

# THE FUGELMAN



## THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY ASSOCIATION

THE BLACK HAT BRIGADE---THE IRON BRIGADE

1861-1865

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VOLUME XXVI

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**FU-GEL-MAN:** A well-drilled soldier placed in front of a military company as a model or guide for others.

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## **PASS IN REVIEW**

*From the quill of Lt. Colonel Pete Seielstad*



**In this month of May I have attended a classroom presentation and along with Co. B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Wisconsin and the Poor Boys’ Mess, conducted an all-day school presentation about the Civil War at a West Salem Middle School. (*i.e. going on 22 years now.*) Throughout the Second Wisconsin Association, we have what would seem to be countless school presentations and demonstrations. With others, I have reached out to approximately 150 kids this month. Other sister companies have reached far more than that. In fact, I believe the Second Wisconsin Association has reached over a couple of thousand.**

**We as a dedicated group of individuals take the time to impart some knowledge about the American Civil War to another generation. This is something to take pride in.**

**After the school day event an entire class reached out and thanked me individually.**

**This struck me as a revelation that I was accepting each handshake for a past generation from that of a future generation. This new generation will take a little of what they absorbed, build upon that knowledge and tell others what they have learned and experienced that day.**

**We are only a vessel by which we tell the story of the soldier from the nineteenth century. Any thank you we receive belongs to them. We can only accept these laurels for those who have earned them: the veteran of the American Civil War. "Let he who has borne the battle, receive the laurels of victory".**

**Being the voice to the American soldier is something more we can be proud of.**

**Your obedient servant,**

**Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad**

## **CAMPAIGN SCHEDULES OF THE COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATION**

## **JUNE**

3rd	Praire River School Day (Co.E)	Merrill, WI.
3rd, 4th,5th	Trimborn Farms Heritage Weekend (Co.K )	Greendale,WI.
4th & 5th	66th NC & 2nd WI (Skirmish team)	Appleton,WI.
5th	Reedsburg Living History (Co.B.)	Reedsberg,WI.
10th-12th	ACWSA Nationals ( Skirmish Team)	Bristol, IN.
11th	Rhubarb Fest History Days (Co.E)	Shawano, WI.
11th & 12th	Thunder in the Valley Living History (Co.K & 6WLA)	Lonerock, WI.
25th & 26th	Hertiage Hill Reenactment (Co.E, Co.K, Co.B, 6WLA)	Green Bay,WI.

## **REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES**

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### **PERRYVILLE 2016**

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#### **What is happening in 2016?**

**Perryville Battlefield has a long and successful track record of hosting some of the best reenactments in recent memory. We are again hosting another large reenactment in 2016.**

**The event will take place on October 7-9, 2016. There will be an all day unscripted tactical on Friday, a sunrise battle and "The Cornfield" on Saturday. The "Fight for the Bottom's Farm" occurs on Sunday afternoon. (Detailed battle descriptions are included in the information on this page.)**

#### **How can I participate?**

**Please look over the participation standards and information. It is arranged as either U.S. or C.S. and then by each military branch. Civilian guidelines are also listed. *For example if you are Union Infantry you simply go to the U.S. Guidelines and then to the U.S. Infantry Guidelines. Once you***

**have reviewed them and they are acceptable to you - then you are invited to register for the event. This can be done either electronically or by mail in registration.**

**Who can participate and where will we camp?**

**Everyone who has an impression that meets the guidelines may participant either as a military or civilian reenactor? You may participate with a reenactment unit, mess or as an individual. There will be camping areas for campaigners, fixed military camps, and an authentic civilian area. There will be a mixed camp for civilians and military camping together. There is no modern camping on the park.**

**Why are your guidelines and standards the way they are?**

**Perryville Battlefield is a National Historic Landmark. The battle scenarios will be conducted on protected lands. It is a must that each participant is mindful of where they are and what an honor it is to be able to utilize the land. Every effort will be made to maintain historic authenticity throughout the event.**

**How much is registration?**

**Registration is \$12.00 if paid on or before December 31, 2015. \$20.00 from January 1, 2015 to September 20, 2016. Under 12 no fee. Ages 12 - 15 through December 31, 2015 is \$6.00. From January 1, 2015 - September 20, 2016 is \$20.00.**

**Will you take walk-ons?**

**No - Due to the nature of the event we cannot permit walk-ons.**

**What is my registration money used for?**

**All reenactor registration goes to our friends group and will be used for interpretation and preservation efforts on the park. In 2014 the reenactor registration fee was used to finish the split rail fence along the Dixville Crossroads. The Kentucky Department of Parks provides the logistical needs for the reenactors and park visitors (porta-potties, firewood, water, etc.)**

**Who is hosting the event?**

**The Kentucky Department of Parks is hosting the event. The military organizations that are responsible to the Kentucky Department of Parks are the Western Federal Blues, and the Southern Division. They successfully planned and executed the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Event and we are pleased to have them put forth the time, trouble and expense to help us raise much needed preservation funding for the battlefield. Friend's President Chad Greene is the reenactor coordinator and he can be reached at [atchadgreene104@hotmail.com](mailto:atchadgreene104@hotmail.com) .**

### **Why should I attend?**

**You will be on the ground upon which the armies of North and South engaged to determine the destiny of Kentucky! Your money will go for preservation! We have an exemplary track record of hosting events! Your military leadership is experienced and their primary responsibility is to you and making sure you have an outstanding time while representing and honoring those who fought at Perryville!**

### **What is new for 2016?**

**The H.P. Bottoms Farm will be used during 2016. This ground has not been used since the original battle and we are very grateful to the Civil War Trust for providing us with this opportunity.**

### **What are the scenarios?**

**It is very easy to plan the scenarios for Perryville. The generals wrote them 150 plus years ago. The park historian has each army's movement broken down into 15 minute increments and the scenarios will be scripted to those movements.**

**The Cornfield  
Saturday, October 8, 2016  
2:00PM**

**This scenario simulates the events that took place at approximately 2:00 PM on Wednesday, October 8<sup>th</sup>, 1862. While General Daniel Donelson's brigade was moving forward into attack position, Brigadier General William R. Terrill's Union Brigade was in the process of forming their line on the "Open Knob". Maney's Brigade, assisted by Wharton's Cavalry, attacked with vigor, rolling over Terrill's regiments as they arrived on the field piecemeal. Union Brigadier General James S. Jackson, the Commander of**

**the 10th Division was killed on the open knob. The first Union position on the Open Knob was overrun and the Confederates moved up their artillery as their infantry line moved forward into the cornfield. Here, the Confederates met Colonel John Starkweather's veteran brigade. Starkweather's only new regiment, the 21<sup>st</sup> Wisconsin, was positioned in the cornfield when the Confederates attacked. They were quickly overwhelmed, losing all their field officers. The retreating Confederates were pressed across the Dixville Road and a Hand-to-hand fight erupted on the front slope in front of Starkweather's cannon. The Union forces were driven from the hill, but regained it in a counter-attack. General Terrill was also killed on the reverse slope of "Starkweather Hill". With the deaths of General Jackson, General Terrill, and Colonel Webster, the Union 10th Division lost all its commanders. This was the only time in the Civil War that this happened to a Division in a single battle.**

**The corn planted in the cornfield is an heirloom corn breed, developed in Wisconsin in 1847. This breed of corn, Wisconsin Red Dent, chosen and planted by the Friends of Perryville was done to honor the Wisconsin regiments involved in the Battle of Perryville.**

***Bayonet thrusts and blows from the butts of our guns crashed on all sides. We would drive them back a few yards, then we would in turn be driven. The very leaden hail, like rain-drops, and as thick, was poured into our very faces, fairly hurling us back.***

**- Sam Watkins, 1<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Infantry**

***I did not go far, however, before a musket or rifle ball struck me in my left leg just below the calf, breaking it, and passing clear through. I of course fell, and that finished my fighting. Shortly afterward, the rebels passed me by. One of them cut off my cartridge box and took it away from me. The shot and shell flew thick over my head as I lay there, making it very unsafe."***

**- Josiah Ayre, 105<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry**

***The 79<sup>th</sup> [PA] and 24th [IL] were all enveloped in smoke; the 1st Wisconsin I could not see on account of the corn. I looked for the front. All at once I saw a rebel flag, that is, the upper part of it above the cornstalks and not far away either. I sat down on my right knee and said as loud as I could: 'Boys be ready! They are coming!' They got on their knees; some looked forward, some back at me. Instinctively I yelled: 'Why don't we fire?' I looked to the right, [the] Colonel was not there; I looked to the left, [the] Major was not there. I leveled my rifle at some butternut colored jacked which I saw among the stalks.***

***Instantly the Company followed suit. The Rebs staggered a little and in their turn saluted."***

**- John Henry Otto, 21<sup>st</sup> Wisconsin Infantry**



# The Battle of Perryville

Approximately 2:45 pm



# **PERRYVILLE BUS TRIP FOR ASSOCIATION MEMBERS**

DAVE SIELSKI HAS SENT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION WHO PLAN TO TAKE THE BUS TO THIS YEAR'S NATIONAL EVENT AT PERRYVILLE . . .

