

*First Regiment United
States Sharpshooters,
Company C*



Welcome to Company C, 1st United States Sharpshooters and Company C, 66th Illinois

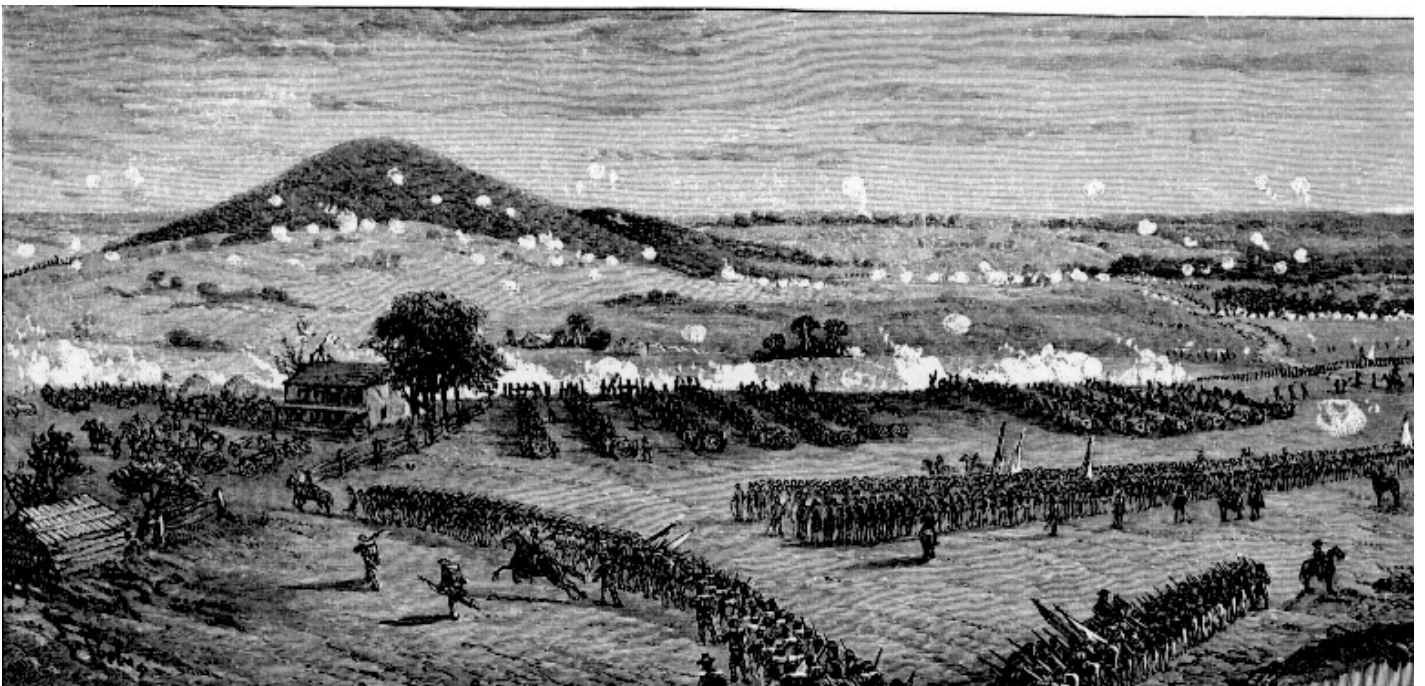
Thank you for your continued interest in Company C of the First United States Sharpshooters. The information contained herein will help you construct your persona, uniform and equipment. If you have any questions be sure to contact any of the Company C membership.

Mike Pennock

Antina Richards Pennock

Danielle Vance

packet co-ordinators



Short History of the 1st U.S.S.S.

The unit that we primarily portray is that of the First United States Sharpshooters. The 1st and 2nd Regiments of U.S. Sharpshooters were raised in the summer of 1861 by authorizing states to raise one or several companies. Each man who wished to enlist had to pass a rigorous marksmanship test in order to be accepted for service. Enlistees were to be paid higher wages, wear a distinctive uniform and serve as specialty troops in the Army. Specifically, the regiments were intended to be used as skirmish troops, whose job was to act individually and in small groups to disrupt enemy formations and eliminate its officers. The man responsible for this idea as well as its execution was Hiram Berdan. It was Hiram, commissioned as a Colonel, who received permission from Congress to raise a corps of sharpshooters, and because of this the two regiments were often referred to as Berdan's Sharpshooters. A total of 1,392 officers and men served in the 1st Regiment, and an additional 1,178 served in the 2nd Regiment. A total of 1,008 U.S. Sharpshooters were killed or wounded in action. The regiment fought in all the major actions of the Army of the Potomac from 1861-1864, usually being assigned by company to different commands as needed.

