1716-1803 (Cottonport, La., 1973) pp. 23-40. For the best interpretation of culture exchange between Texas and Louisiana, see Jack Jackson, Los Mes-teños: Spanish Ranching in Texas, 1721-1821 (College Station, Tx., 1986).

9 Winston De Ville, Rapides Post on Red River (Ville Platte, La., 1985) pp. 6-10. The Layssard family was one that lived, intermittently, at the rapids on Red River in the 1740's. Ibid., p. 13. Etienne Maraffret Layssard, who was to become the first commandant there, began exploring the possibility of tar production in Central Louisiana in 1766, possibly to supply the ship-building industry mentioned above. Layssard to Governor Ulloa, New Orleans, March, 1767, PPC, AGI, legajo 187A.

10 Much has been written on the various outposts, giving the researcher considerable historical perspective on the subject. One fine piece is a long article by Daniel H. Thomas, "Ft. Toulouse: The French Outpost at the Alibamos on the Coosa," Alabama Historical Quarterly, Vol. XXII, pp. 141-230.

11 Strong genealogical ties between the Spaniards of Texas-Mexico and the French of northwest Louisiana are clearly evident throughout Elizabeth Shown Mills, Natchitoches...1729-1803 (New Orleans, 1977). The impact of this fact on the history of the Gulf South has hardly been explored.

1745

Etat des Troupes

Francoises

Entretenuës a la Louisiane
par Compagnies

Sçavoir

LIST OF FRENCH TROOPS MAINTAINED IN
LOUISIANA, BY COMPANIES, TO WIT

DE GAUVRY'S COMPANY

Captain: Monsieur de Gauvry
Lieutenant: Monsieur de Vanderhec (Went to France)
Second Ensign: Monsieur de la Portière
Sergeant: Jean Beat called la Vergne
Sergeant: Simon Brisset called Minet
Corporal: Jean Raoul called La Montagne
Corporal: Joseph Duraud
Empassade: Baptiste Rossy called Baptiste
Empassade: Pellerin Marmotte called L'Aventure
Cadet a l'Aiguillete: Sieur Dalcour

Cadet: Sieur Tixerand
 Cadet: Sieur Dutisné
 Fifer: Pierre Janniot called La Fumée
 Drummer: Jean Frederic called La Fontaine

Fusiliers:

Jean Baptiste Desormeaux called Berry
 Guillaume Le Tueur called St. Martin
 Jean La Ville called St. Gervais
 Jacques Auvray called La Rose
 Jean Baptiste Marc Caussin called Dubois
 Jean Genty called La Verdure
 Pierre Flechy called Flamonade
 Nicolas Joseph Boileau
 Pierre Abriel called La Violette
 Jean Sibitot called La Lune
 Mathieu Terir (?) called Dupuis (?)
 Jean Baptiste Le Clerc called Chretien de Dieu
 Francois Chevel called Sans Quartier
 Andre Rambin called La Couture
 René Mercier
 Martin Siberting (?) called Martin
 Jacques Alliot Francoeur
 Paul Guillaume Le Blanc called Belisle
 Jacques La Cour called La Violette
 Denis Le Roy called La Motte
 Charles Le Comte called Belleville
 Antoine Renaud called Pret à Boir
 Martin Farineau
 Jean Rousse called Belhumeur
 Michel Bonne called Jardinier
 Jean Villeret called Jasmin
 Jean Claude Fenouiltot called Mourons
 Antoine Francois Duchesne
 Pierre Oldrin called Bonne Envie
 Jacques Laurent called Durocher
 Pierre Rousseau called La Brie
 Mathurin La Boulaye
 Prosper Ferrary called St. Pierre
 Jean Gaillard called Du Villars
 Joseph Sabatier called Provençal

DE MEMBREDE'S COMPANY

Captain: Monsieur de Membrede
 Lieutenant: Monsieur de Mazan
 Lieutenant reformé: Monsieur de St. Ange
Enseign en pied: Mr. de Villiers
 Second ensign: Monsieur de Gruys
 Sergeant: Nicolas Marette called Montigny
 Sergeant: Nicolas Caba called St. Eustache
 Corporal: Alexis Manet called Alexis
 Corporal: Jean Baptiste Borin called La Douceur
Empassade: Joseph Alexis Belin called La Carriere
Empassade: Marc Ferrette called La Tulipe
Cadet à l'aiguillete: Sieur Boissot
 Cadet: Sieur Girardeau
 Drummer: Simon Grimpel called Bonvivant

Fusiliers:

Charles Guillaume Roland
 Patrice Le Clere
 Jacque Bonneau
 Alexis Domiot called La Guerre
 Mathieu Piron (?) called Fleur d'Orange
 Jean Amon called Brindamour
 Paul Perrier called La Prairie
 Eloy Vauquere called Brise Bataille
 Charles Francois Daguerre
 Amond Francois La Couture
 Jacques La Roche called Bonvilain
 Nicolas Bouginot
 Philippes Mouton called Belle-fleur
 Jean Magny called St. Jean
 Joseph Perault called Ste Marie
 Jacques La Fosse
 Francois Dumenil called St. Benoist
 Jean Baptiste Bouture called La Rose
 Rene de la Chambre called Du Bois
 Nicolas Thierry called Joly Bois
 Charles L'Exellent
 Etienne Philibert called Orleans

Louis de Chavanne called St. Louis
 Francois Tirion called St. Francois
 Aume Serignot called La Bonté
 Jean Bonnefonds called Bellefin
 Joseph Steigre called Baviere
 Guillaume Cochard called Tranche Montagne
 Joseph Renardy called Liegers
 Nicolas Albins called La Feuillade
 Jean Nabe ? called Passepartout
 Charles Guyot called St. Charles
 Francois Daudé called St. Quentin
 Noel Joseph Hardy called Va Toujours
 Mathieu Filon called Le Rouet
 Philippe Drien called Messin
 Etienne Cresson called La Pimprenele (?)
 Francois Noyel called St. Eloy
 Joseph Aubert called St. Joseph
 Jean Louis Renoire

LE SUEUR'S COMPANY

Captain: Monsieur Le Sueur
 Lieutenant: Monsieur de Bouille
Enseign en pied: Monsieur de Lusser
 Second ensign: Monsieur de la Besche (Dead)
 Sergeant: Jacques Le Grand called St. Brioux
 Sergeant: Claude Pignon
 Corporal: Claude David called La Verdure
 Corporal: Pierre Bridel called Vitray
Empassade: Jacques Le Brun called Sansquartier
Empassade: Louis La Grange
Cadet à l'Aiguillete: Sieur Pechon

Fusiliers:

Joseph Augeron
 Pierre La Vigne
 Jacques La Caze called La Douceur
 Silvain des Maisons called Tout-luy-faut
 Jacques Langlois called La Joie