## **PERRYVILLE 2016 NATIONAL TRIP**

**General Info:** Bus will depart Wisconsin on Thursday morning October 6th returning on Monday October 10<sup>th</sup>. We will stay overnight at a hotel on Thursday evening and again on Sunday night on our way back. Attendees will have the option of a one to 4 person room. Price will include cost of the bus and lodging based on the type of room you select.

**First Step:** A deposit of \$100 per person & this form will need to be received by July 15<sup>th</sup> to reserve a seat on the bus; payments can be made payable to Co. E Second Wisconsin and sent to the address below. \$100 payment will be put towards the cost of your trip. Final payment will be due by September 15<sup>th</sup>.

**Departure times on October 6<sup>th</sup>:**

**Green Bay: 8 A.M., Fond du lac: 9:15 A.M., Madison 10:30 A.M.**

**Please fill out the info below and return with your deposit:**

**Name**\_\_\_\_\_

**Phone**\_\_\_\_\_

**Email address**\_\_\_\_\_

**Select Pick Up point:**    ☐ Green Bay    ☐ Fond Du Lac    ☐ Madison

**Single: \$390    Double: \$290    Triple: \$270    Quad: \$260**

**Please contact me by phone or email with any questions that you may have at 920-660-2449 or [dsielski@greenbay.gannett.com](mailto:dsielski@greenbay.gannett.com).**

**Send payments made payable to Co.E Second Wisconsin to the following address:**

**Dave Sielski**

**2316 Serenade Ln  
Green Bay, WI. 54301**

***You will also need to register on your own for the event, the website address is below, when registering list the following info:***

***<http://www.perryvillebattlefield.org/>***

***Battalion: First Federal Division. Unit name: 2nd Wisconsin.***

## **“THUNDER IN THE RIVER VALLEY” LIVING HISTORY EVENT**

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**Our colleagues from the 6<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Light Artillery have been involved in organizing a living history event in Lone Rock, Wisconsin, which is being sponsored by the Lone Rock Area Historical Society. The event is scheduled for Saturday June 11<sup>th</sup> and Sunday the 12<sup>th</sup> of June. There is a historical connection between Lone Rock and the 6<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Light Artillery. The original battery was formed in Lone Rock by Captain Henry Dillon in 1861.**

**The weekend will include an infantry encampment, mounted cavalry, and artillery demonstrations. On Saturday afternoon there will be a presentation by President Lincoln. There will be a period church service on Sunday morning.**

**This event is scheduled for both Company K and the battery.**

## **A LETTER FROM CAMP**

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*Siege of Shangri la*

*Dearest Sally,*

*It seems ages since last rittn you. Hope all is well. I am tolerable with but an achin noggn. Doc says sometimes laudanum withdrawal can cause such ailn. He says one must desist from absentenshun and to moderate their dosage of the tincture. Since Doc Maclaren is hyfly regarded on the virtues of laudanum I reckin to abide what the good doc prescribes. The company was deployd to a wee hamlet named Newton. The folks there were havin some trubls with a band of brigands. Not so much the town folk, but the merchants, in particular, the banker and the saloon keep. Seems the blackguards were cutting the supply of whisky and ale, in effect, dryn up the town. Despyt the delyt of the town's "sisters of sobriety", the banker was now left holdn the note on a bankrupt pub. If ever we were calld to the fore, this was a just cause!*

*With our Captn and 2<sup>nd</sup> Sgt furlowd to "the land of the suckers", our corporals were brevetd to sgts under the auspice of Pa. Sally, you may wonder about our 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt and I can say that only in the land of Shangri La can an orderly become a major in the wink of a saloon sheila's eye! Yes Sally, Major August Schwandt in all his finery and 'feather conspicuous' strode into Newton to raze the siege of Shangri La!*

*The Newton banker was well connectd as other dignitaries were on hand. Some general and his staff Lt, lovingly calld Skippy, were present to lend support. Such an assemblage of brass soon evokd an incomn barrage of canon fire – quite impressive for a wee band of brigands!*

*The major's ire was up so we formd skirmish lines and advancd to hunt down and quell the blaggards. As we descended into the valle the gallant general and Lt Skippy remaind in the wooded ridge to provid strategic support. The major's tactical prowess came to bear as he soon had us in posishun and with our sharpshootn skills, drove off the rebel canoneers. A line of rebs however rose up from a swale and attackd our ryt flank. The major was earnin his bars as he then swung the 1<sup>st</sup> platoon around to refuse the line. The rebs did not press us hard and soon gave ground and retird. The day was ours! To be certan, the Newton press was filld with accolades toutn the general's glorious victory.*

*We returnd to our camp near a church graveyard and the meeting place for the 'sisters of sobriety'! Lookn back it may not have been the wisest locashun considerin the number of fine fenian fellas in our ranks. With the number of flasks in our haversacks and ale in our knapsacks a spree commencd in earnest in the dry gulch town of Newton. We honor'd Pa for survivn 85 years; his bottle of the finest Irish whisky was oft raised in celebrashun. Sometime during the evening some of the 'sisters' found solace in the sauce and inaugeratd the local chapter of the "drunkn daughters of Donegal"! We bring the jubilee!*

*The Sabbath morn was usherd in with the peal of the old church bell. Despyt the evenings reverie, the service was well attended with some mity fine preachn and singn. Follown the benedicshun we were formd up and marchd down to the bank for pay call. Guards were postd since a recent attemptd bank hyst by some brigands was gunnd down. Stationd by the payroll officer was a dandy esquire, some sutler of dubious repote demandn compensashun for past due accounts. Most of the deducshuns were minor however when actn 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt Mount Vargus was chargd for procurrin Forte French envelopes the ranks became uproarious. The distrachun sent one particular Scot-Irish lad, with greenbacks in hand, on a bold dash for the nearby saloon. The major had him hunt d down, but since the public house was void of product, the major found no heart to discipline the already heart-broken highlander! We returnd to camp for a spell before another cannonade beckond us to the fore. The sound was more intense, the incomn barrage fierce. As we assembld on the high ground the pickets were flyn up from the valle. Their look said it all, the beast was down there and it was hungry. The brave general and his staffer again observd our advance into the valle. As we descended into the bowels we could spy the reb batteries redeployn on the far ridge. They had takn out our support battery and were reposishunin to receive our attack,*

*Starrin down the gappn muzzles of canons is most unnervin. The rebs first volley passd overhead landn near enuf to the general and skippy to cause some under drawer soilage. Alas when next the rebs pulld the lanyard our front ranks were mowd down. Reb infantry soon fell upon our ryt flank and sent us reelin back up the ridge. We rallyd and repulsd their attack. Our posishun became tenuous when the reb cannoneers correctd their elevashun.*

*The skedaddle of Shangri La soon commencd with the general and the banker carreenin down the town's main street in a heavy laden carriage. Close on their heels was Lt Skippy cryn out; "this wasn't a very good idea general, wait for me!"*

*We have since returnd to Ft Howard to lick our wounds. Time will tell if the Newton rebels become embolden enuf to advance upon Heritage. If so, we shall have a warm recepsun awaitn them.*