Company C was raised in the state of Michigan (specifically around Lansing) and comprised of marksmen from all over the Great Lakes area, the unit was mustered into United States service on August 21, 1861 at Lansing, Michigan. Company C was the first to be mustered in and as well as one first to see action. On August 20, 1864 Company C's three year enlistment expired and the remaining soldiers were discharged from service. Of the 101 men who originally enlisted in Company C, only six were present at the final muster.

On the 66th Illinois

Not everyone liked Hiram Berdan or his "Treefrogs". Some States refused to send companies to a unit that would be based in the east. Instead, the 66th Illinois a.k.a. the "Western Sharpshooters" were formed to keep some of the sharpshooters for the Western Front of the war. The 66th IL did essentially the same job as the 1st U.S.S.S.

In modern times, on those occasions when we attend an event where the organizers have decided to portray a specific Western Theater action, Company C packs away the "Greens" and change our impression to that of the 66th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Also known as the "Western Sharpshooters".

Other Unit the 1st USSS portrays

The Sharpshooter from time to time also portray other units, and we are developing packets of information for each one of these units. If you would like to learn more about any of these units, please contact our unit administrator

Organization of the Unit-events

The overall unit organization is explained better in the skirmish drill packet. Our unit tends to act as skirmishers at events, dependent on the needs and requirements of the event commanders. The company works in four man skirmish cells as attendance permits.

Our rank structure for other units we portray may be different.

Organization of the Unit-administration

Our elections are held each year at the winter meeting. Elections tend to consist of

Five elected board members

Administrator

Secretary/Treasurer and

Three at large board members

We offer full unit membership to those with civilian and non-combat military impressions. The only requirement is the attendance of one event per calendar year.

Gender and Age

The unit has the following policies on gender and age. We will accept women who portray male soldiers into the ranks. The minimum age to carry a rifle on the field is sixteen, however a parent or guardian must sign for the minor until the age of eighteen.

Roster of the 1st U.S.S.S.

Many of the members of the unit have chosen names from the original Company C roster for their first person impression. Choosing a name from the list below is by no means required.

Roster of Company C, 1st USSS Officers * also includes officers who were raised from the ranks.

Baker, James H	Clark, Gardner B	Giroux, Benjamin	Wilson, Edwin A.
Blakeslee, Eliakim R.	Duesler, Benjamin	Humphrey, Thomas B.	Wirtz, John R.
Brewer, Byron	Garrison, Henry C.	Sheldon, George W	

Enlisted Men

Anderson, Robert B.	Doty, Jacob	Johnson, Charles H.(A.)	Steele, Stephen
Armstrong, Almeron D.	Doty, Travis T.	Keen, Joseph	Storms, Archibald
Axtell, Jehiel	Doyle, William	Kempton, Benjamin F.	Straw, William
Baker, Albert L.	Dwight, John H.	Kelsey, William	Sturtevant, Orson E.
Ball, Oscar M	Edgerton, Frank	Knapp, Miles W.	Tabor, Eugene M.
Ballard, Alonzo	Edmonds, Andrew J.	Lake, John	Ten Eyck, Henry
Barker, Harvey	Edmonds, Edwin E.	Littlefield, Benjamin Franklin	Thompson, William H.
Barker, Porter W.	Ege, Jacob A.	McClain, Rascelas S.	Tillapau(gh), Daniel
Barnes, William P.	Evans, John G.S.	McNeil, William H.	Tompkins, William J.
Beach, George	Farnsworth, Edwin G.	Mann, Frederick	Townsend, Henry
Bean, Sidney B.	Field, Dexter	Maynard, George	Van Akin, Simeon Jr.
Beebe, Lewis M.	Fitch, Norton	Miller, Albert W.	Vande(r)burg, James I.
Bissel(l), Leonard	Fitch, Wellington	Miller, Henry A.	Van Etten, Peter G.
Booth, John M.	Fosdick, Horace	Miller, Henry H.	Walkley, Edwin
Briggs, William N.	Fountain, Jerome H.	Moody, Lyman	Walton, Andrew J.
Brookins, Morton C.	Fuller, Don Henry	Murray, James A.	Walton, Edwin J.
Brown, George R.	Gilchrist, Henry A.	Palmer, Oscar	Warner, Jerome
Brown, John Jr.	Gorton, Thomas B.	Parker, Henry L.	Watson, Martin A.(J.)

