

MICHIGAN SHARPSHOOTERS 1861-1865

NAME ATTACHED TO MEN

1st Michigan Sharpshooters 2d Br.,3d Dv.,9th Corps, 1343 men

**Company A / Company B / Company C / Company D / Company E / Company F / Company G /
Company H / Company I / Company K /**

Dyger's Sharpshooters 16th Michigan Infantry, 113 men

Jardine's Sharpshooters 16th Michigan Infantry, 122 men

Perrin's Sharpshooters 27th Michigan Infantry, 127 men

Vosper's Sharpshooters 27th Michigan Infantry, 107 men

Companies B, C, I and K Berdan's Sharpshooters, 597 men

Michigan Company Birge's Sharpshooters, 197 men

Companies A & B Hall's Sharpshooters, 107 men

1st Regiment Michigan Sharpshooters 1863-1865

<http://members.aol.com/dlharvey/sharps.htm>

The organization of the First Sharp Shooters began in the fall of 1862, under the direction of Colonel C.W. DeLand, its quarters being at Kalamazoo. In the spring of 1863, it went to its rendezvous at Dearborn. The recruitment of the Regiment was partially completed on July 7, 1863, when it was mustered into the service of the United States, with six companies, four other companies being subsequently mustered in.

During the Morgan Raid into Ohio and Indiana, the Regiment, under the command of Colonel DeLand, was ordered to Indianapolis, thence proceeded to Seymour. Following Morgan's raiders, they caught up with, then attacked the rear guard of the southerners at North Vernon, on July the 13th., again on the 14th., capturing some prisoners. Subsequently they returned to Dearborn, where they continued to recruit until the Regiment was complete, with its ten full companies. On the 16th. of August the Regiment proceeded under orders to Chicago, where they were placed in charge of guarding Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas.

On the 14th. of February, 1864, they were assigned to the 2nd. Brigade, 3rd. Division (Wilcox's), of the 9th. Corp, leaving Chicago on March 17th. with orders to join that Corp at Annapolis, Md.

The Regiment, under the command of Colonel DeLand, marched from there on the 23rd. of April for Warrenton Junction, arriving there on the 28th., joining the Army of the Potomac, then entering on the summer campaign, left Warrenton Junction, crossing the Rapidan River, on the 5th. of May.

On the 6th. and the 7th., they were caught up in the terror that was the battle of the Wilderness, sustaining a loss of 7 killed, 17 wounded and 1 missing. Marching with the army to Spottsylvania Court House, they participated in the battle there on the 9th., 10th. and 12th. of May, suffering very severely, especially on the 12th., losing 34 men killed, 117 wounded and 4 missing, among the dead, being, Major Piper. The Regiment, under the command of Major Rhines, Colonel DeLand, being wounded on the 12th., arrived at the banks of the North Anna River on the 23rd., where they were warmly engaged in several skirmishes with the Confederates on the same day, losing 2 killed, 7 wounded and 5 missing. On the 26th. the Regiment again moved, by a circuitous route, to the Pamuncky River, crossing it, then arriving at Tolopotomy Creek on the 29th., where they were involved in skirmishing, then on June the 2nd., they resumed the march,

arriving at Bethesda Church the same day.

On the 4th., they marched to Cold Harbor, laying in the front lines, then during the action there, resuming the march to the James River on the night of the 15th., joining in Grant's Campaign to take Richmond. Crossing the James River on the night of the 15th., arrived in front of Petersburg, there to become so heavily engaged and so specially distinguished in charging and holding Confederate works, then repulsing repeated assaults to retake the same, that this bloody battle becomes one of the most prominent events in the history of the Regiment. During these desperate struggles, Major Rhines, along with 31 others, fell dead, while an additional 46 were wounded with 84 missing.