Pierre Cajot called Fendlevent
 Antoine Paulet called Prest a Boire
 Martin Guérin called St. Martin
 Nicolas Marins Demants (?) called Belhumeur
 Joseph Maitre called Montpellier
 Francois Hyerle called La Tempete
 Cristophe Chevalier called Saintonge
 Jacques Blanchard called Epomon (?)
 Claude Husson called Vaucouleurs
 Pierre Ancelin called La Terreur
 Jacques Marie Arnal called La Batterie
 Michel Clavel called St. Michel
 Jean Berge called La Grisle
 Jean Triboulet called La Roche
 Francois Certain called La Prairie
 Charles Requiem
 Pierre Lequet called St. Eustache
 Honoré Carpinet called La Rochelle
 Nicolas Antoine Messin
 Jean Baptiste Jacques called St. Jacques
 Jean Laurent called Sans Remission
 Pierre Fonteneau called Bellevue
 Jean Louis Fonteneau called Jean Louis
 Pierre Laurendine

DE BLANC'S COMPANY

Captain: Monsieur De Blanc
 Lieutenant: Monsieur Favrot
Enseign en pied: Monsieur Santilly
 Second ensign: Monsieur Voisin
 Sergeant: Louis Pierre Le Grain
 Sergeant: Arnould Chapart called La Violette
 Corporal: Francois Grenouville called Ste. Anne
 Corporal: Jean Jacques Tapeau
Empassade: Jean Digois (?) called La Normandie
Empassade: Charles Bonan called Dijon
Cadet à l'Aiguillete: Sieur Hugon
 Cadet: Sieur Vedrine
 Drummer: Jean Charles Baton called Brindamour

Fusiliers:

Francois Sarrazin
 Etienne Cordonier called d'Estampes
 Eugere Mouchetes called Brisebatailles
 Louis Francois Boudard called Vivekroy
 Nicolas Mathieu called Argent Court
 Louis Crame called St. Louis
 Jacques Chardon called Sans Soucy
 Jean Bongard called Slermont
 Edme Jourdain called Monzarette
 Francois Dupuis called St. Hilaire
 Etienne Francois Faye called St. Etienne
 Martin Chapelin called St. Laurent
 Jacques Picard
 Mathieu Voltre called St. Mathieu
 Etienne Chaperon
 Jean Hippol called Crespin
 Charles Marlier called St. Charles
 Nicolas Dyard called Orleans
 Henry Martin called Versailles
 Nicolas Lambert called La Courtille
 Jean Guerin called La Verdure
 Francois Chenel called Beausoleil
 Jean Gaudet called Sans Quartier
 Nicolas de la Brosse called La Noix
 Charles Theodore Pasquier called La Ferté
 Jean Baptiste Phelipeaux called Joly Coeur
 Remy Guerlot called Piedferme
 Jean Louis Borne called La Sonde
 Denis Joug called Va de Bon Coeur
 Nicolas Dlainé (?) called Francoeur
 Louis Barbay called Sans Chagrin
 Jacques Turpot called La France
 Rene Robinot called La Saline
 Joseph Dunot called Courtois
 André Le Mesle called La Vigne
 Jean Roland
 Jean Champagne

MACARTY'S COMPANY

Captain: Monsieur de Macarty
 Lieutenant: Monsieur de Pontalba
Enseign en pied: Monsieur Trudeau
 Second ensign: Monsieur de Marigny (Went to France)
 Sergeant: George Polman called St. George
 Sergeant: Joseph Cailler called La Fortune
 Corporal: Michel Roland called St. Michel
 Corporal: Nicolas Ployard called Picard
Empassade: Maurice Vallé called Lagenois
Empassade: Pierre Le Fort called Capucin
Cadet à l'Aguillete: Sieur de Chambly
 Drummer: Jerome Bouteille

Fusiliers:

Simon Jaucet called St. Simon
 Jacques Le Brun called Sans Quartier
 Pierre Colet called L'Eveillé
 Pierre Le Guerné called Pierrot
 Claude Maquignon called L'Amour
 Guillaume Tourrine called Bourquignon
 Charles Des Champs called Vendome
 Jean Caillet called Bellegarde
 Francois Treville called Saintonge
 Jacques Maignot called Bourquignon
 Jean Baptiste Moreau called La Ramée
 Jean Baptiste Guilmer called Le Brun
 Francois Monquoir called Beaupré
 Thomas Simon
 Jacques Felker called St. Jacques
 Robert Gallet called La Passée
 Francois Gilbert called St. Eustache
 Pierre Flambard called Pret-à-Boire
 Jean Baptiste Dubois
 Louis Delpeche called La Graisse
 Nicolas Chevalier
 Francois Tetard called Beauvais
 Jean René Vignon called Vit Content
 Joseph Coiser (or Crier) called La Fleur

Jean Baptiste Fourqueux called Sans Chagrin
 Joseph Vilmesnaye called Frappe d'Abord
 Thomas Leyster called Irlands

BENOIST'S COMPANY

Captain: Monsieur Benoist
 Lieutenant: Monsieur Le Chevalier de Macarty
 Lieutenant reformé: Monsieur Tixerand
Enseign en pied: Monsieur de Portneuf
 Second ensign: Monsieur Duzinot
 Sergeant: Charles Nervy
 Sergeant: Julien Francois Bideau
 Corporal: Pierre Mondion called Des Lauriers
 Corporal: Antoine Maigrot called Bourbon
Empassade: Pierre Cannoir (?) called Des Roziers
Empassade: Jean Gautier
Cadet à l'Aguillete: Sieur Du Pré
 Second cadet (?): Sieur de Tersigny (Went to France)
 Drummer: Louis Panquinet

Fusiliers:

Thomas Le Blocq called Le Bretton
 Jean Bourdet called Belair
 René Giraud called Poitevin
 Jean Miodonet called Bearnois
 Pierre Paris called Sans Chagrin
 André Bourgeois called Leonard
 Antoine Cristal called St. Aubin
 Jean Edeling called Colmar
 Pierre Montet
 Mathurin Barbotin called Beauregard
 Charles Viqueroux called Chalons
 Mathieu Monet called St. Maurice
 Jacques Gosselin called L'Endormy
 Antoine Le Breton called Hennebone
 Jean Baptiste Bienfait called Esope
 Jean Baptiste Poirson called Sans Quartier
 Pierre Brazier called La Liberté

Pierre Thomas called La Roze
 Francois Ferre called La Jeunesse
 Thomas La Ville called St. Gervais
 Henry Dubois called Joly Bois
 Guillaume Ragin called Va de Bon Coeur
 Francois Charnet called Gervais
 Jacques Aupert called Monplaisir
 Michel Girard called Foyol
 Philippe Adam Vervet
 André Hodier called La Tourmente
 Gatien Vitrequin
 Pierre Caulet called La Rochelle
 Simon Giraud called La Ramée