Brown, Osmer C.	Haberstick, Charles	Patterson, Schuyler	Way, James
Buchanan, William T.	Hackett, Henry	Pomeroy, William	Welch, Joseph
Buck, Rolston A.	Hamilton, Edward B.	Price, John	Whitney, Joel C.
Button, Charles	Harrington, Charles	Richardson, Abial D.	Wilcox, Cyrus L.
Carter, Benjamin	Harrison, Thomas J.	Robinson, Johnson	Willett, Floyd A.
Cobb, Frank H.	Hartson, William T.	Roosa, Simon	Williams, Alleine
Cole, John S.	Hathaway, William R.	Rowlson, Eugene	Williams, Byron (Ryan) E.
Colwell, Calvin C.	Head, Truman	Salisbury, James W.	Winn, Charles
Colwell, William G.	Heath, Henry	Sanford, George D.	Wirts, Richard H.
Cooley, Rupert C.	Heath, James	Saxton, Henry	Wirts, Stiles H.
Cox, Hugh	Herdman, William J.	Schofield, Benjamin D.	Wise, Harmon J.
Crammer, John	Higby, Harrison O.	Shattuck, Asa	Wise, Jacob T.
Crittenden, Carlton P	Hinman, Newell	Shattuck, Daniel W.	Wiser, John H.
Cronkite, William G.	Hood, Henry A.	Sheldon, Robert E.	Wood, Bishop
Curtis, James	Humphrey, Henry D.	Shipman, Charles E.	Wood, Henry A
Davenport, George W.	Jackson, William	Smith, Josiah N.	York, Elias
Delbridge, James B.	Jarvis, Fred	Southworth, Edwin J.	Youst, Theodore H.
Devinney, Elisha L.	Jennee, Isaac M.	Spears, Henry E.	<i>Zimmerman, George</i>
<i>Dillabaugh, James</i>	<i>Jewell, Albert</i>		



Equipment

Much of the equipment listed is standard not only for a Sharpshooter impression but for most impressions within the Re-enacting hobby. The only equipment requirement for joining Company C is a green forage cap, the rest of the equipment can be purchased as finances permit. It is highly suggested that new members buy basic equipment (listed in bold) so that if Company C is not right for an individual they may easily join other units.

- *Pricing*-different sutlers offer different prices for items. It is best to shop around both in internet and re-enactments to find the best price. Also used equipment is sometimes available from other unit members, so check with the company before making a big purchase.
- *Borrowing*-many unit members have extra equipment that they can loan in times of need. These items range from extra uniforms to leathers and other equipment. Contact the unit administrator for a listing of available loaner equipment.

Weapon Related and Leathers

Black leather and brass are used in the construction for these items. Bullet molds are made from steel.

Waistbelt with oval "US" Buckle
Cap Pouch
Cartridge Box [optional-with oval plate]
Cartridge Box Sling [optional but recommended]
Bayonet and Scabbard [for Enfield and Springfield users]-for the Sharps the Unit does not require that you carry a bayonet, however if you wish to there are adapters for attaching a triangle bayonet to a Sharps.
Powder Flask (for filling cartridges, usually carried by Sharpshooter with Civilian Rifles) Bullet Mold (Carried by Sharpshooters who had odd sized calibers or Civilian Weapons) ----mostly for 66 th Illinois

Other Equipment

Tentage (Natural Canvas)-several styles to choose from
Furniture (Usually Wood)-Including chairs, tables and other small items. Furniture that is usually found in camp is small and portable (usually it folds for easy storage)
Other Items include cookware, lanterns, lantern hooks, boxes and anything else that looks period.