The Regiment remained in front of Petersburg until the 19th. of August, at which time they moved on the Weldon Railroad, then on to Ream's Station enroute to the battle near Peeble's Farm and Poplar Spring Church. They were engaged yet again at Pegram's Farm, on October the 2nd., then at the Boydon Plank Road, on the 8th. The casualties to the Regiment while in the actions surrounding Petersburg amounted to 27 killed with 6 wounded.

On the 27th. of October, the Regiment took part in the movement at Hatcher's Run, then returned to there old lines at Petersburg.

On April the 2nd. of 1865, the Regiment, was again, most signally acquired a very enviable notoriety and great credit while making a demonstration on the Confederate works, shortly before the city fell, forcing Lee to retreat to his inevitable surrender.

The Regiment remained at Petersburg, until marching to Alexandria, then to Georgetown, encamping until the 23rd. of May, at which time they participated in the Grand Review held in Washington, from there returning to the Georgetown camp until being mustered out on the 28th. of July, returning to Jackson, Mi on the 31st, there to be paid off and disbanded on the 7th. of August.

During their term of federal service, they were engaged at:

North Vernon, In./ Pierceville, In./ Wilderness, Va./ Ny River, Va./ Po River, Va./ Spottsylvania, Va./ Ox Ford, Va./ North Anna, Va./ Tolopotomy, Va./ Bethesda Church, Va/ Cold Harbor, Va./ Petersburg, Va./ The Crater, Va./ Weldon R.R., Va./ Ream's Station, Va./ Poplar Spring Ch, Va./ Pegram Farm, Va./ Boydon Road, Va./ Hatcher's Run, Va./ Fort Steedman, Va./ Fort McGilvery, Va.

Total Enrollment--1364.....Killed in Action--69.....Died of Wounds--44.....Died of Disease--150
Total Casualty Rate.....19.3%

Roster of 1st Michigan:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mihillsd/data/military/1stsharpshooters.html>

Note: many listings for Company "C"

1st Michigan Sharpshooters

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BATTLES:

♣ [June 15-18, 1864](#)

♣ July 30, 1864 - [The Crater](#)

♣ August 18, 1864 - [Weldon Railroad](#)

♣ September 30, 1864 - [Peebles Farm](#)

♣ October 27, 1864 - [Burgess Mill](#)

♣ March 25, 1865 - [Fort Stedman](#)

1st Michigan Sharpshooters

<http://www.michiganinthewar.org/sharpshooters/1mssc.htm>

COMPANY C

OFFICERS RANK NAME HOME AGE

Captain Meigs, Lucien Reading 42
1st. Lieutenant Fowler, Thomas R. Jonesville 32
2nd Lieutenant Thomas, Albert P. Allen 26

ENLISTED MEN

NAME HOME AGE

Abbott, Almon Reading 20
Abbott, Ira Reading 32
Abbott, Lemon C. Reading 27
Adams, James S. Scipio 29
Adams, Lewis H. Scipio 18
Adams, William Kalamazoo 29
Anderson, John Kalamazoo 46
Austin, Enos Milan 28
Bailey, Andrew Reading 19
Baker, Albert C. Reading 18
Baker, Tobias Kalamazoo n/a
Barber, Alvin H. Algansee 32
Barber, Eliphalet Fayette 23
Barnes, Willard Reading 38
Beard, Spencer Woodbridge 19
Beckwith, Silas B. Reading 28
Bell, Franklin Camden 21
Bell, Jon W. Detroit 25
Betts, Randolph Reading 26
Betts, Wallace Reading 18
Blanchard, David Kalamazoo 18
Bolton, Enos Adrian 21
Brown, Benjamin Detroit 19
Brown, Immanuel Camden 24
Brownell, Rollin O. Kalamazoo 25
Burgess, Henry L. Reading 17
Burroughs, William Camden 38
Cahow, Alexander G. Reading 30
Case, Leverette N. Jonesville 19
Caswell, Benjamin Milan 36
Clemans, William O. Allen 24
Conklin, Nelson Kalamazoo 21
Cook, Albert H. Reading 42
Crawford, Joseph Jonesville 44
Crelly, Nicholas -or- Camden 28
Crilley, Nicholas
Cummings, Robert Camden 18
Cummings, William W. -or- N. Camden 18
Davis, Alfred Reading 24
Davis, George Fayette 32
DeLand, Charles V. Jackson 33
Draper, Philetus Hudson 26
Eldred, Judson Reading 43
Ellis, Burton J. Woodbridge 17
Evans, John D. Fayette 44