*Your still upryt brother,*

*Stephan*

## **ATTENTION TO ORDERS**

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BELOW YOU WILL FIND INFORMATION ON THE POPULAR HERITAGE HILL EVENT CONDUCTED BY  
OUR BRETHREN IN COMPANY E:

## HERITAGE HILL REENACTMENT 2016 SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

*Saturday, June 25th, 2016*

**10:00 am — Park opens**  
**10:00 am — President Abraham Lincoln greets the Public**  
**10:30 am — Regimental Band plays at Gazebo**  
**11:00 am — *Prelude to Winchester***  
**12:00 pm — Youth Recruitment at Fort Howard Parade Ground**  
**12:30 — President Lincoln reviews the troops - Regimental Band to play in Union Camp**  
**1:00 pm — President Lincoln addresses the Public at the Church**  
**2:00 pm — *Battle of First Winchester***  
**2:30 pm — Medical Presentation**  
**3:00 pm — Military Court-martial at the Church**  
**3:30 pm — Regimental Band plays at Gazebo**  
**4:00 pm — President Lincoln addresses the Troops in Union Camp**  
**4:15 pm — The Colors are Retired**  
**4:30 pm — Park closes**

***Spy Game and Scavenger Hunt ongoing throughout the day***  
***Historical Timekeepers will be ongoing throughout the day***  
***Gnomes Games will be ongoing***

*Sunday, June 26th, 2016*

**10:00 am — Park opens**  
**10:00 am — President Abraham Lincoln greets the Public**  
**10:30 am — Regimental Band plays at Gazebo**  
**11:00 am — *Prelude to Winchester***  
**12:00 pm — Youth Recruitment at Fort Howard Parade Ground**  
**12:30 — President Lincoln reviews the troops - Regimental Band to play in Union Camp**  
**1:00 pm — President Lincoln addresses the Public at the Church**  
**2:00 pm — *Battle of First Winchester***  
**2:30 pm — Medical Presentation**  
**3:00 pm — Military Court-martial at the Church**  
**3:30 pm — Regimental Band plays at Gazebo**

**4:00 pm — President Lincoln addresses the Troops in Union Camp**

**4:15 pm — The Colors are Retired**

**4:30 pm — Park closes**

***Spy Game and Scavenger Hunt ongoing throughout the day***

***Historical Timekeepers will be ongoing throughout the day***

***Gnomes Games will be ongoing***

***Civil War Re-enactment***  
***June 25-26, 2016***  
***RULES AND REGULATIONS***

**Adherence to the rules and regulations put forth in this document is required. If a participant does not adhere to Heritage Hill policies, that participant will be removed from the event and not be invited to attend subsequent events.**

- 1. SECURITY of each tent/campsite and belongings/valuables is the responsibility of the re-enactors. Heritage Hill is not responsible for lost, stolen or damaged items.**

**2.**

**1. SAFETY – Safety is the major concern of all participants in the event. Participants should take extra care to keep watch on axes, knives, firearms, etc to make sure they are being used and stored properly in order to prevent serious injury.**

**2. Heritage Hill constantly strives for authenticity, so we ask that all re-enactors adhere to the following guidelines:**

- ☐ **All participants are required to wear appropriate period clothing.**
- ☐ **Food items should be stored in period containers. If you are bringing your own rations for the weekend, we ask that you keep them period correct and prepare them in such a manner as would be conducive to the mid-19th century. Modern cooking utensils and mess gear should not be used.**
- ☐ **All non-period appropriate containers, such as tupperware, coolers, or igloos should be kept out of the view during park hours.**
- ☐ **Please keep cell phones and other modern accessories out of sight of the visitor.**

**3. ADDITIONAL REENACTOR EXPECTATIONS**

**Approachability- Re-enactors will be accessible, engaging, and polite and answer visitors' questions.**

**No one, other than registered re-enactors who have participated in the event or Heritage Hill staff members, will be allowed on the grounds after 4:30 pm.**

**Children must be supervised at all times.**

**4. CAMPFIRES** are permitted in designated areas only. **Fire pits have been set up for you by Heritage Hill staff.**

**Additional fire pits may not be added without permission from Heritage Hill. There should be a filled bucket of water next to your fire pit at all times. In the case of warm, dry weather, all fires should be kept properly under control and watched at all times. Further direction will be given upon check-in. Please return all supplies back to their designated areas before leaving Sunday.**

**6. FIREARMS** will only be discharged from 10:00am to 4:00pm daily, and on the grounds of Heritage Hill State Historical Park. No live rounds may be fired, only blank charges allowed. All firearms should be unloaded except during demonstrations. Misfires should be cleared as soon and as safely as possible.

**7. PETS** are not allowed on the grounds of Heritage Hill State Historical Park.

**8. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES** are allowed only after event hours. It is up to the re-enactment group to police its members regarding alcohol consumption.

**9. SMOKING** of period cigars and pipes may occur during the event. Please be courteous around visitors and children. All modern smoking, including any kind of cigarettes from any time period, is allowed only after event hours. Please do not smoke in or near any of the buildings.

**10. AUTOMOBILES** (Cars, vans, trucks, trailers) must be parked in the designated parking areas during the hours of the event (Saturday and Sunday, 10:00 am to 4:30 pm) and are permitted in the Park only to unload equipment after check-in, before the event begins—9:00 am Saturday and Sunday—and to pack out after 4:30 pm.

**11. VEHICLES** are not permitted on the grass during check in and check out if wet conditions are present.

**GENERAL INFORMATION:**

**1. Firewood and water hook-ups will be provided by Heritage Hill.**



- 2. Park buildings are locked and armed at night, however the restrooms outside Tank Barn and the Officer's Quarters will be open.**
- 3. Parking during the event will be available in the lower Park grounds south of Hwy 172 underpass off Riverside Drive. (Please see enclosed map and follow signs).**
- 4. Participants may begin set-up after 3:00 pm the day before the event. Please come to the main entrance gate off of Webster Ave for check-in.**
- 5. Participants may begin takedown after 4:30 pm the day the event ends, at which time vehicles will be allowed back in the encampment area.**
- 6. Each night of the re-enactment/encampment, a Heritage Hill staff member will be staffed on site to assist with emergencies or late check-in.**

## **FROM THE CAMPS OF THE COMPANIES OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN**

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### **INFANTRY**

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### **COMPANY B**

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## COMPANY B MEMORIAL DAY PHOTOS











## COMPANY E

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### 8TH ANNUAL RHUBARB FESTIVAL AT HERITAGE PARK SHAWANO, WISCONSIN

***EVENT TIME: 10 A.M. - 3 P.M.***

**It is recommended you pack light for the day — the only access to the island is a small foot-bridge.**

**Water and firewood will be provided.**

**Restrooms are located on the “mainland” attached to one of the buildings on site, near the bridge.**

***Maximum of two firepits will be allowed.***

**The event is a one-day event, however, We will be camping on an island that is part of the park... *Sunset Island.***

***Anyone interested can set up on Friday evening, and stay the night.***

***Restrooms will be open for Friday night campers.***

***Passes to visit the buildings on site will be provided for the day.***

***A LUNCH WILL BE OFFERED ON SATURDAY,  
FREE TO REENACTORS.***

***No Pets are allowed in the park.***

**This is a living history encampment.**

**If you plan to arrive Saturday morning, please bring your dog tent to add to the street — *thank you.***

**We plan to offer youth (and interested adults) recruitment and drill, likely a couple sessions during the event.**

**If numbers permit, we will demonstrate company drill, otherwise camp life of the soldier will be the primary impression.**

***Bring some rounds* — firing demonstrations will be presented.**

**A short parade into town has been requested — this will depend on numbers.**

***DIRECTIONS:* From Green Bay, take Highway 29 West to Shawano.**

**Take Exit 225, and turn *right* onto WI-22 North.**

**Continue into Shawano on North Main Street.**

**Turn *left* onto West 3rd Street, and *right* onto North Franklin Street.**

**Heritage County Park should be straight ahead.**



# 8th Annual Rhubarb Festival

Saturday, June 11, 2016



Shawano County Historical Society  
524 North Franklin Street

10 AM – 3 PM

Raffle Drawing at 2:45 PM  
Rhubarb Pie Judging at 11:15 am

For Contest Rules see [www.shawanohistory.org](http://www.shawanohistory.org) or our Facebook page

**NEW!! Civil War in Shawano County Exhibit & Old Tabor Church.**

Ride the horse drawn wagon or the bus to and from Jumpin' June Jamboree.