D'ORGON'S COMPANY

Captain: Monsieur Le Chevalier d'Orgon
 Lieutenant: Monsieur de Monchervaux
Enseign en pied: Monsieur Du Plessis
 Second Ensign: Monsieur Montreuil
 Sergeant: Clement Le Comte called Du Chateau
 Sergeant: Claude Herier called La Tourmente
 Corporal: Nicolas Goiaux called L'Esperance
 Corporal: Etienne Hube called St. Martin
Empassade: Sebastien Du Chemin
Empassade: Jean Miraudy (or Moraudy)
Cadct à l'Aiguillete: Sieur Latille
 Cadet: Sieur Monchervaux, *fil*s
 Drummer: Nicolas Grenade called St. Nicolas

Fusiliers:

Robert Cherel called Des Rosiers
 Claude Nicolas Deduy called La Rose
 Pierre Francois called Canada
 Pierre Perehel called Vadesboncoeur
 Francois Pastor called Bessancon
 Jean Nicolle called Barry
 Francois Chatelier called Ste. Marie
 Louis Certessy called Senlis

Jean Riot called La Roche
 Francois Remy called St. Remy
 André Vally called St. André
 Charles Launay called La Forest
 Anasstasse Motte called La Motte
 Georges Hebreman
 Jean Martin called St. Jean
 Francois Tourbier called Passepartout
 Joseph Herman called La Pitré
 Louis Glachaud called La Tulipe
 Charles Reignier
 Jean Andrieux called Ville Dieu
 Pierre Chauvin called Olivier
 Nicolas Florés called La Fleur
 Benoist la Rose called Sans Soucy
 Pierre Moreau called La Douceur
 Claude Duparc called Francoeur
 Simon Riquery called La Verdure
 Joseph Du Croz called St. Aucour (?)
 Jean Copin called Vadeboncoeur
 Alexandre Hodable (?) called La Fleur
 Joseph Gogué called Sans Chagrin
 Guillaume Guerin called St. Aubin

DE TERREPUY'S COMPANY

Captain: Monsieur de Terrepuuy (Dead)
 Lieutenant: Monsieur Hazur
 Sergeant: Pierre Bideau called St. Jacques
 Sergeant: Jacques Henry called La Rose
 Corporal: Jacques Poliquin called La Geroffée
 Corporal: Jean Baptiste Bideau called La Jeunesse
Empassade: Joseph André L'Escombé called St. André
Empassade: Jean Duvert called Sansregret
Cadet à l'Aiguillete: Sieur Du Verbois, *laisné*
 Cadet: Sieur de la Lande
 Drummer: Gabriel Perron

Fusiliers:

Louis Nicolle called St. Louis
 Guibert Yentzen called St. Eloy
 Louis Laurent called St. Laurent
 Jacques Giré called L'Angoulleois (?)
 Jean Baptiste Nicaisse called Vadeboncoeur
 Claude Belluque (?) called Belle Rose
 Antoine Rossy called St. Antoine
 Antoine Denis Gatien called Mentois (?)
 Thomas Martin called St. Martin
 Thierry Aidel called Sans Chagrin
 Claude Borclet (?) called La Zi(?)ne
 Pierre La Marre called La Violette
 Pierre L'Hiver called L'Aiguille
 Pierre Dubois called La Pierre
 Claude Le Brun called Joly Coeur
 Cesar Giloix called Tourengeau
 Claude Guineau called Francoeur
 Etienne Germain called Languedoc
 Claude Hervieux called St. Étienne
 Jean Sehut (or Lehut) called Cambray
 Jean Rebliugue (?)
 Francois Colin called La France
 Antoine Boutin called La Fontaine
 Jean Remy called St. Remy
 Pierre Maurice called St. Maurice
 Pierre Dumanche called Dutemple (or Dutempte)
 Antoine Bouin called Dauphiné
 Pierre Langlois called Tranchemontagne
 Claude Silvestre called St. Silvestre
 Jean Baptiste Lobel called La Tulipe
 Jean Lorençon called Beaulieu
 Jean Baptiste Leflot called La Violette

DE CHAVOIX'S COMPANY

Captain: Monsieur de Chavoix
 Lieutenant: Monsieur de la Houssaye
 Lieutenant reformé: Monsieur de Taillefer

Enseign en pied: Monsieur du Coder
 Second ensign: Monsieur Ballé (Went to France)
 Sergeant: Claude Bertram called Dauphiné
 Sergeant: Pierre Alorge called St. Pierre
 Corporal: Jean Horé
 Corporal: Alexis Grappe called St. Alexis
Empassade: Pierre Herault
Empassade: Guillaume Chever called Duffiestre (?)
Cadet à l'Aiguillete: Sieur Jussiau
 Cadet: Sieur St. Denis
 Cadet: Sieur Decou (?)
 Drummer: Pierre Rachal called St. Denis

Fusiliers:

Etienne Le Roy called Framboise
 Pierre Obreville called Rencontre
 Jean Baptiste Bibo called La Joye
 Pierre Bernardin called La Bonté
 Joseph Duc called Villefranche
 Pierre Doré called Sans Quartier
 Jean Rachal called St. Denis
 Jean Baptiste Davion called St. Pierre
 Dominique Monteché called St. Dominique
 René Gautier called La Fleur
 Pierre Prudhomme
 Jean Prudhomme called La Jeunesse
 Francois Doucet called St. Eustache
 Charles Toutin called Villeneuve
 Charles D'Ardenne called Belle Rose
 Jacques Daniel Marmillion called St. Maelac (?)
 Louis Rachal called St. Denis
 Julien Davion called L'Eveillé
 Francois Hervé
 Jean Faillard called La Lancette

D'ERNEVILLE'S COMPANY

Captain: Monsieur Derneville
 Lieutenant: Monsieur Le Chevalier de Taillefer
Enseign en pied: Monsieur Boissy

Second ensign: Monsieur Massé
 Sergeant: Etienne Tessier
 Sergeant: Louis Fonteneau called Colin
 Corporal: Nicolas Ceringe called L'Esperance
 Corporal: Pierre Jousseau (?) (?)e called Saintonge
Empassade: Charles Paul called St. Paul
Empassade: Gilbert Menard called Monplaisir
Cadet à l'Aiguillete: Sieur Duverbois, *le cadet*
 Cadet: Sieur de Lusser
 Drummer: Charles Maisonneuve

Fusiliers:

Joseph Court called Le Court
 Louis Butteux called Montreuil
 Gilles Chemin called Francoeur
 Francois Barbet called St. Michel
 Michel Loisson called St. Pierre
 Louis Borelanger called Montreuil
 Jean Laurent Bergerot called Colombier
 Jacques Toursillé called St. Aucour (?)
 Adrien Coure Chef (or Couvre Chef) called Sans Soucy
 Louis Grand Change called La Ramée
 Louis Guittard called St. Victor
 Maurice Scheneberk called La Gireflée
 Claude L'Humeur (?) called Bellerose
 Jean Passeret called La Chaise
 Claude Raclot called Dassigny
 Jean Fournier
 Mathieu Bouton called Comtois (or Courtois)
 Jean Maire called La Tulipe
 Guillaume André Tuard (possibly Buard ?) called Duvergé
 Joseph Wourne called Brulemaison
 Jean Baptiste Reguard called Dumont
 Mathieu Denis Baudin
 Louis Pajot called St. Louis
 Francois Louquemart called La Jeunesse
 Pierre Fouré called Richelieu
 Pierre André La Fleur
 Jacques Dubut called La Butte

Antoine Baron called St. Germain
 Jacques Pommard called Duplessis
 Jean Baptiste André called St. Alexis
 Philippe Fonteneau called St. Philippe

MAREST'S COMPANY

Captain: Monsieur Marest
 Lieutenant: Monsieur de la Tour
Lieutenant reformé: Monsieur de la Vergne (Went to France)
 Second ensign: Monsieur du Homel
 Sergeant: Jacques Guichard called Vauchelles
 Sergeant: Pierre Servin called La Plume
 Corporal: Charles La Ribardiere
 Corporal: Anselme Bellette called La Jeunesse
Empassade: Louis La Vertu called St. Germain
Empassade: René Aymé Rocheteau called Fleur d'Orange
Cadet à l'Aiguillete: Sieur de Bellile
 Cadet: Sieur Livaudais
 Cadet: Sieur de la Boulaye
 Drummer: Antoine Capon

Fusiliers:

Etienne Roujet called Belhumeur
 Pierre Beré called Bellefin (?)
 Laurent Cheverly called Vitry
 Francois Vivier called L'Angoumois
 Francois Marchand called Piedferme
 Alain Jardelas called Tempete
 Victor Freihend called St. Victor
 Marc Antoine Donne à Dieu called St. Hilaire
 Claude Benetot called Duchemin
 Paul Cassin called St. Fiacre
 Jean Baptiste Renaud called Des Rossiers
 Jean Francois Lamarre called La Jeunesse
 Michel Chelatre called La Tulipe
 Pierre Saunier called Languedoc
 Jacques Manche called Modene
 Paul Moreau called Vitry

Jean Mercier called Blondin
 Jacques Hervy called Lyonnais
 Julien Calvé called St. Brieux
 Antoine Fanelier (?) called Sans Chagrin
 Jacques Biorin (?) called Prest a Boire
 Joseph Tuberman called Des Lauriers
 Jacques Mateau called Brochernet
 Joseph Pelissier called La Montagne
 Francois La Vegue called St. Francois
 Jean Baptiste Desnotre called Le Chantre
 Jean Baptiste Cliquot called Des Lauriers
 René Thomas called La Croix
 Jean La Moine (sic) called La Sabloniere
 Pierre Paujeret called St. Pierre
 André Godin called La Ramée
 Jacques Foudoix (or Foredoix) called Sans Remission

DE GRAND PRÉ'S COMPANY

Captain: Monsieur de Grand Pré
 Lieutenant: Monsieur de la Gautraye
Enseign en pied: Monsieur Populus
 Second ensign: Monsieur Du Clos
 Sergeant: Jean Francois Goussier (or Gonssien)
 Sergeant: Gabriel Desprieux
 Corporal: André Mannequin called Brasseux
 Corporal: Yve Baudet called Sans Crainte
Empassade: Antoine Fouque called La Framboise
Empassade: Silvain Fillosa called Dufayre
Cadet à l'Aiguillete: Sieur Canelle
 Cadet: Sieur de Jusan
 Cadet: Sieur de St. Ange
 Cadet: Sieur de Villiers
 Drummer: Allexandre Speigle

Fusiliers:

Louis Buteaux
 Claude Royeusse (or Royensse) called Picard
 Jacques Le Guignon called La Violette

Charles Garel called St. Martin
 Jean Le Marne (or Masse) called Boury
 André Drouen called Portemay
 Nicolas Paul Bourdel called St. Nicolas
 Maximilien Bertrand
 René Julie called La Verdure
 Jean Baptiste Metivet called Bellefleur
 Francois Pabœuf (?) called St. Laurent
 Clement Blanc (?) L'Oœil called Du Buisson
 Claude Doné (or Doiré) called Joly Bois
 Joseph Hubert Finet called Dauphiné
 Pierre Favre called La Deroute
 Yvers Boudyer called Vadeboncoeur
 André Morel called Ladérive
 Martin Binde called St. Martin
 Jean Bony called La Tulipe
 Philippe Francois Chenau called La Forme
 Mathurin Pin called La Castille
 Francois Chaput (or Chapat) called Des Jardins
 Pelage Alberty called La Tulippe
 Francois Blin called Joly Bois
 Paul Roussel called Belle Alure
 Francois Bon called St. Etienne
 Jean Butteaux called Brindamour
 Louis des Holliers called St. Louis
 Joseph Chapot called Parissien
 Pierre Moniot called Voidin
 Francois Pamel called St. Omer
 Jean Baptiste Chardinal called July Coeur
 Henry Kolb called Sans Regret
 Barthelemy Bertol called La Malise (or Maline)
 Jean Pierre Fondeur called Sans Soucy
 Jean Couturier called Sans Chagrin
 Jean Champagne called July
 Jean Boulet called Brindamour
 Julien Mignot (or Megnot) called St. Julien

LE VERRIER'S COMPANY

Captain: Monsieur Le Verrier
 Lieutenant: Monsieur de Monberault
Enseign en pied: Monsieur de la Barre
 Second Ensign: Monsieur de Lantagnac
 Sergeant: Louis Baudemont called Des Lauriers
 Sergeant: Jacques La Louette called Loeni (?) ger
 Corporal: Guillaume Hurtebisse called Delair
 Corporal: Claude Debordes called La Faveur
Empassade: Jean Le Blanc
Empassade: Antoine Bideau called Barry
Cadet à l'Aiguillete: Sieur de Louviere
 Cadet: La Ronde
 Drummer: Pierre Brunot called Versailles

Fusiliers:

Nicolas Boite called Belle Garde
 Edme Gerard called St. Jacques
 Denis Ferrandon called La Liberté
 Louis Agé called La Girofleé
 André Benaye called Dleur d'Orange
 Pierre Le Grand called Prieur
 Jean Baptiste Reyne
 Jean Baptiste Monime (?)
 Jean Faiffre called La Jeunesse
 Jean Baptiste Rivarde
 Jean Baptiste Grenier called Maillac
 Michel Cheval called Beaupré
 Claude Bureau called Beausoleil
 Charles la Riviere called La Machine
 Joseph Gibaut called Cambresin (?)
 Jean Dumarc called Beau Sejour
 Pierre Grenier called La Coste
 Nizier Timon called St. Nizier
 Jean Favre called L'Escarmouche (?)
 Pierre Boudemont called La Jeunesse
 Louis Colin

Antoine Villaume called Messin
 Antoine Fontaine called La Tulipe
 Etienne Dégast called Parissien
 Antoine Ouallé called Arras
 Jean Michel Monget (Monget ?) called La Lime
 Francois Jossard
 Fiacre Ferraud called L'Oranger
 Pierre Chevalier called La Violette
 Pierre Royer called La Rose
 Pierre Baudry called La Palme
 Louis Helot called Necessaire
 Jean Thibaud called Vadeboncoeur

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

Officers: 50	Cadets: 13
Sergeants: 26	Fifer: 1
Corporals: 26	Drummers: 12
<i>Empassades</i> : 26	Fusiliers: 419
<i>Cadets à l'Aiguillete</i> : 13	

LIST OF DEATHS IN 1744-1745

De Gauvry's Company

Jacques Vilmane: died at the hospital February 11, 1745
 René Le Fevre called Des Laurier: died April 10, 1745
 Jacques Diot called Mondain: died July 18, 1745
 René Jacques Guyot called La Pensée: died July 8, 1745
 Edme Francois Le Vache (or Le Vacher): died August 15, 1745

De Membred's Company

Sergeant Antoine Gilbert called La Montagne:
 died at the hospital August 7, 1744

Marin Pajot called L'Eveillé: died August 7, 1745

De Blanc's Company

Jacques Du Bois called L'Eveillé (*sic*): died at the hospital August

Guillaume Alain called St. Paul: died October 28, 1745 7, 1744

Macarty's Company

Bellerose called Belle Rose: died March 8, 1744

Jean Baptiste Colet: died August 15, 1744

Marest's Company

Sergeant Jacques Jourdain: died August 6, 1744

Chavoix's Company

Francois Riol: died May 15, 1745

Le Verrier's Company

St. Pierre called St. Pierre: died March 19, 1744

LIST OF THE SWISS COMPANY IN LOUISIANA

Monsieur Volant, Captain-Commandant

The Chevalier Diedrich, Lieutenant Captain

De Grondel, First Lieutenant

Des Morssier, Second Lieutenant

Des Montaudon, Sub-Lieutenant

Marquis, Ensign

(In addition to the above, there were also eight sergeants, one surgeon or chirurgien, twelve corporals, four trabauts, four drummers, one hundred twelve soldiers, and five soldiers who were also habitants. These were all unnamed, totalling one hundred fifty-two. Three of this number, however, had gone to France on the royal vessel Le Chameau.)

ERRATA

In this alphabetized list are some names that are either incorrect or about which there is some doubt. Corrections or additions follow the colon(:).

If the "called" name is in the general list, but not in these errata, it stands as correct, whether or not repeated here.

Also, in all cases, if the "called" name (in the original) is the same as the patronymic, we have not repeated it in this publication.

While some diacritical marks appear, throughout the list their use is inconsistent; we make no attempt to alter this matter. Readers should be aware that, in some instances, such marks are essential to the phonetic interpretation of the name - accents aigue on final "e," for example.

All names below appear in the index.

-
- Benaye called Dleur d'Orange, Andre: called Fleur d'Orange.
- Boite, Nicolas: Boete
- Bongard, Jean: called Clermont.
- Borclet, Claude: possibly Boulet called La Lime.
- Borelanger, Louis: Boulanger.
- Boudard, Louis Francois: called Vive le Roy.
- Bouin, Antoine: probably Bonin.
- Capon, Antoine: called Brisetout.
- Champagne called July, Jean: called Joly.
- Chardinal called July Coeur, Jean Baptiste: called Joly Coeur.
- Clavel, Michel: Clavet
- Colet called L'Eveille, Pierre: Add this name as fusileer in Macarty's company.
- Colet called L'Eveille, Pierre: Delete; this name does not appear on the original.
- De Blanc: probably correct; heading is "Company of Le Blanc," but he is listed twice as Captain De Blanc.
- de Bouille: probably, de Bonille.

Du Chemin, Sebastien: called Prest a Boire.
 Duraud, Joseph: possibly Durand.
 Duzinot: Du Linot.
 Francoeur, Jacques Alliot: Alliot is the patronymic,
 called Francoeur.
 Gibaut called Cambresin, Joseph: called Cambresis.
 Gire, Jacques: called L'Angoumois (?).
 Goussier, Jean Francois: called St. Jacques.
 Grand Change, Louis: Grand Champ.
 Jossard, Francois: called Sans Chagrin.
 Joug, Denis: probably Jong.
 Jourdain, Edme: called MonLurette (?).
 Jousseau, Pierre: probably Joussiaume.
 La Couture, Amond Francois: Amand is first name.
 La Fleur, Pierre Andre: called La Fleur. Patro-
 nymic is probably Andre.
 Laubiere or Sanbriere called St. Germain: add this
 name as fusileer in Macarty's company.
 L'Exellent, Charles: L'Excellent.
 Marmotte, Pellerin: Pellerin is probably the patro-
 nymic, not Marmotte. The latter is probably a
 kind of nickname in addition to the dit name.
 Miraudy called La Brance, Jean: called La Branche.
 Mouchettes, Eugere: possibly Eugene.
 Nervy, Charles: Hervy.
 Oldrin, Pierre: or Aldrin.
 Perron, Gabriel: called Sans Chagrin.
 Piron, Mathieu: Pirion.
 Prudhomme, Pierre: called Sans Peur.
 Raclot called Dassigny, Claude: called Bassigny.
 Ragin, Guillaume: probably Ragon.
 Robinot, Rene: possibly, called La Baline.
 Sibitot, Jean: or Libitot.
 Terir, Mathieu : "Went to France on a congé absolu."
 Tourrine called Bourquignon, Guillaume: Tournier
 called Bourgignon.
 Viqueroux, Charles: Vigneroux.

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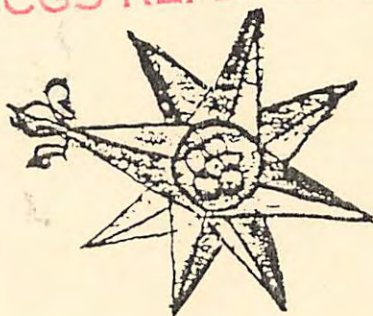
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Compass points from the Dumont map, oriented to the cover detail as in the original. The "Mobile River," today's Tombigbee, flows past the camp on the left bank, descending, in a generally southern direction.