Ferris, Augustus H. Reading 26
Fields, Charles H. Camden 26
Fish, Henry S. Coldwater 43
Foulk, Levi J. Reading 21
Fouls, Darius Thornapple 18
Fox, Joel Fairfield 21
Gee, Truman Monroe 19
Gilbert, John B. Reading 17
Graves, Morris N. Jonesville 43
Graves, William J. Camden 29
Grey, Jedidiah Reading 32
Grey, William H. -or- Litchfield 37
Guy, William H.
Hall, Eugene T. -or- G. Kalamazoo 18
Hatch, Thomas D. Kalamazoo 24
Haynes, Joel B. Allen 18
Haywood, John M. Adams 18
Hoffinan, Amos Allen 42
Hughes, William C. Reading 30
Hunt, John D. Litchfield 20
Irish, Cyrenius F. Jackson 23
Katzenstein, Charles D. Coldwater 19
Keeber, Charles Palmyra 44
Knight, Aaron Richland 18
Lake, Charles W. Litchfield 30
Laraway, James N. Reading 44
Lathrop, John W. Reading 34
Lawrence, Russel F. Woodbridge 33
Lemay, Louis Allen 21
Lenhart, George D. Allen 21
McClellan, Robert Reading 35
McConnell, James Allen 21
McKeel, Oscar Kalamazoo 18
Marsh, George C. Reading 31
Mills, Roland Litchfield 28
Monteath, George E. Kalamazoo 22
Morehouse, Gilbert Reading 21
Morey, John Kalamazoo 22
Navel, Michael -or- Adrian 40
Naral, Michael
Nichols, Charles E. Camden 33
Nichols, Lemuel R. Fayette 21
Palmer, Franklin Reading 27
Parks, John W. Kalamazoo 18
Pierce, Hiram Reading 34
Potter, John W. Reading 21
Porter, Levi Trowbridge 22
Powers, Elihu M. Kalamazoo 21
Priest, Job Woodbridge 18
Quackenbush, John W. Reading 34
Ransom, Augustus Reading 19
Ransom, Zind -or- Scipio 19
Ransom, Zena D.
Raymond, William C. Kalamazoo 32
Rodgers, Nathaniel Reading 43
Rounds, Joseph M. Algoma 43

Sage, Wesley M. Algoma 43
Sawyer, Andrew J. Reading 18
Schauppner, Christopher Fayette 36
Scoby, James -or- Fayette 21
Scovey, James
Sharp, Lewis Kalamazoo 27
Sharp, Matthew C. Scipio 32
Sharp, Warren Scipio 26
Shaw, Spencer L. Jackson 39
Skinner, Ichabod E. Cooper 16
Smith, Alonzo B. Reading 18
Spencer, John H. Woodbridge 29
Spencer, Lucius P. Reading 18
Stafford, Samuel -or- Kalamazoo 24
Stafford, Charles
Standard, Oliver N. Woodbridge 23
Stonebough, James G. -or- Camden 19
Stanbaugh, James G.
Stoner, Absolum W. Reading 36
Strong, Charles Kalamazoo 21
Tallady, Thomas B. Cooper 26
Tanner, George Alganssee 36
Taylor, Eugene A. Allen 18
Urie, Francis Scipio 19
Urie, John S. Scipio 18
Vader, John S. Jonesville 25
Van Sickles, Volney -or- White Pigeon 26
Vansickles, Volney
Vliet, Charles A. Reading 34
Wagner, William Fayette 22
Walks, Alonzo B. Camden 22
Weaver, Francis Jackson 31
Wendhausen, Frederick Jackson 36
Weston, Lafayette Reading 18
Whipple, Frank Hillsdale 23
Williams, John Leonidas 18
Young, Edward Detroit 23