Shop for plants & fresh rhubarb provided by the Shawano Woman's Club.

Tour our historic buildings.

Watch old-time craft demonstrations.

Visit the Quilt Stories tent.

Try your luck at our basket raffle.

Enjoy live music.

Treat your palate to our popular rhubarb brats,  
desserts and beverages.

Stop for some homemade ice cream.



## ON SUNSET "MONKEY" ISLAND

- Fur-trading encampment.
- Civil War Re-enactment  
Company E, 2nd Wisconsin
- Children's Games and Activities.

*Please!!! No dogs on park grounds*

# **HERITAGE HILL REENACTMENT JUNE 25<sup>TH</sup> AND 26<sup>TH</sup>, 2016**

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**The following information on the Heritage Hill event is for all our members. This event has become a popular gathering of the Association members and as always all are welcomed to pitch in and join up with their comrades from Company E.**

**Amenities for the event provided by the organizers are wood and water. All fires must be surface fires (no fire pits) but the organizers will provide rocks for fires.**

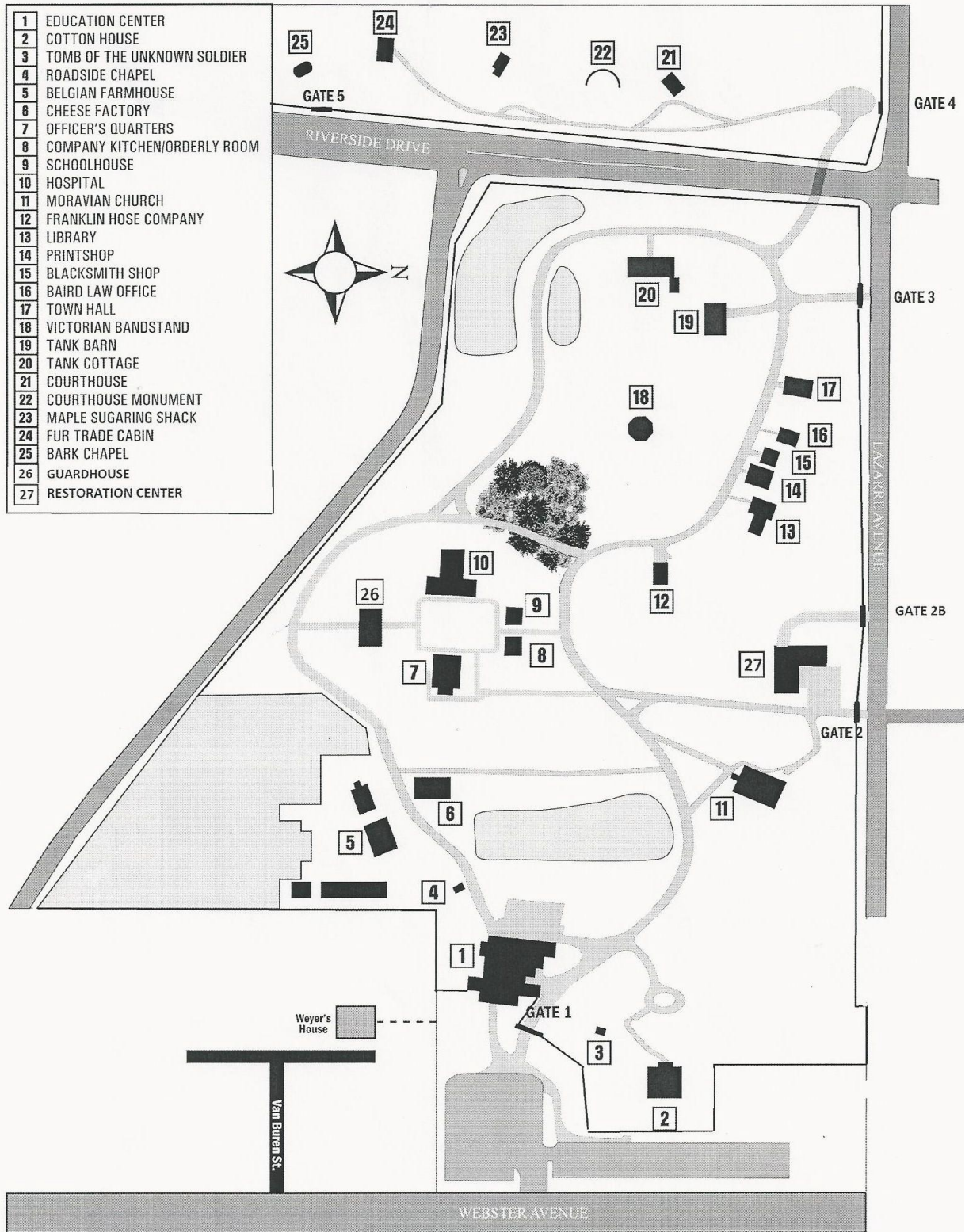
**Registration for the event will begin on Friday at 3:00 p.m. Cars will not be able to use the park for parking, but organizers will direct reenactors to parking facilities after unloading.**

**Company E will host a pot luck dinner on Saturday night. Attendees are asked to bring a dish to pass, their own plates, utensils and cup for the dinner.**

**The scenarios for the reenactment will be based on the First Winchester battle. The battle occurred on May 25<sup>th</sup>, 1862, during Thomas J. Jackson's Valley Campaign. General Nathaniel Banks found his position turned by rebel forces and began a retreat towards Strasburg, Virginia. Jackson's troops pursued and Banks finally put troops in position near Winchester to slow down the rebels and give his command time to reach the Potomac River. Outnumbered, the Union position was outflanked and the Union troops streamed through Winchester and fled north towards Martinsville. Jackson's pursuit was lethargic due to the physical toll on his troops during the previous week as Jackson moved with lightening speed through the Shenandoah Valley.**



# HERITAGE HILL STATE HISTORICAL PARK WDNr property 9205



## COMPANY K



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## COMPANY K SCHOOL DAY

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**On May 20<sup>th</sup>, inst., Company K held its annual school day event. It is reported that over 1700 students attended the one day event held on the grounds of the Milton House Museum. The following photos come from Tiffany Kvalheim, Jim Dumke and Lyle Laufenberg. Thank you folks for sharing these phtos with our readers!**



**A reunion of some old time mebers of Company K**



**Skirmish Drill station**





### **A well turned out infantryman**



### **Surgeon's Station**

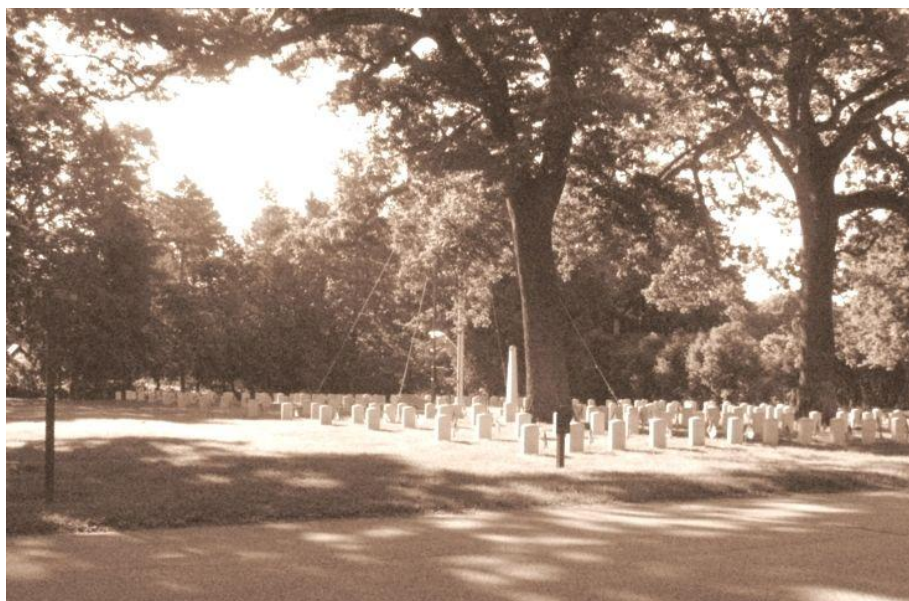


**Company K's Alex Kvalheim and his lady—Isabel Kania**

## **MEMORIAL DAY AT FOREST HILLS CEMETERY**

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**Lyle Laufenberg passed along the following photos from the Memorial Day event at Forest Hills Cemetery in Madison, Wisconsin . . .**