Misc. Personal Gear

Smoothside or Bulleye Canteen-a requirement for the field we recommend the Stainless Steel over tin: it will be more expensive but will last longer. Covering of Light blue, Dark Blue, Green
Tarred Canvas haversack- Tar protects contents from rain**
Rubberized Canvas Poncho (several different Styles)
Cow-haired Tarred Backpack [optional]
Rubberized blanket or Wool Blanket Bedroll [optional]
Shelter Half (two make a "dog tent")
Plate, Cup and Eating Utensils, choose what you like...but don't use the GOOD silver! Usually made of tin or steel, graniteware is not recommended for FIELD use.

**-Personal effects such as weapon tools, Eating utensils, wallets, food and such are carried in the haversack. Never place anything in the haversack that you would not want lost. Things do fall out. Uniforms
When starting out is may be best to first purchase the clothing you use the most. Uniforms are expensive. The units suggested Sutler is Castle Keep, please contact Bruce Mayhugh for a current stock listing. For custom tailoring, you may wish to chat with the civilian members of the unit. Their information can be found in the company roster.

A note on uniforms, neither the 1st USSS nor the 66th IL was very well equipped or re-supplied and many times the materials used were of sub-standard material. Re-supplies were also very rare, so it was not unusual for uniforms to

become threadbare or be mismatched.[The Sharpshooters were issued green uniforms in Camp of Instruction and again in 1863, just prior to Gettysburg.]

Uniform for the 1st U.S.S.S.

Enlisted [Officer's] infantry frock coat pattern-forest green wool with emerald green piping and brown cotton lining
Infantry pattern buttons Black in color [hard rubber]
Federal Infantry Pattern Trousers Forest Green wool
McDowell Pattern Forage Cap Forest green wool required
Seven Buckle Leather Leggings optional

Winter Quarters/Non-Combat Duty, uniform for the 66th Illinois

Enlisted Man's Sack Coat (4 button) Federal Blue wool
Enlisted Man's Shell Jacket (66 th only) <u>or</u> Enlisted Man's Frock Coat (66 th only) Federal Blue with Sky Blue Piping wool
Federal Infantry Pattern Trousers Kersey Sky Blue wool
Infantry Pattern Buttons Brass
Infantry Pattern Overcoat Kersey Sky blue wool
McDowell Forage Cap Federal Blue wool

Misc. Equipment

Squirrel tail (66 th Illinois) Various
Feather plume (USSS) Black
Assorted Styles of slouch/civilian hats (Both) Various colors

Misc. Clothing

Shoes (usually called Brogans)Leather
Shirts Cotton solids, plaids, stripes or Calicos Cotton Flannel or Wool Flannel
Vest Usually Solid Color wool
Socks Grey or Dark Colored wool
Underwear {Drawers} These are a must for wool pants usually unbleached muslin
Suspenders Canvas

Weapon Information for U.S.S.S.

The Legal stuff-before purchasing a rifle or pistol be sure that you have all the paperwork required by law. If you live in Illinois be sure to have a FOID licence, you will need it to purchase black power. Also make sure the rifle that you purchase is in working order. Many sutlers only have a 30 day return policy and no returns on weapons that have been altered or converted.

The original Company C came to "camp of instruction" with heavy target rifles brought from home. These target rifles came from several different manufactures. Some of the largest rifles (called bench rifles) had barrels with an outside diameter of 2 1/2" to 3", and could weigh up to 30 pounds. Calibers varied from .32 to .52.

The original agreement was that the troops could bring their own rifles to qualify with and then they would be reimbursed \$60.00 by the U.S. Government and issued Sharps military breach-loading rifles. The Sharpshooters did not receive their Sharps breachloaders until February of 1862. In the interim, Regiment was first issued about 100 Halls breech loading rifles for picket duty. Next the regiment was issued 5-shot, .56 caliber Colt Revolving Rifles.

Weapons used by the U.S.S.S.