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NOTES ON THE 16th MISSISSIPPI INFANTRY

Organization

The 16th Mississippi Infantry Regiment belonged to the brigade successively commanded during the war by Brigadier Generals Winfield Scott Featherston, Carnot Posey, and Nathaniel Harrison Harris. The regiments in the brigade were:

- 12th Mississippi Regiment
- 16th Mississippi "
- 19th Mississippi "
- 2nd Mississippi Battalion

This brigade was part of General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia from June 1, 1862 until the end of the war and served in General Johnston's Confederate army prior to Lee's assumption of command.

Field Grade Officers of the 16th Mississippi during the Civil War

Bain, Seneca M., Lt.Col.	POW, Weldon RR, 8/21/1864
Baker, Samuel E., Col.	KIA, Spotsylvania CH, 5/12/1864
Bankston, Thomas J., Mjr.	
Clarke, Robt., Lt.Col.	Dropped 5/1862 (not re-elected)
Councill, Edward C., Col.	MW and POW, Spotsylvania, 5/12/1864
Feltus, Abram M., Lt.Col.	KIA, Spotsylvania, 5/12/1864
Posey, Carnot, Col.	Promoted to Brig. Gen.
Shannon, James J., Lt.Col.	Resigned 12/20/1862
Stockdale, Thomas R., Mjr.	Dropped 5/1862 (not re-elected)
	[Later U.S. Congressman and Miss. State Supreme Court]

History

The history of the 16th Mississippi is essentially that of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia and its predecessor the Army of the Potomac. The 16th Miss. kept its brigade and division affiliations throughout the war and participated in every major and most minor battles fought in the Northern Virginia theatre of operations. Some of the more important battles were:

1862

Peninsula Campaign. April-June. Battles of Seven Pines, Gaines Mill, and Frayser's Farm.



Battle of Second Manassas. August 28-30.

Battle of Sharpsburg. September 17. (see below)

Battle of Fredericksburg. December 13.

1863

Battle of Chancellorsville. May 1-3.

Battle of Gettysburg. July 1-3.

1864

Overland Campaign. Battles of Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and
Cold Harbor. May- June.

Petersburg Campaign. July-December.

1865

Seige of Petersburg (continued). January- April.

Appomattox Campaign. April 2-12.

Battle of Sharpsburg

At this battle the 16th Mississippi lost 27 killed and 117 wounded and mortally wounded out of 228 present for a loss of 63.2 percent - the 13th highest percent loss suffered by a Confederate regiment during the Civil War.

The 16th Miss. and the rest of Poseys Brigade fought at the famous Sunken Road, also known as "Bloody Lane". The fighting in Bloody Lane was among the most savage of the Civil War and was often hand-to-hand. At one point during the fighting Posey's Brigade counterattacked a Federal force closing in on a North Carolina brigade that was positioned in Bloody Lane. Posey's Mississippians attacked from behind the Carolinians in the road and charged through their ranks to get at the Yanks. According to Col. Bennet of North Carolina, Posey's Brigade "flowed over and out of the road [Bloody Lane] and many of them were killed in this overflow. The 16th Mississippi disappeared as if it had gone into the earth." Posey's Brigade lost 45 killed, 238 wounded, and 36 captured in the battle. Almost half of these losses were in the 16th Mississippi alone.

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Mississippi

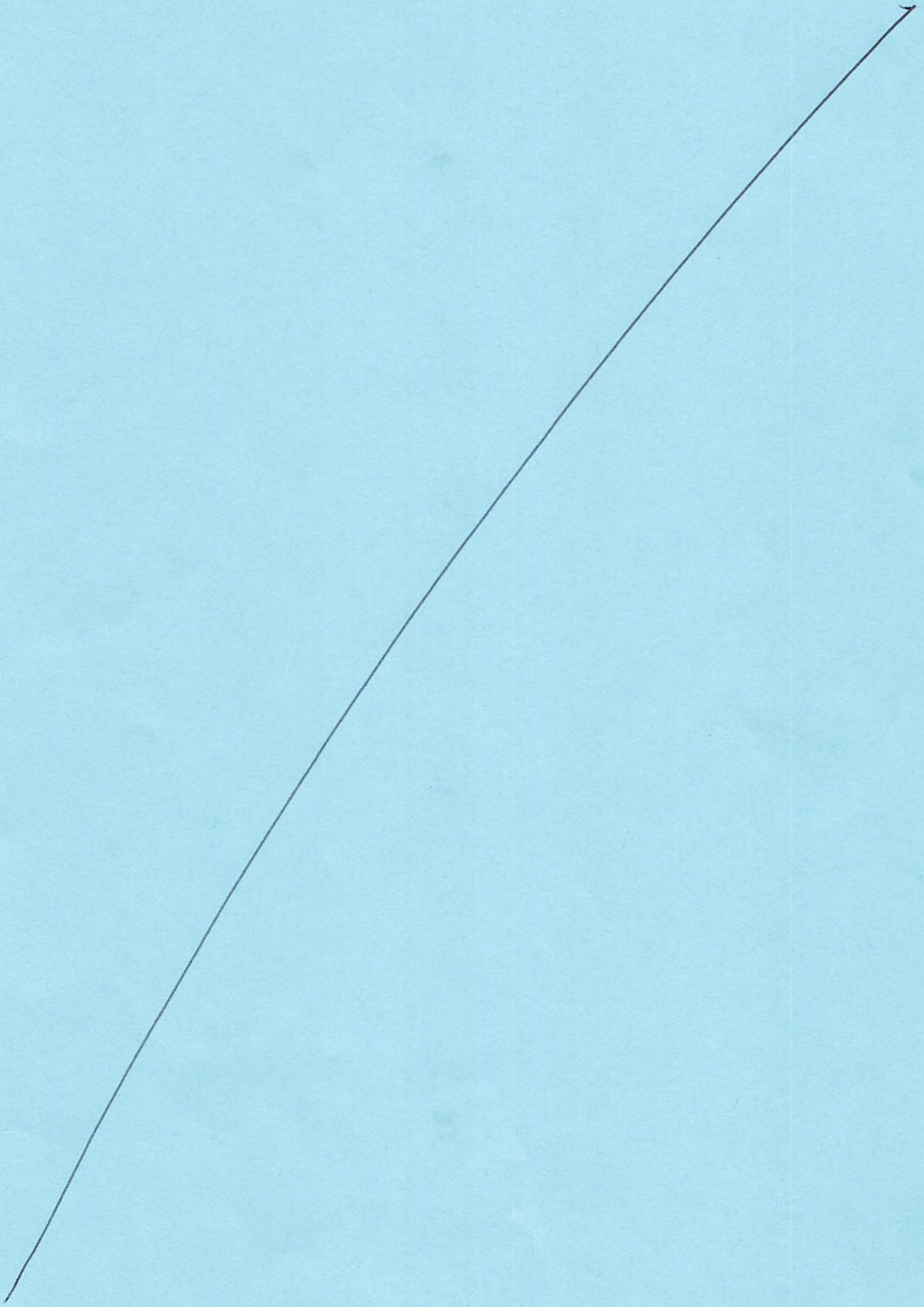
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19 January 1862, Kentucky, War Between the States

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ROSTER OF CO. F, THE "WATER VALLEY RIFLES," 15TH MISSISSIPPI INFANTRY

Compiled by William P. Painter, Arlington, TN, 18 January 1909 (2nd Lt., "Water Valley Rifles"). This roster appeared in the Yalobusha County Historical Society's *History of Yalobusha County* (1982), pages C-32 through C-33. This roster shows the initial company organization, with notes of subsequent changes. I am indebted to Gay E. Carter for sending me this information.