## TRIMBORN FARMS EVENT

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**The Trimborn Farm living history event was cancelled as the newsletter noted last month. The school day event is still scheduled. John**

**Thielmann will be present for student drill. If you desire to join in this program contact the Company K secretary to note that you will be falling in for the school day event.**

## **ARTILLERY**



### **VISUALS FROM THE HARTLAND SCHOOL DAY EVENT—MAY 13<sup>TH</sup>, 2016**

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**On May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2016, the members of the 6<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Light Artillery conducted a school day event for Hartland schools. Nearly 200 students spent the day drilling, attending various stations covering aspects of civil war life, and conducting a bloody battle based on the fight at Brawner's farm in 1862. Below are some photos from Jim Dumke and Lyle Laufenberg from this event.**



**Surgeon Stan Graiewski prepares for a day with students**







**Students arrive for the school day after marching from their school**



**Kevin Klanrud drills Union volunteers**



**Corporal John Thielmann talks about the life of the soldiers in camp and on the march**



## **2<sup>ND</sup> WISCONSIN REGIMENTAL FIELD HOSPITAL**



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# CIVIL WAR MEDICAL PRACTICES

BY STAN GRAIEWSKI

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**Modern medicine, as we know it, can be traced directly to wartime experiences. Rapid communication, rapid transportation of troops, rapid firing weapons contributed to physical and mental injuries.**

**Immediately prior to the start of the Civil War, the United States Military had 30 surgeons and 83 assistant surgeons. Three surgeons and 21 assistant surgeons resigned to join the Confederate States of America. Hundreds of civilian doctors enlisted on both sides to narrow the shortage of medical personnel. Civilian doctors had to be taught military life. Assistant surgeons held the rank of Lieutenant and surgeons were given the rank of Captain. Ambulance drivers were contract civilians. As the war progressed many blacks would be assigned to this task for pay.**

**The Civil War was fought prior to standardized education, testing, registration and continuing education. Two fundamental ways existed for training doctors. One hundred medical schools existed in major cities in 1860. These schools were usually located in the North. Training consisted of two years of lectures. The second year was a repeat of the first year. Copious notes were recorded in six day classes lasting from 7 am-8 pm. Trainees worked under mentors. A final exam lasted three hours without breaks. A formal diploma was granted upon successful completion of the final exam.**

**In the South, however, the first born son of a plantation owner took over the plantation. The second son became an attorney. The third became a doctor. One learned the medical profession through an apprenticeship type of training regimen. Such training lasted until the doctor was satisfied with the apprentice's competency. The apprentice would then be allowed to treat patients. The mentor would likely send an apprentice to patients during inclement weather. An apprentice treated the poor, slaves and Irish. A certificate was granted when a mentor felt the apprentice learned all that could be taught and was prepared to start practicing medicine. No training, formal and informal education prepared doctors for what besieged them in 1861-1865.**

**The Civil War was on the job training. No one was experienced with the numbers and types of casualties they would face during the fighting and camp diseases. Of 3 million soldiers, 618,000 would die. Approximately 400,000 died from disease with 218,000 died in battle or from wounds. Of the 618,000, the North lost approximately 360,000 and the South 258,000.**

**Antisepsis was being explored in Europe but not in the United States. The importance of antiseptics was unheard of in the United States. A lack of knowledge about infections and basic hygiene and sanitary principles contributed to outbreaks of infections and diseases. Surgeons did not wash hands and instruments between patients. Hands might have been rinsed in bloody cold water to rid them from bloody stickiness and slipperiness. Wounded were contained in overcrowded quarters where diseases were rampant. Food and water were contaminated by fecal material from men and animals. Blood types was unheard of. Everyone was considered to have the same blood. Index fingers were used as probes for discovering depths of wounds and locations of minie balls and shell fragments.**

**Flies and insects were drawn to discarded body parts and blood. Fly larva devoured decay material from wounds thereby reducing growth of gangrene.**

**There are many times during surgery and trauma when blood accumulates causing trouble. Leeches were used to reduce tissue swelling when tissues held too much blood.**

**Least serious wounds were treated first. The primary objective was to swiftly return a soldier to his unit. Untreatable wounded were given opium and water and carried to a shade tree where they would unceremoniously die. Untreatable wounds were usually located in the chest and stomach regions. Amputations were quick and convenient. Two surgeons had to agree about amputating. Since reconstructive surgery was unheard of in the field and time was crucial, amputations became necessary. Simple fractures were treated with wood splints. Compound fractures, especially involving broken skin, automatically meant removal or amputation of the injured limb.**

**A surgeon's work was brutal and sickening. Large numbers of wounded were treated first on battlefield or at aid stations located at perimeters of battlefields. Wounded requiring surgery were transported to field hospitals. Getting assistance to wounded was slow and dangerous. Surgeons were known to treat wounded on battlefields. Surgeons might**

**bring wounded to field hospitals where additional work was continued. Hospital wagons originally carried two wounded. Wagons were later fitted to carry four wounded. Minor surgeries were done by assistant surgeons or Stewards. Stewards located field hospitals near water and trees. They also ordered medical supplies and prepared field hospitals for arrival of wounded. Surgeons also kept notes of surgeries and progress of patients' health. Field hospitals were located approximately 1-1.5 miles from battlefields. Medical personnel worked continuously on their feet. Physical and mental stress adversely affected medical personnel. Longevity of surgeons in the Army lasted usually only several months.**

**Surgeons were required to bring personal surgical kits. Their kits contained the following basic instruments: scalpels, scalpel guides, amputation knives (for preparing soft tissue prior to an amputation), variously sized amputation saws, tourniquets, fragment probes and extractors.**

**Surgeries were done in open air in view of anyone nearby as well as in a soldier's tent. Field hospitals were also located in houses, barns, churches, court houses and mercantile stores. Buildings protected wounded from the elements. Wounded were placed on doors, counters, pews, benches, wagon beds and gates.**

**A wounded soldier laying on a surgical table was restrained by Stewards and other medical personnel. Chloroform was used as an anesthetic. When supplies were short, ether might have been used. However, ether is flammable and explosive. Use of ether was not recommended in candle and oil lamp lit tents. Morphine, opium and laudanum were used to control pain. All anesthetics were always in short supply and not always used.**

**Chloroform or ether was dripped from a bottle or small can on to a cloth mask and held near the patient's face. Skin contact was avoided in order not to burn the patient's skin. Fumes would cause a medical staff to become sick or sleepy. Surgeries continued as long as the area was ventilated. We now know the reason for open air surgeries.**

**Morphine was given orally and rubbed into wounds during injection. Opium pills was considered an effective way to control pain. Laudanum, a form of opium, was taken orally. Pain relievers mentioned above were addictive. Addictions were unheard of during this time period. These pain relievers could be purchased everywhere. Prescriptions were not required.**

**Mercury was a treatment for syphilis and was also used in other medicinal compounds.**

**A leg wound required removing clothing above and below the wound. If bones were not broken, a surgeon would probe the wound with an index finger to determine if a minie ball or shrapnel were still in body. If an object was located and could be reached with extractors, then it would be removed quickly and the hole sewn closed. An assistant surgeon would perform this type of surgery. Surgeons extracted more difficult foreign bodies, Once an object was removed, the surgeon would move to another patient and an assistant surgeon would repair the wound. Excessive bleeding would be soaked up with rags and sponges. Used rags and sponges would then be used on the next patient along with the same instruments.**