Model 1859 Sharps (3-band military rifle): currently there are reproductions available of this rifle with single and double set triggers. Either trigger type is acceptable for use within the unit. Navy Arms Company and Dixie Gun Works carry this rifle. These weapons come from Italy and have a slightly larger caliber than the originals. There are other companies that have produced Sharps in the past One of these was Shiloh Manufacturing. The company no longer produces Sharps in great quantities, and their weapons are highly sought after by re-enactors

- Sharps Pseudo three-band military rifle (conversion): There are other ways to get a Sharps Rifle, if one cannot afford the \$1,000.00 to \$ 2000.00 price tag. Several members of the unit have been able to get civilian versions of the Sharps rifle and convert them to military specifications....this usually includes buying a new fore-stock (or carving one) and buying the hardware that goes with it (between \$100.00 and \$150.00). This can bring the cost of the rifle around \$300.00 to \$600.00. There are drawbacks however; the barrels are usually shorter, there is no patch box in the butt-stock, and has no mock-up of the pellet primer.
- Civilian target and Sporting Rifles: This category of rifles covers a broad range of makes and models, including bench rifles. Prices range from \$150.00 to \$500.00.
- Model 1855 Colt Revolving Rifle: While this rifle was used by the Company C., no working reproductions are available. Originals are valued in the thousands and are not suggested for field use. Standard 3-band Enfield and Springfield Rifle: Most re-enacting units use Enfield and Springfield rifles, although we do not believe these rifles were issued to the Sharpshooters, we allow this because of the expense and limited use of "Sharpshooter" weapons.. This allows new recruits to go on the field with their existing weapon or give them the option of purchasing a weapon that they can continue to use if they decide that Sharpshooting is not for them and join another unit. These rifles range from \$250.00-\$500.00

Weapon information for the 66th Illinois

The original 66th Illinois was the only Federal regiment to be issued civilian target rifles by the federal government. These target rifles came in assorted Sharps, sizes and calibers. These rifles were grouped into the category of "Plains Rifles". The primary contractor supplying the rifles was H.E. Dimmick of St. Louis MO. In 1863 about half of the regiment took their re-enlistment bounties and purchased Henry repeating rifles to use in combat. At different times throughout the war the 66th Illinois are believed to have carried Sharps Breech loading Rifles, Colt Revolving Rifles, and well has other Civilian target and "Demmick" rifles.

Weapons used by the 66th Illinois- all weapons in the U.S.S.S. list with the addition of the following:

- Henry Repeating Rifle: The Henry is a fine weapon and is available from a couple of different suppliers. They require a little extra care! Also the Henry's are "cartridge arms" in that they require the use of brass cartridges rather than paper as in the weapons used by the Sharpshooters. Current cost \$800.00 and up.
- Plains Rifles (Demmick Rifles): These Rifles also come under the category of civilian rifles. They come in ready made and "do-it-yourself" kit form. Please contact a group member before purchasing one of these Plains Rifles to make sure the style is appropriate for the unit. Costs of these rifles range from \$150.00-300.00.

Safety

The members of Company C place a high value on safety. There are some important guidelines when using a black powder pistol or rifle. Below are a few safety items that should always be kept in mind.

- ✓ Not all of the black powder burns before exiting the barrel. Burning powder can travel 30 or more feet.
- ✓ Never point the muzzle directly at the enemy. As the enemy comes closer raise the barrel to avoid injury.
- ✓ Never load a pistol that still has caps or “blank” rounds still in the chamber.
- ✓ Never use a ramrod on the field.
- ✓ Never place your hand over the muzzle of a loaded or fouled gun.
- ✓ If a round does not fire, re-cap two or three times. If this does not work place one more cartridge in the rifle and try again. If the problem still persists make this known to the officer or sergeant in charge.

