



Your historical Galion by Bernard M. Mansfield M.D. Galion Inquirer Oct. 13, 1990. Account of Civil War burying detail given. Galion men killed or wounded in the battle of Stones River, Tenn. Were Daniel O. Castle, John Dice, Frank Langenderfer, William Parsons, John Ostenberger, Jacob Albright, William H. Reynolds, Adam Sherer, William Krohn, James H. Stover, Michael Sherer, Andrew Schnurr, Henry Sherer, Henry W. Smith and Lewis Lowe. The later soldier enrolled at Galion on Aug. 5, 1862 and was severely wounded and taken prisoner during the above battle Dec. 31, 1862. Because of the nature of his severe injuries, he was released as a prisoner of war, but died in a Nashville hospital Mar. 13, 1863.

The historian of the 101st Ohio Volunteer Infantry was Galion's Lewis W. Day. His account of the battles has been given; he was later a member of the burying detail and we quote from his work as he describes his duties: "On Monday morning Jan. 5 a detail of two men from each company was made to bury our dead. The Confederates had gathered, with but little care, most of our dead and placed them in heaps, in some instances building a rail pen around them to protect them from possible roving swine (which) belonged to some of the residents in the vicinity. Before leaving camp our little burying party had a full list of the dead. Many of the boys made donations of blankets in which to wrap the bodies of their friends and comrades, feeling sure that relatives and friends would desire to remove the remains to their peaceful homes in the North as soon as circumstances would allow. No caskets were to be had - - not even rough boxes."

"Arriving upon the field we selected our fallen comrades from several piles, found one or two where they fell, carried a strange dead comrade or two to heaps of their dead and then began the excavation of the trench, selecting a beautiful location beneath the boughs of a great tree, just within the edge of the woods near the cotton field where we formed our second line of battle on the 31st. We dug a trench 6 feet wide, 5 feet deep and long enough to contain all the bodies lying side by side. Then wrapping each poor boy in a blanket donated him by a comrade friend, we reverently lowered the bodies into the trench, and having covered each with branches cut from the adjacent cotton bushes, to break in appearance at least, the fall of the ground upon their bodies, we buried them in unbroken silence."

Many a stout heart that had not for a moment quailed before the presence of the destroying enemy broke down entirely in the presence of this sad sight. Deep but not loud were the imprecations heaped upon the heads of the responsible leaders of the rebellion which made such sacrifices necessary. While the trench was being dug, a few of us passed on through the woods to the place where our lines had been formed on the morning of the 31st. Everywhere there was unmistakable evidence of the fierceness of the struggle.

"Broken guns, bayonets, swords, sabers, belts and accoutrements of all kinds belonging to both armies lay scattered about in great abundance. Worn-out articles of clothing, pieces of knapsacks, haversacks, tin cups and spiders, fragments of shells, solid shot and unexploded shells, dead horses and broken cannon carriages, drums, and worthless stretchers, slight depressions in the ground marking the place where many heroes had fallen and lain for days, great splotches of blood showing where the lives of many patriots had slowly ebbed away in the terrible silence that wind broken branches and splintered trees, shells buried deep in the trunks of the giants of the forest—all this and a thousand things beside bore indubitable marks of the desperate nature of the conflict."

"Placing a rude board on which was carved his name and the number of our regiment, at the head of each buried comrade, we returned in the afternoon to find the regiment during our absence, had marched across the river, up through the town and out on the Shelbyville Pike.." Continued in the account of James B. Homer, the reunion.

THIS IS A SAMPLE PAGE (197) FROM ONE SECTION THE MORRIS POST IN GALION, TAKEN FROM OUR BOOK "MILITARY RECORDS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY OHIO". THE BOOK IS FILLED WITH TERRIFIC ITEMS OF VALUE WHEN RESEARCHING - SEE BOOK ORDER FORM FOR PURCHASE

Milo L. Adams born June 29, 1844 in the County of Delaware, State of Ohio. Entered the service August 15, 1862 in Delaware OH as a Private in Company K, 121st O.V.I. I held the following offices while in the service: Sergeant, First Sergeant, First Lieutenant, but was never mustered. I was promoted to Sergeant September 11, 1862, First Sergeant January 1, 1864, First Lieutenant May 1865. My rank at close of War was First Sergeant. First discharged June 8, 1865 at Washington DC Final discharge June 19, 1865 at Columbus OH. I never reenlisted.

My first battle I was engaged in was Perrysville KY October 8, 1862. The other battles were: Chickamauga GA, Missionary Ridge, Graysville or Chickamauga Station, Rocky-Faced Ridge, Rome GA, Charge of Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, and the engagements known as Sherman's Atlantic Campaign. I was wounded in left cheek at Kennesaw Mountain June 27, 1864, left in hospital at Nashville TN for part of February 1863, transferred to Louisville KY, Camp Dennison OH, and Cleveland OH. Returned to regiment July 5, 1863 at Shelbyville TN.

The following are a few of my intimate comrades in the service: **Milo N. Lewis, Wm. Stevens, Horace L. Ryant, Silas Long, and Lemuel Pennock.**

The most important events were Battles of Chickamauga September 20, 1863, Charge of Kennesaw Mountain June 27, 1864, Charge at Jonesboro September 1, 1864 when our Division of 14 A.C. captured Brigade and 16 cannons. I was in Sherman's March to the Sea, Siege and capture of Savannah, the march through Carolina to Goldsboro and Raleigh NC. Was in command of my company in the Battle of Jonesboro and Bentonville NC March 16 to 19, 1865. Marched to Washington DC via Richmond VA.

The greatest event of my career was being part of Sherman's army on the Grand Review at Washington DC May 24, 1865.

Signed and dated June 24, 1916. . Milo L. Adams joined the Dick Morris Post #130

David Bachelder, who was born March 22, 1839 in the County of Richland, State of Ohio, first entered the service August 4, 1862 as Private Co. D 96th O.V.I. I held the offices of 2nd Lieut., 1st Lieut., and Captain. Was promoted to 2nd Lieut. March 23, 1863, to 1st Lieut. May 25, 1864, and to Captain November 1, 1864, which office I held until November 23, 1864. By reason of consolidation, I was mustered out on that date, November 23, 1864.

The first battle I was engaged in was Chickasaw Bayou. Second Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Coteau, Sabine Cross Roads, Cane River, Fort Gaines, and Fort Morgan. I was never wounded, nor confined in a hospital, or taken prisoner. Following are the names of a few of my most intimate comrades while in the service: **M.B. Talmage, Lemuel Breece, Isaac DeWitt, and Col. A.H. Brown.** The most important events in my service were the battles of Grand Coteau and Sabine Cross Roads. My company was all killed, wounded or taken prisoner but seven in forty minutes. At Grand Coteau LA I saw Farragut's Fleet run the Blockade between Fort Gaines and Fort (CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE OF THE BOOK)