**When supplies were short, rags and sponges were cleaned by boiling them. Infections dropped dramatically over time for several reasons. One physician had been using iodine to clean wounds and found that the numbers of infections decreased dramatically. By the end of the war a directive to all surgeons resulted in using iodine and fewer infections. Changes in cleanliness in general hospitals also reduced infections. Surgeons really could not explain why infections decreased. They were not aware of bacteria, germs and infectious diseases.**

**Taking care of wounded was dirty and gruesome.**

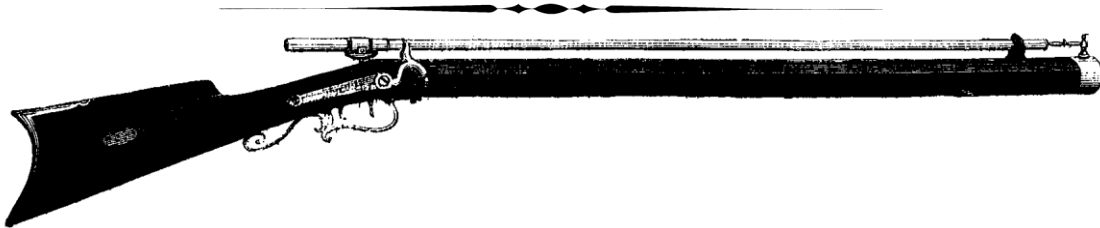
**Our next article will discuss civilian organizations assisting the military.**

**Information for this article was gleaned from Living History presentations given by Jim Dumke and Stan Graiewski, Second Wisconsin Regimental Field Hospital and Trevor Steinback, 17<sup>th</sup> Medical Field Hospital and <http://civilwarmedicalreenactors.com/surgeon.htm>**



**2<sup>nd</sup> Wisconsin Regimental surgeons Stan Graiewski and Jim Dumke at Milton Living History event**

## **SKIRMISHERS**



**Gary Van Kauwenbergh reports that the website for the ACWSA has been updated and content added. The editor checked out the site and it is worth a visit, even if you are not a competitive shooter. Below you will find a couple of comic photos from the webpage, a feature the editor enjoyed a great deal.**

**NOTE: It was announced that the Western Region of the North-South Skirmish Association (N-SSA) have decided to make all their skirmishes open to American Civil War Shooting Association members. As a result two additional competitions have been added to the ACWSA's normal schedule. The website contains the updated schedule of events for the skirmish teams. Check out the website as it also includes written analyses of books and some original articles that are worth reading.**

<http://acwsa.org/the-american-civil-war-shooting-assn-acwsa/schedule/>



## **CIVIL WAR MILESTONES**



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## JUNE

<b>June 1, 1862</b>	<b>General Robert E. Lee appointed Commander of the army of Virginia</b>
<b>June 1, 1863</b>	<b>General Burnside orders the suppression of the <i>Chicago Times</i>. After strenuous complaints from local leaders Lincoln would rescind the order on June 4th</b>
<b>June 2, 1864</b>	<b>The Battle of Cold Harbor</b>
<b>June 2, 1815</b>	<b>General Philip Kearney, U.S., born</b>
<b>June 3, 1808</b>	<b>Jefferson Davis born</b>
<b>June 3, 1863</b>	<b>R. E. Lee launches his second invasion of the North, by sending men west from Fredericksburg, which will result in a collision of armies at a small town called Gettysburg</b>
<b>June 3, 1864</b>	<b>The Battle at Cold Harbor</b>
<b>June 5, 1863</b>	<b>J. E. B. Stuart hosts a Grand Review of his cavalry</b>
<b>June 6, 1863</b>	<b>Memphis surrenders</b>
<b>June 6, 1865</b>	<b>Quantril dies from wounds received on May 10, 1865</b>

<b>June 6, 1865</b>	<b>President Johnson releases lower-ranking Confederate prisoners of war who take the loyalty oath to the United States</b>
<b>June 6, 1865</b>	<b>Missouri ratifies a new state constitution that abolishes slavery</b>
<b>June 8, 1861</b>	<b>Tennessee formally secedes</b>
<b>June 8, 1864</b>	<b>Petersburg Campaign begins</b>
<b>June 8, 1865</b>	<b>The Union's VI Corps, who were not present for the Grand Review, march through Washington</b>
<b>June 9, 1863</b>	<b>Battle of Brandy Station</b>
<b>June 12, 1862</b>	<b>Stuart begins his ride around McClelland's army</b>
<b>June 15, 1864</b>	<b>Petersburg Campaign begins</b>
<b>June 17, 1861</b>	<b>Thaddeus Lowe demonstrates hot air balloon</b>
<b>June 17, 1865</b>	<b>Declaring his "unmitigated hatred to Yankee rule" Fire-eater Edmund Ruffin commits suicide at his son's estate in Virginia</b>
<b>June 20, 1863</b>	<b>West Virginia officially enters the Union as the 35<sup>th</sup> State</b>

<b>June 23, 1862</b>	<b>Maj. Gen. William Rosecrans begins his Tullahoma Campaign against Confederate General Braxton Bragg</b>
<b>June 23, 1865</b>	<b>Last formal confederate surrender by General Stand Waite</b>
<b>June 24, 1863</b>	<b>Robert E. Lee begins crossing the Potomac River heading north into Pennsylvania—in his last invasion of the North.</b>
<b>June 25, 1861</b>	<b>George McClellan had been in Cincinnati, some 250 miles away, during the engagement at Philippi in western Virginia on June 3. On this day, he issued a pompous and self-serving congratulatory order to “The Soldiers of the Army of the West.” “You are here to support the Government of your country, and to protect the lives and liberties of your brethren, threatened by a rebellious and traitorous foe,” it began. “No higher and nobler duty could devolve upon you, and I expect you to bring to its performance the highest and noblest qualities of soldiers --- discipline, courage, and mercy... Soldiers! I have heard that there was danger here. I have come to place myself at your head and to share it with you. I fear now but one thing --- that you will not find foemen worthy of your steel.”</b>
<b>June 25, 1862</b>	<b>Seven Days Campaign begins</b>
<b>June 26, 1864</b>	<b>Cavalry under General Stoneman begins Atlanta raid</b>
<b>June 27, 1864</b>	<b>Battle of Kennesaw Mountain</b>
<b>June 28, 1863</b>	<b>President Lincoln appoints Gen. George G. Meade as commander of the Army of the Potomac, replacing Gen. Joseph Hooker</b>

**June 30, 1864**

**General Early and his rebel troops march towards Washington City**

**June 30, 1865**

**All the defendants in the Lincoln conspiracy trial are convicted—four defendants are sentenced to hang**

**'LITERALLY COVERED WITH THE  
DEAD AND DYING'  
LEONIDAS POLK AND THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE  
BY STUART W. SANDERS**



***Major General Alexander M. McCook (Library of Congress)***

**When Kentucky's largest Civil War battle raged a few miles north of Perryville in 1862, Confederate General Braxton Bragg's 18,000 Confederates attacked 20,000 Union troops led by Major General Alexander McCook. After several hours of intense fighting, the Southerners pushed McCook's First Corps back toward the intersection of the Benton and Mackville roads. It was here that a fortuitous reconnaissance led by a Confederate general ended the Battle of Perryville.**

**As McCook's flanks collapsed, Union Colonel Michael Gooding's brigade was ordered to support the struggling force. Gooding had spent the day west of Perryville with Major General Charles Gilbert's Third Corps. At Perryville, two Union corps (approximately 36,000 men) remained virtually unengaged while McCook's soldiers received the brunt of the Southern attack.**

**At 3:30 p.m., Gooding's brigade, consisting of 1,400 men of the 22nd Indiana Infantry, the 59th and 75th Illinois Infantry, and the 5th Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, marched toward the sound of the fighting. Moving down the Benton Road, Gooding reached the remnants of McCook's corps near the intersection. Gooding reported, "I found the forces badly cut up and retreating (they then having fallen back nearly 1 mile) and were being hotly pressed by the enemy."**