Glossary of Terms for Re-enacting

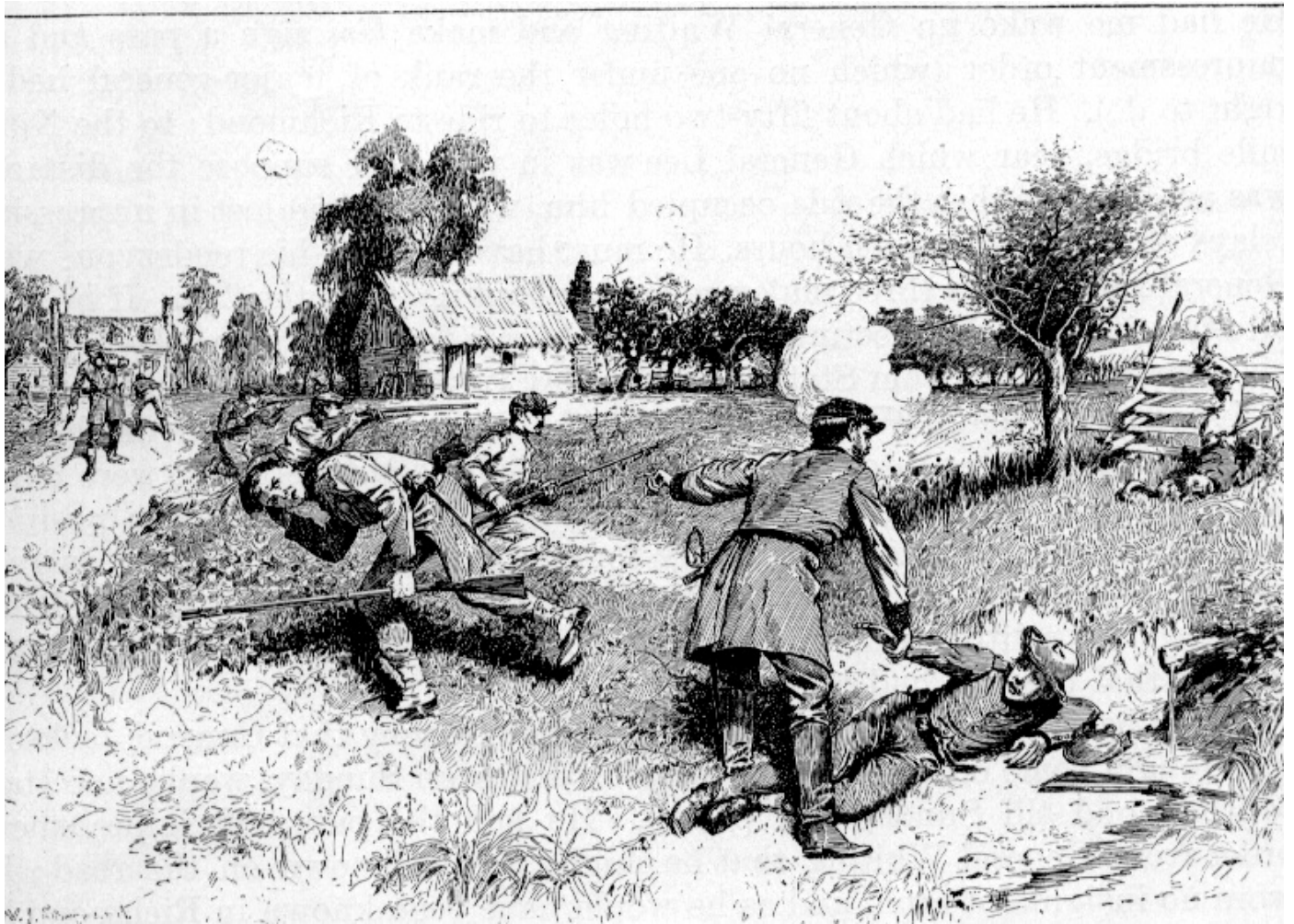
Below is a listing of terms that are commonly used in re-enacting with our company. There are many other terms that are also used but the words listed below are the most commonly used.

- * Battalion---Unit designation of the military. In Civil War terms a battalion was made up of more than one company but less than ten.
- * Blues---the Unit nickname for the standard federal blue uniform.
- * Cell—a term used in skirmish drill, consisting of four men.
- * Company---Unit designation of the military. In Civil War terms the Company had a starting strength of about 100 men. Reenacting units have a strength of between 10 & 40.
- * Draw---receiving equipment, uniforms etc from the Quartermaster or a supply depot.
- * Drill---practicing the basic maneuvers of infantry [or cavalry]. Drill can be done at the Company, Battalion or Regimental level.
- * Galvanize---the term used when some units must switch sides to even out troops for a battle. In Co. C's case we can galvanize as the 66th Illinois [blue--western] or as a generic Confederate Sharpshooter unit. No member is required to galvanize at this time.
- * Greens---The Unit nickname for our Sharpshooter uniform.
- * Greys---the Unit nickname for the Confederate uniform.
- * Kit—a generalized term for the equipment need to make up an impression
- * Impression— a) the individual name and person at reenactor studies and portrays at events b) the unit that an individual becomes a member of
- * Leathers---Weapon related equipment such as belt, cap pouch, cartridge box etc.
- * Period—an expression of something found during the American Civil War.
- * Re-enlistment Bounties---Money paid to Veteran Civil War Soldiers (from State, Federal, and/or Local government) who were willing to re-enlist in the Army after their service tour expired.
- * Regiment---Unit designation of the military. In Civil War a Regiment was a formation of ten companies.
- * Skirmish—an infantry duty, a skirmish line will go ahead of a regiment, scout for enemy position/skirmishers. This term is better described in the drill manual
- * Service Tour (Term of Service)---the length of time a soldier signed up for when he enlisted with a regiment. Duty times ranged from 90 days to 3 years and later the duration of the conflict.
- * Sutler—A Civil War term for a seller of items. In Civil War times this ranged from food to guns and other equipment. Today the term represents people who specialize in making clothing or selling other dry goods for impressions.
- * Treefrogs---a nickname that has been attached to our unit because of the green uniform.
- * Western Sharpshooters---another term for portraying the 66th Illinois, usually done when a re-enactment is doing a Western Battle like Shiloh or Pea Ridge.
- * Veteran---A member of a unit that has seen combat..