27th Michigan Sharpshooters

http://www.hardylaw.net/2d_27th_Mich_Inf

In early 1864, nearly a hundred men from the Saginaw region left their homes to join "Lincoln's Army," only to find themselves shuffled between regiments in an extraordinary personnel swap. The exchange of enlisted men for officers' commissions led to such confusion that that later even the War Department could not account for the

disposition of the men involved.

The motivation for the personnel exchange arose from the differing needs of two Michigan regiments. The Second Michigan Infantry was an old regiment, mustered in 1861, and drawn largely from the extreme southern part of the State: Calhoun, Jackson, and Hillsdale Counties figure heavily in its original muster. Few units equalled its record for non-stop combat; it was one of the handful of Union regiments who held firm at First Manassas, and its survivors stood at Appomatox Court House four years later. While the rest of the eastern armies rested in the 1863-64 winter encampment, the Second spent the winter in the West repelling Longstreet's invasion of Tennessee. The mountain fighting was brutal: at Campbell's Station, the Second joined with two other Michigan regiments (the 17th and 20th) in a delaying action that left all three regimental commanders dead; reinforced by two other regiments, the tiny force held an entire division at bay as the rest of the army escaped Longstreet's trap. The army withdrew to Knoxville where, nearly cut off from supplies, it defended the city through a bitter and starving winter. (An illustration of their trials: the climax of the siege came when the Confederates attempted to storm Fort Saunders, the key to Knoxville. The Second Michigan held the fort with a novel defense: the men poured water down the battlements, and the attackers were unable to scale the flawless sheets of ice. Yet in that bitter winter one audit of 185 members of the Second Michigan showed that 63 lacked shoes, 99 lacked socks, and 42 had no overcoats). By the end of the campaign, the Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Adjutant were dead.

On paper, a volunteer regiment comprised 1,000 men and 34 officers. By early 1864, the Second Michigan had barely three hundred men present for duty; of four field officers, three were dead. A further crisis loomed. In a few months the regiment's three-year enlistments would run out. The stalwart character of the regiment was proved when, in the midst of the starving winter, a majority of survivors did re-up, which ensured that the regiment would continue. But a majority in this case was tiny; only 198 men, a fifth of a regiment's nominal size. During the furlough the officers attempted to recruit, but the results were dismal.

At this point the Second Michigan was doomed. Civil War volunteer regiments were each responsible for their own recruiting, and faced a penalty for failure. Regiments whose numbers declined too far--and 198 men in place of a thousand was certainly too far--were "consolidated" with another depleted regiment. The junior regiment lost its title, flag, commander, and identity; half the officers of each regiment were dismissed.

The solution to the Second's problem was found in another Michigan regiment serving in the same five-regiment brigade. The 27th Michigan had mustered in September, 1863, being formed out of two intended regiments gathering at Port Huron and Ypsilanti. Some of its recruiters had obviously ranged northward: Saginaw, Midland, and Shiawassee Counties figure heavily on the musters for its company H, while Tuscola and Gratiot County men were prominent in company K. As a relatively new regiment, the 27th had not suffered much depletion. Moreover, it had managed to augment its strength in an imaginative manner. Although a volunteer regiment was supposed to have ten companies, the regimental books of the 27th show that it had received permission to add two special "sharpshooter" companies. As a result, by early 1864 it still had over 960 men on the books--nearly its full paper

strength.

The Second continued in the Petersburg fighting, losing another 19 men at Poplar Spring Church, and 14 fighting to take the Boydton Plank Road. Withdrawn from the front line due to its losses, it still distinguished itself when Lee's men overran Fort Steadman, a bastion of the Union siege lines.