**Gooding formed his brigade south of the Benton Road, with the 59th Illinois on the left, the 75th Illinois in the center, and the 22nd Indiana on the right. His extreme left rested against the road. As the shattered Union regiments moved to the rear, Gooding's troops saw Brigadier General S.A.M. Wood's Confederate brigade move past the Russell House (a Union headquarters building) and engage their line.**

**As the troops traded volleys, Union artillery dropped shells into the Confederate ranks, while Rebel cannon blasted the Federal line. The 22nd Indiana charged the Confederates with fixed bayonets, pushing the Southerners past the Russell House and to the Mackville Road. When it appeared that Wood's men would be defeated, a Rebel reserve force bolstered their line. The battle continued, the Union troops fighting on one side of the road, and the Confederates firing from the other.**

**William Cunningham of the 59th Illinois described the combat to his wife. He wrote, "hundreds of balls came so close to my head & face that I could feel the wind of them . . . Add to the musketry the whirring of solid shot, the screaming & bursting of shell . . . [it was] as near pandemonium as I care to get." Another soldier noted that "Many of the boys received shots through their clothing, some: many as three or four shots." Others were not so lucky. Hundreds were killed and wounded around the Russell House and the intersection of the roads. When the 59th Illinois was pressed by Confederate reserves, Gooding moved the 22nd Indiana to the intersection for support.**



*These sloping fields were the site of Polk's close encounter with the 22nd Indiana's Lt. Col. Squire Keith. The Trust is worked to save this historic piece of ground in 2012. (Kurt Holman)*

**As the sun dropped behind the hills, Confederate Brigadier General St. John R. Liddell and his Arkansas troops advanced to the intersection to support Wood's force. Forming next to the Mackville Road, Liddell wrote, "We confronted a dark line hardly more than twenty-five paces off." Immediately, his men fired, and sporadic shots echoed back from across the road. Cries of "You are firing upon friends; for God's sake stop!" caused both lines to cease fire. John Berry of the 8th Arkansas noted that "the smoke of the battle and the approach of night made it difficult to tell foe from friend. We were soon ordered to cease firing, as it was feared our own men were in our front."**



***Leonidas Polk (Library of Congress)***

**Confederate General Leonidas Polk, former Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana and second-in-command at Perryville, rode up to Liddell when the firing stopped. When Liddell informed Polk that his men had fired on friendly troops, Polk responded, "What a pity. I hope not . . . Let me go and see. Open your ranks." Polk, who could not find a staff member to undertake the reconnaissance, decided to personally scout the "dark line."**

**Polk rode across the intersection and found the colonel of the mysterious regiment. Polk, "in angry tones," asked the colonel why he was firing upon "his friends." The colonel replied, "I don't think there can be any mistake about it. I am sure they are the enemy." "Enemy?" Polk huffed. "Why I have only just left them myself – cease firing, sir; what is your name, sir?" "My name is Colonel [Keith], of the [22nd Indiana], and pray sir, who are you?" Polk now realized the startling fact that he was in the rear of the Federal line.**

**Polk decided that "there was no hope but to brazen it out," with his "dark blouse" and the darkening night concealing his true identity. Polk rode up to Keith, shook his fist in the colonel's face and said, "I'll soon show you who I am. Cease firing at once." Polk then rode down the Union line, shouting for the men to cease fire. As he trotted through the enemy regiment, he wrote, he "experienced a disagreeable sensation . . . calculating how many bullets would lie between my shoulders every moment." When Polk reached a grove of trees he spurred his horse back to Liddell's line.**



**When Polk found Liddell he cried, "General, every mother's son of them are Yankees." Soon the cry of "They are enemies; fire upon them," echoed throughout the Confederate ranks. The Rebel troops blasted the unsuspecting Indiana regiment. Polk later told an acquaintance that the hundreds of muskets "blazed as one gun . . .the slaughter of that Indiana regiment was the greatest I had ever seen in the war." Berry of the 8th Arkansas recalled that "such a roar of musketry was seldom ever heard." Liddell remarked, "A tremendous flash of musketry for the whole extent of the line for nearly one quarter of a mile in length followed. It continued for some fifteen minutes."**



***Lt. Colonel Squire Keith of the 22nd Indiana. Killed at the Battle of Perryville (Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site)***

**The volley decimated the ranks of the 22nd Indiana. Colonel Keith was shot in the chest and killed. Gooding's horse was struck, and this officer was captured. Polk noted that the fierce volley "closed the operations of the day in that part of the field." The musketry of Liddell's troops forced Gooding's brigade to retreat to the northwest. The Battle of Perryville was over.**

**When the enemy line grew silent, Liddell ordered his men to cease fire. Then Polk and Liddell rode forward to investigate. Liddell found that "The Federal force had disappeared everywhere. The ground before my line was literally covered with the dead and dying."**



**The 22nd Indiana lost 59 killed, 119 wounded and 17 men missing. When the troops marched into battle they had a force of 300 men. When the smoke cleared, 195 were casualties. They had lost a staggering 65.3 percent of their force. This regiment lost the largest percentage of troops killed and wounded at Perryville. The rest of Gooding's brigade, the 59th and 75th Illinois, lost 71 men killed, 226 wounded, and 41 captured. The regimental history of the 59th Illinois referred to the action around the intersection as "the trap." Thanks to Polk's reconnaissance, the name was fitting.**

**Although Liddell wanted to chase the broken Federals, Polk halted his troops near the intersection. The Arkansas regiment captured several Union battle flags, hundreds of discarded firearms, and General McCook's personal baggage. Liddell held the intersection until midnight, when he was ordered to withdraw. "This was done in silence," Liddell wrote, "with manifest surprise and regret by the whole command." As the Confederate army was outnumbered, General Braxton Bragg decided to leave Perryville. Eventually, he was driven from Kentucky. His invasion of the Commonwealth was over.**

**The battered Union regiments searched for their wounded the next day. When a lieutenant of the 59th Illinois reached the intersection he found that "It seems as though there were not ten square feet of ground on which there were not one and sometimes two or three dead men lying." Here he found a comrade who had been shot in the hip. The lieutenant gave the thirsty man some water, but he soon died.**

**The horrors of Perryville were most severely felt by the 22nd Indiana Infantry. A former member of the regiment noted that "On calling the roll at 8 o'clock that night, to nearly every other name in the regiment there was no answer." They had Leonidas Polk to thank for the silence.**

***Stuart W. Sanders is the author of Perryville Under Fire: The Aftermath of Kentucky's Largest Civil War Battle, which was published by The History Press in 2012.***

**([http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/perryville/perryville-history-articles/polksanders.html?utm\\_source=email&utm\\_medium=email\\_ask&utm\\_campaign=PerryvilleApril](http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/perryville/perryville-history-articles/polksanders.html?utm_source=email&utm_medium=email_ask&utm_campaign=PerryvilleApril))**

# **FIFTEEN MONTHS IN DIXIE,**

**OR**

**MY PERSONAL EXPERIENCE  
IN REBEL PRISONS.**

**BY W. W. DAY.**

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## **CHAPTER V.**

**“Blow, blow, ye winds, with heavier gust!  
And freeze thou bitter-biting frost!  
Descend, ye chilly, smothering snows!  
Not all your rage, as now united shows  
More hard unkindness, unrelenting,  
Vengeful malice unrepenting,  
Than heaven illumined man on brother man bestows!”  
Burns.**

**After I left the prison, I was marched around to three other prisons and waited outside while the Surgeon went through them to visit the sick. It was a damp, chilly day, and I was so sick and tired and my bones ached so badly that I was compelled to lie down upon the cold, wet, stone sidewalk, while the Surgeon went through the prisons. But all things earthly have an end, so did that Surgeon's visits, and I was at last marched to the Hospital.**

**Here allow me to describe the Hospital buildings. There were four of them; three stood on the hill at the south part of the city, the fourth was on the banks of the river, near the Richmond Railroad bridge. They were about 40×120 feet and two stories high, with a hall running the whole length, dividing them into wards, each building contained four wards. They were erected in 1862 for the use of the wounded in the celebrated Peninsular Campaign.**