On Further Research

- Adjutant General's Report. "History of the Sixty-Sixth [Illinois] Infantry. ----- Pages 428-431.
- Amann, William Frayne. Personnel of the Civil War Volume 1 and 2. New York: Thomas Yoseloff, 1961.
- Barker, Lorenzo A. With the Western Sharpshooters-Michigan Boys of Co. D., 66th Illinois. Blue Acorn Press, 1994.
- Baurmann, Ken. Arming the Suckers, 1861-1865. Morningside, 1989. Pages 152-155 and pictures.
- Benson, Berry. Berry Benson's Civil War Book. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1962.
- Boatner III, Mark Mayo. The Civil War Dictionary. New York: Doubleday, 1952.
- Bruce, Robert V. Lincoln and the Tools of War. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc. Pages 108-116, 155-156, 206, 261, 284-288, 297.
- Buell, Don Carlos, M.G. USV. Shiloh Reviewed. Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Volume 1. Secaucas NJ: Castle.
- C. Sharps {Old Reliable} Arms. Advertisement.
- Catton, Bruce. The Army of the Potomac. Glory Road. Garden City: Doubleday and Company Inc. Pages 178-179, 188-189, 216-218, 286-289.
- Chapter 19 "Sharpshooters" Civil War Guns. . ----- Pages 210-227.
- Cromie, Alice Hamilton. A tour Guide to the Civil War. Chicago Quadrangle, 1965.
- Dicky, PM et.al. Data and Comment, American Rifleman. September 1979. Pages 60-61.
- Dockery, Kevin. Stalkers and Shooters, A History of Snipers. New York: Berkeley Publishing Company, 2006. Chapter 11, 1861 - 1865, The Civil War, pages 101-115.
- Eddy, T.M. D.D.. The Patriotism of Illinois. Volume II Chicago: Clarke and Co, 1866 pages 65-9.
- Faust, Patricia L. ed. Historical Times Illustrated, Encyclopedia of the Civil War. Belleville: Historic Pub, 1993.
- Gettysburg the Second Day.
- Hastings, William H. Letters from a Sharp-shooter: The Civil War Letters of Private William B. Green, Co. G 2nd USSS Army of the Potomac. Belleville: Historic Pub, 1993.
- Johnston, Joseph E. General USA. Manassas to Seven Pines. Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Volume II. Secaucas, NJ: Castle ?
- Knor, Russell L. Civil War Index. River Grove, 1965-1967
- Longstreet, James Gen. CSA. Lee's Right Wing at Gettysburg. Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Volume III. Secaucas, NJ: Castle.
- Longstreet, James. General. From Manassas to Appomattox. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1960. Pages 84-85, 124, 418.
- Lavass, Jay and Harold W. Nelson. The U.S. Army War College Guide to the Battle of Antietam. New York: Harper Collins Pub, 1987.Pg 140.
- Marcot, Roy. Hiram Berdan, Chief of the Sharpshooters and Firearms Inventor. Irvine, Northwood Heritage Press, 1989. Chapters 2-6, 14.
- Marcot, Roay. U.S. Sharpshooters, Berdan's Civil War Elite. Mechanicsburg: Stackpole Books, 2007.
- Meade, George, General. The Meade-sickles Controversy-A letter from Meade. Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Volume III. Secaucas, NJ Castle ?
- Meier, Hans K. Memoirs of a Swiss Officer in the Civil War.
- Michigan Volunteers, 1861-1865, Western Sharpshooters, First and Second U.S.S.S.
- Moore, Frank. Anecdotes, Poetry and Incidents of the War: North and South 1860-1865. New York: Printed for Subscribers 1866. Pages 222-223, 339-240.