The "Water Valley Rifles" were sometimes also known as the "Water Valley Rifle Guards." This company was originally organized as a militia company in November 1860, and mustered into state service 22 April 1861. Mustered into Confederate service as Co. F, 15th Miss. Inf., 26 May 1861. Reorganized at Corinth, MS, May 1862 (upon expiration of one-year enlistment). Source: "Sketch of Water Valley Rifles," Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 15th Mississippi Infantry Records, Record Group 9, Vol. 8, Folder J.

I have changed the published roster somewhat by arranging the names in alphabetical order, condensing some of the notes, and making some additions (in brackets), based on the "Sketch of Water Valley Rifles." The roster here is therefore actually a combination of Painter's roster and the one in the "Sketch." (Some further additions to the names were made from Dunbar Rowland's "Military History of Mississippi, 1803-1898," Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1978, p. 230.)

Capt. B[urrell] H. Collins - resigned in Oct. 1861, on account of his health [at Corinth]

1st Lt. P[inkney] D. Woods - promoted to Capt. after death of Capt. Bankhead [at Fishing Creek]; honorably discharged at reorganization [wounded at Shiloh]

2nd Lt. R[obert] A. Bankhead - succeeded Capt. Collins by promotion to command of the company. Killed in action at Fishing Creek, 19 January 1862.

2nd Lt. William P. Painter - Having served out his time of enlistment when the regiment was reorganized, he was, by request, honorably discharged.

1st Sgt. Jas. Q. [R.] Morrison - Equal to any position or duty assigned to him. Was elected 2nd Lt. at reorganization; was in sole command of the company not quite a year before the final surrender.

2nd Sgt. E. S. Trast [Trask] - wounded in the shoulder by fragment of shell at battle of Resaca, GA; sent to hospital and died of gangrene ["Sketch" says killed at Atlanta, GA]

3rd Sgt. W[illiam] T. Wilson [Billie] - Was a genial good fellow and good soldier - was also treasurer of the company - killed at Fishing Creek, 19 January 1862.

4th Sgt. Wm. N. Parker - wounded at the battle of Shiloh, 6 April 1862

1st Corp. T. J. Carr - promoted to Orderly Sgt. After the death of 1st Sgt. T[albert] B. Hale, which position he held until the end of the war.

2nd Corp. Wm. J. Hughes - wounded at the battle of Fishing Creek, KY; discharged and after recovery went into cavalry service.

3rd Corp. R. P. Parks

4th Corp. Jas. E. Long - killed by stray ball behind the works at Atlanta, July 1864

Ensign Thomas E. Avent - wounded at the battles of Fishing Creek and Shiloh; transferred to cavalry service in 1863 [position of Color-Sergeant].

Drummer G. W. Carr - discharged at reorganization

Drummer W. T[om] Brooks - discharged at reorganization

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John B. Adams - elected 2nd Lt. at reorganization; resigned and went into cavalry service in 1863 ["Sketch of Water Valley Rifles" says wounded at Fishing Creek].

[Julius Adams - died in service]

Eugene A. Anderson - wounded at Resaca, GA, 1864

John [J.] Anderson - wounded severely at Shiloh in 1862 [2nd Sgt.]

Jos. L. Avent - wounded at the battle of Shiloh, 6 April 1862; transferred to cavalry service, 1863.

E. Badley, Sr. - discharged

E. (Ted) Badley, Jr.

Thomas Badley - wounded at Shiloh; 7 April 1862 [and at Franklin]

Charles E. Bankhead - slightly wounded in the hand at battle of Kennesaw Mountain; sent to hospital; died of gangrene [listed as Corp. in "Sketch of Water Valley Rifles"].

[_____] Belcher - deserted at Mill Springs, KY]

Thomas J. Bell - wounded at Fishing Creek, 19 January 1862

Sylvester Benjamin - discharged

Franklin Birdsong

L. M. Bishop [Sam]

Daniel J. Bond - killed at battle of Franklin, 30 November 1864 ["Sketch" says wounded at Fishing Creek]

Joel [Joe] E. Bond - wounded at Fishing Creek; afterwards discharged

J. P. Boydston

M. V. Boydston - killed at Peach Tree Creek in skirmish in which the 15th Regiment captured a Federal regiment in about 20 minutes.

R. N. Boydston

John W. Brinkley - died of measles at Corinth, MS, 1861 [listed as Joe Brinkley in "Sketch"].

James A. Brown - wounded at New Hope Church, 1864

John W. Brown

Caleb B. Browning - wounded at Fishing Creek

[Henry Buford]

J. L. (Hicks) Buford - wounded, lost a leg at Bentonville, NC, in the last battle fought by the 15th Regiment, 1865.

Dr. Smith Buford - detailed for hospital duty in 1864

Willie L. Buford - a boy soldier, killed on the picket line near Atlanta on the same day his friend, J. W. Young, was killed; buried in the same grave.

A. J. Campbell

John Campbell - wounded at Fishing Creek, 19 January 1862

Benj. L. Carr [died in service]

L. P. (Tobe) Carr

Silas W. (Lub) Carr [wounded at Brice's Crossroads]

Theodore [sic] Carr - wounded at Fishing Creek and died

W. P. Carr

[Jas. N. Cary]

Bobbe [sic] B. Charter - wounded at Shiloh, 6 April 1862

Wm. Bage Charter - wounded near Atlanta, GA, 1864

Jas. N. Clarey - wounded at Fishing Creek, 19 January 1862

Dr. J. M. Cloud - wounded by stray ball near Atlanta, 1864 [also at Fishing Creek]

Jas. L. Clowney - wounded at Ft. Hood, 28 January 1864

Billie [H.] Collins [Collings]

James Collins - wounded at Fishing Creek and died

[William Collins - died in service]

Sam W. Copeland - wounded in skirmish at Peach Tree Creek, June 1864 [captured at Nashville].

