



WEEK IN REVIEW



DECEMBER 10, 1874: Company G, 237th Support Battalion is organized in Findlay as the Findlay Guards.



DECEMBER 11, 2006: The coat of arms for the 155th Chemical Battalion is approved by The Institute of Heraldry.



DECEMBER 12, 1776: The Cavalry and Armor branches trace their origins to a regiment of cavalry authorized by the Continental Congress on this date. Although armor didn't become a permanent branch of the Army until 1950, both branches share the birthday of the Army's mounted formations.



DECEMBER 13, 1862: At the Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Union forces were soundly defeated, sustaining over 12,000 casualties in repeated frontal assaults on fortified Confederate positions. The 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry lost 40 percent of its officers and men when it charged up Marye's Heights.

DECEMBER 13, 1996: Company B, 2d Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group is organized in Chagrin Falls.



DECEMBER 15, 1864: The two-day Battle of Nashville begins, resulting in Union Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas' forces defeating Lt. Gen. John B. Hood's Confederate forces. Thomas had 28 Ohio infantry regiments and six Ohio artillery batteries, all veterans, together with several newly organized Ohio regiments in his 50,000-strong army.



IN THEIR OWN WORDS

Second Lt. Thomas F. Galwey, a member of Company B, 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry at the Battle of Fredericksburg, published his recollections of the battle in the December 1889 edition of Catholic World Magazine.

"The four regiments, each in a column by itself, moved out along four parallel streets, under orders to deploy in one continuous skirmish line as soon as they should have got beyond the houses of the city. But before the deployment had begun, just as the heads of the parallel columns had reached the edge of the city, little puffs of smoke rose from the ground at the foot of the decline down which we were descending to the plain. It was Barksdale's Mississippi brigade, which had held the town when the pontoon bridge was laid, and which on being driven from the streets had halted and remained just outside in a skirmish line. As their bullets sang through columns our bugles sounded the 'forward' and onward we went headlong down the hill at the double-quick, the brigade so promptly and skillfully obeying the next bugle call 'deploy as skirmishers!' that by that time we had passed all the city houses and their garden fences we extended in a single rank, with intervals between the men, across the two roads that led south from the city and far out on either hand, the colors of the four regiments pointed towards Marye's Heights and waving in gallant style.

Barksdale's line gave way slowly, and now we scrambled on over fences and through ditches and as, with considerable difficulty and some tactical movements unnecessary to detail, we made our way across a canal and ascended a slight rise of ground, we could see through the embrasures of the Confederate earthworks on Marye's Heights the cannoneers standing to their guns. The next second those works from one end to the other sent forth puffs of smoke and a line of shells was bursting above our heads. Again our bugles rang out 'Charge bayonets! Forward! Double-quick!' Click, click, the bayonets were fixed and the skirmishers of French's Division sent up a cheer that, as it was afterwards said, was heard a mile beyond Marye's Heights.

The atmosphere is now clear and the sky bright. We are firing from every angle and window and fence corner at the cannoneers up on the hill in front of us. Near the foot of the hill and scarcely a stone's throw, as it seems to us, is a common stone wall and occasional puffs of smoke show that a Confederate line is behind it. All of a sudden, every gun of the Confederate battery opens once more, and the air above our heads is cut by the hissing flight of their shot and shell."