- Moore, Frank. The Rebellion Record: A Diary of American Events with Documents, Narratives, Illustrations, Incidents and Poetry Etc. Volume I. New York: G.P. Putman, 1861. Pes 64-5.
- Moore, Frank. The Rebellion Record: A Diary of American Events with Documents, Narratives, Illustrations, Incidents and Poetry Etc. Volume III. New York: G.P. Putman, 1862. Page 16
- McAulay, John D. Civil War Breech Loading Rifles. A survey of the Innovative Infantry Arms of the American Civil War. Andrew Mowbray, Inc Lincoln: RI. Pages 73-85.
- Mulligan, James A. Col. The Siege of Lexington, MO. Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Volume I. Secaucas, NJ: Castle, ?
- Murdock, Eugene C. The Civil War in the North: A Selective Annotated Bibliography. New York: Garland, 1987.
- Official Army Register of the Volunteer Force of the United States Army, for the years 1861-'65, Part VI Indiana-Illinois. Published by the Order of the Secretary of War, on compliance with the Joint Resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives approved March 2, 1865. Washington, August 31, 1865. Pages 324-325, 328-329.
- Pegler, Martin. Out of Nowhere, A History of the Military Sniper. Oxford, Osprey Publishing, 2006. *Chapter 3, The American Civil and European Wars, 1985-1914, Pages 52 - 77,*
- Porter, Fitz John M.G. USV. The Battle of Malvern Hill. Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Volume II. Secaucas, NJ Castle, ?
- Pullen, John J. "Effects of marksmanship. A lesson from Gettysburg". Gettysburg: Historical Articles of Lasting Interest, Issue Number 2, January 1, 1990. Pages 55-59.
- Shiloh Rifle Mfg. Co. Dixie Gun Works, Inc. Page 32.
- Roberston, JNO. Adjutant General. Michigan in the War. Lansing, 1884. Pages 742-744.
- Sellers, Frank M. Sharps Firearms. North Hollywood, 1988. Pages 65-74, 81-88.
- Spangenberg, Phil. Garret Arms' 1874 Military Sharpes .45-70. Guns & Ammo. 1985 Pg 71, 93.
- Spangenberg, Phil. Shiloh's Sharpshooting Sharps. Guns and Ammo. November 1977. Pages 44-46, 96, 98, 100.
- Stevens, C.A. Berdan's USSS in the Army of the Potomac. Dayton, Morningside Press, (Various Dates of Publishing).
- Sword, Wiley. Sharpshooters: Hiram Berdan his famous Sharpshooters and their Sharps Rifles. Lincoln: Andrew Mowbray, Inc. 1988.
- United States War College Guide to Battle of Gettysburg.
- United States Military Academy. Official Recordsof the American Civil War; A Researchers Guide. West Point: United States Military Academy, 1972.
- Venturino, Mike. Shiloh's "Quigley" Model. Guns and Ammo. February 1983. Pages 77-79.
- Vermont in the Civil War. Chapter XXX. The Sharpshooters. Pages 731-7??.
- Waite, Otis F. R. Major. New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion. Claremont, 1870. Pages 567-574.
- Wakelyn, Jon. L. Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy. Westport: Greenwood Press, 1977.
- Wallace, Lew M. G. USV. The Capture of Fort Donelson. Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Volume I. Secaucas. NJ. Castle, ?
- War for the Rebellion. A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Four Series totaling 143 books. Washington: Government Printing Office. Series Printed/Rebound 1882-1904.
- Webb, Alexander S LL. D. The Peninsula. McClellan's Campaign of 1862. New York, Charles Scribners' Sons, 1881. Pages 44-49.
- White, Russell C. (Ed) The Civil War Diary of Wyman s. White First Sgt Co F. 2nd U.S.S.S.. Butternut and Blue, 1993.
- .(sections called Sharps, Spencer, Henry, Colt [Revoling Rifle], Sniper Rifle. Pages 34-39.



Text and design © 2000 - 2007 Antina Richards-Pennock, Mike Pennock and Danielle Vance