H. Frank Currie [Curry] - wounded at Franklin, TN, 30 November 1864

Mark D. Dickerson

Wm. Dodd

P. L[afayette] Edgar

John R. Edrington

Wm. Fitzgerald [Fitzgerald] - wounded at Fishing Creek, KY; died of wounds at Nashville

Charles C. Frierson - desperately wounded at Franklin, TN, 30 November 1864; unfitting him for military service.

James Frierson - transferred or discharged

[John Gamble]

Jonathan [sic] Gilliland

[Ben Gillum]

Robt. A. Gordon

Jno. A. Hairston - died of measles at Corinth

Talbert [Tobe] B. Hale - made Orderly Sgt. at reorganization of the regiment, killed at Resaca, 1864.

Wm. [Billie] Hardcastle - wounded at Shiloh, 6 April 1862; transferred to Naval service, Mobile, AL, 1863.

Pat Hardeman [Hardin] - wounded at Shiloh, 6 April 1862

T. Jeff Haynes

Benj. P. Hervey - wounded in skirmish at Peach Tree Creek, GA; bones in both thighs fractured; recovered and lived many years after [1st Corp.].

[Jim Hughes]

[Joe Hughes]

King L. Hughes

Merrit Hughes [alias Simson]

[Jas. R. Hughs]

[W. B. Hughs]

Anderson Hunnicutt [Honycut]

Calvin J. Hunt

Richard [N.] Johnson [died in service]

Wm. W. King

Jos. H. Lawshe - discharged

[W. B. Lewis]

[Egbert Long - transferred to cavalry]

Jesse Macon - transferred by request to a N.C. regiment [killed at Winchester, VA]

Newton S. Magee - wounded at Fishing Creek, KY, 19 January 1862 [and captured]

Thad W. Markett [Market] - elected 2nd Lt. after the resignation of Capt. Collins and the promotion of Lt. Bankhead to Capt., Cumberland Gap, 1861.

[Rick Mathews]

E. Weldon Matthews

[Dr.] Jas. S. McCorkle - detailed for service at hospital, 1863

Alfred McCree - killed at Shiloh, 6 April 1862

T. J. McFarland - transferred to cavalry service in 1863

Robt. C. McKenzie

Booker [P.] McMinn - wounded at Fishing Creek, 19 January 1862 [killed at _____]

Wm. L. Meece - wounded by stray ball near Atlanta; femoral artery severed; sent to Macon, GA; died in a few hours after arrival [listed as Color Sergt in "Sketch of Water Valley Rifles"]

Jarvis A. Milam

B. F. Mitchell - was elected Lt. after the promotion of Lt. Woods to Capt.; re-enlisted and was elected 1st Lt. at reorganization of the regiment.

Henry A. Moore - died of a malignant fever, contracted during the first Vicksburg Campaign, 1862.

[J. J. Moore]

Thos. J. Moore - killed at battle of Shiloh, 7 April 1862

Whit T. Moorehead [Morehead] - wounded at Fishing Creek, KY, 19 January 1862

[Richard Morrison]

Robt. H. Morrison

Wm. A. Morrison

Wm. A. Nations - court-martialed and drummed out of camp at Corinth for stealing a valise, May 1861.

Caleb Nichols [discharged at Knoxville, TN]

Dennis O'Connerly

[Ben Owens]

Jas. E. Owens - wounded at Fishing Creek, 19 January 1862

Gashem L. Page - wounded at Fishing Creek, 19 January 1862

J. C. Parker (High Private) - wounded at Shiloh, 6 April 1862

Harry F. Patten [Patton] - promoted to Sgt. Major of the regiment in 1861; at reorganization was elected Capt. of Co. F, April 1862.

Richard V. Person - wounded and captured at Fishing Creek, 19 January 1862; exchanged in October 1862 and remained with the company until after the fight at Atlanta; afterward became a famous sharpshooter with General Loring's Division.

J. M. [F.] Pittard - died of disease at home in 1863

Jas. J. Powell [wounded at Shiloh]

D. E. Will C. [sic] Pullen [wounded at Fishing Creek]

[William Ray]

Jos. H. Reese - killed at Franklin, 30 November 1864 [listed as 2nd Sgt. in "Sketch of Water Valley Rifles"].

Thomas T. Reese - wounded at Franklin, 30 November 1864

Wm. E[phraim] Reese - died of chronic diarrhea at home in 1862

White G. Robinson

Wm. Robinson

George Rogers

Hannibal Rogers

Harry Rogers

Calvin Ross

Jasper Z. Ross

Dock Rupe [Roop] - detailed as drummer in band

John T. Rupe [Roop]

James [John] N. Sanders

James Vernon Schillinger

Jno. L. Schillinger - killed at Peach Tree Creek in skirmish of 20 minutes in which the 15th Regiment captured a Federal regiment [listed as Col. Sergt. in "Sketch of Water Valley Rifles"].

Theodore Schillinger - killed at Franklin, 30 November 1864 ["Sketch" says killed at Peachtree Creek].

W. J. Shanno [Shannon] - wounded by a stray ball near Atlanta, June 1864

[Rodolphus Smith - discharged at Knoxville, TN]

[T. V. Smith - killed at Fishing Creek]

James Stephens

[Bob Strong]

[John W. Strong - wounded at Resaca, GA]

A. Monroe Suggs

Henry A. Taber [Tabor / Taybor]

[Bud Taylor - transferred to cavalry]

Isaac W. Taylor

John C. Taylor - wounded at Franklin, 30 November 1864

Benj. T[horn]ton

J. M. (Jack) Thornton

W. H. (Bee) Thornton - wounded at Ft. Hood, GA, June 1864

["Sketch" shows a B. Thornton, transferred to cavalry - either Benj. Thornton or W. H. "Bee" Thornton].

Wiley D. Thornton

James Tursty [Trusty]

John T. Trusty

Dan R. Wagner - wounded in ankle by a piece of shell at Shiloh, 6 April 1862; transferred to cavalry service, 1863.

W. E. [B.] Wagner - detailed as QM Sgt. in 1863

M. R. (Cock [Dock]) Wardlaw [Wordlaw] - killed at Shiloh, 6 April 1862

Jno. P. Welliford

_____ Whitehead

James [Jesse] Womack - killed at Fishing Creek, 19 January 1862

John F. [A.] Womack

Wm. Womack - killed at Fishing Creek, 19 January 1862 ["Sketch" shows Billie Womack as wounded].

A. Frank Woods - wounded at Shiloh, 6 April 1862

Thomas A. Woods

Johnathan [sic] Young - teamster

John E. Young - boy soldier, killed by stray bullet behind the main line at Atlanta, in the act of bathing his face [listed as Corp. in "Sketch of Water Valley Rifles;" buried in same grave as Willie L. Buford]



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