**To the rear of the north hospital building was the pest-house, a defunct shoe shop, in which convalescent shoemakers, who were soldiers in the rebel army, worked for the benefit of the C. S. A. To the rear of the center building was the cook-house and eating room, where convalescents took their meals, and to the rear of the cook-house stood the dead house, where the dead were placed prior to burial. To the rear of the south building was the bakery, where all the bread of the hospital and prisons was baked. This arrangement brought the three hospital buildings in a line, while the bakery, dead house and pest-house were in a line to the rear. A line of guards paced their beats around the whole.**

**I supposed when I was sent to the hospital that I had fever of some kind, but in two days the soreness of my throat and the pustules on my face and hands told the story too plainly, that the inoculation of a few days before was doing its work. I was down with a mild form of small-pox, varioloid, the doctors called it, but a Tennessee soldier pronounced it a case of the "Very Ø Lord." I was taken from the hospital to the pest-house and laid on a straw pallet. My clothes were taken from me and sent to the wash-house and I was given a thin cotton shirt and a thin quilt for a covering.**

**The pest-house was but a slim affair, being built for summer use. It stood upon piles four feet high, was boarded up and down without battens and as the lumber was green when built, the cracks were half an inch in width at this time.**

**January 1st, 1864, was a terribly cold day. The Rebel Steward thinking we were not getting air enough, opened two windows in the ward I was in and then toasted himself at a good fire in another ward. I was charitably inclined and wished from the bottom of my heart that that Steward might have the benefit of a hot fire, both here and hereafter.**

**I nearly froze to death that day. My limbs were as cold as those of a corpse, but relief came about nine o'clock that night in the shape of a pint of hot crust coffee which I placed between my feet until all the heat had passed into my limbs, which, with constant rubbing, thawed me out.**

**Our rations at the hospital consisted of a slice of wheat bread and a half pint of thick beef soup, this was given us twice a day.**

**After staying in the pest-house a week a suit of clothes was given me and I was sent to Hospital No. 3, which had been turned into a small-pox hospital. Nearly forty per cent. of the Danville prisoners had small-pox yet the death rate was not high from that disease; diarrhea and scurvy were the deadly foes of the prisoners, and swept them off as with a besom.**

**After I had regained strength I entered into an agreement with half a dozen others to attempt an escape. Our plan was to get into a ditch which was west of the dead house, crawl down that past the guard into a ravine, and then strike for the Blue Ridge Mountains, thence following some stream to the Ohio River. But the moon was at the full at the time and we were compelled to wait for a dark night. There is an old saying that a "watched pot never boils," so it was in our case; before a dark night came we were sent back to prison.**

**Exchange rumors were current at this time. We talked over the good times we would have when we got back into "God's country." We swore eternal abstinence from bug soup and corn bread, and promised ourselves a continual feast of roast turkey, oysters, beefsteak, mince pies, warm biscuit and honey, but here came a difference of opinion, some voted for mashed potatoes and butter, others for baked potatoes and gravy. There were many strong advocates of each dish. The mashed potatoe men affirmed that a man had no more taste than an ostrich who did not think that mashed potatoes and butter were ahead of anything else in that line; while the baked potatoe men sneeringly insinuated that the mashed potatoe men's mothers or wives did not know how to bake potatoes just to the proper yellow tint, nor make gravy of just the right consistency and richness. The question was never settled until it was settled by each man selecting his own particular dish after months more of starvation.**

**There was restiveness among the men all the time, hunger and nakedness were telling upon their spirits as well as their health. I lay it down as a maxim that if you want to find a contented and good natured man, you must select a well fed and comfortably clothed man. Philosophize as much as you will upon the subject of diet but the fact remains that we are all more or less slaves:—to appetite.**

**During the month of December a number of the prisoners in No. 3 attempted a jail delivery by crawling out through the drain of the water-closet. They were detected however and most of them captured and returned to prison. Among those who got away was John Squires, of Co. K., 10th Wis. He had part of a rebel uniform and managed to keep clear**



of the Home guards for a number of days, but was finally captured and returned to prison. But this did not discourage him. He had finished out his uniform while at large and was ready to try it again at the first opportunity. But Johnny was no Micawber who waited for something to turn

up; he made his own opportunities. One day he took his knife and unscrewed the "catch" of the door lock and walked out, as he passed through the door he turned to his fellow prisoners and remarked "Now look he'ah yo' Yanks, if yo' don't have this flo'ah cleaned when I git back yo'll git no ration to-day." Then turning he saluted the guard, walked down stairs, saluted the outer guard, walked across the square, over the bridge, passing two guards, past where a number of rebel soldiers were working on a fort and on to "God's Country" where he arrived after weeks of wandering and hunger and cold in the Blue Ridge Mountains and the valleys of West Virginia:—another case of "cheek."

One day a rebel Chaplain came into our prison and preached to us. He informed us with a great deal of circumlocution that he was Chaplain of a Virginia Regiment, that he was a Baptist minister, and that his name was Chaplain. He then proceeded to hurl at our devoted heads some of the choicest selections of fiery extracts, flavored with brimstone to be found in the Bible. In his concluding prayer he asked the Lord to forgive us for coming into the South to murder and burn and destroy and rob, at the same time intimating that he, himself, could not do it. I suppose he felt better after he had scorched us and we felt just as well. He would have had to preach to us a long time before he could have made us believe that there was a worse place than rebel prisons.

One source of great discomfort, yea, torture, was body lice, "grey-backs," in army parlance. They swarmed upon us, they penetrated into all the seams of our clothing. They went on exploring expeditions on all parts of our bodies, they sapped the juices from our flesh, they made our days, days of woe, and our nights, nights of bitterness and cursing. We could not get hot water, our unfailing remedy in the army. Our only resource was "skirmishing." This means stripping our clothes and hunting them out:—and crushing them.

On warm days it was a common sight to see half of the men in the room with their shirts off, skirmishing.

One day, a number of Reb. citizens came in to see the "Yanks." Among them was a large finely built young man. He was dressed in the height of fashion and evidently belonged to the F. F. V.'s. We were skirmishing when they came in, and young F. F. V. strutted through the room, with his head up, like a Texas steer in a Nebraska corn field. His nose and lips suggested scorn and disgust. Thinks I, "my fine lad I'll fix you."

**Just as he passed me I threw a large “Grey-back” on his coat; many of the prisoners saw the act, and contributed their mite to the general fund, and by the time young F. F. V. had made the circuit of the room, he was well stocked with Grey-backs. It is needless to add he never visited us again.**

**Scurvy and diarrhea were doing their deadly work even at Danville. These diseases were due, largely, to causes over which the rebels had control.**

**Dr. Joseph Jones, a bitter rebel, professor of Medical Chemistry, at the Medical College in Augusta, was sent by the Surgeon General of the Confederate army, to investigate and report upon the cause of the extreme mortality in Andersonville. He attributed scurvy to a lack of vegetable diet and acids. Diarrhea and dysentery, he said, were caused by the filthy conditions by which we were surrounded, polluted water, and the fact that the meal from which our bread was made was not separated from the husk.**

**There have been many stories told with relation to this meal; let me make some things plain, and then there will not be the apparent contradiction, that there is at present in the public mind.**

**The difference in opinion arises from the different interpretations of the word “husk.”**

**A true northern man understands husk to mean;—the outer covering of the ear of corn; while a southerner, or Middle States, man calls it a “shuck.”**

**The husk referred to by Dr. Jones, would be called by a northerner, the “hull,” or bran. His meaning was that it was unsifted.**

**The fetid waters of the canal, the unsifted corn meal made into half baked bread, and a lack of vegetables and acids, together with the rigid prison rules, which resulted in filth, and stench, beyond description, were the prime causes of the great mortality at Danville. During the five months in which I was confined at Danville, more than 500 of 4,200 prisoners died, or about one in eight.**

**Our clothing too, was getting old, many of the men had no shoes, others were almost naked. Our government sent supplies of food and clothing to us, but they were subjected to such a heavy toll that none of the food, and but little of the clothing ever reached us, and what little was distributed to our men was soon traded to the guards for bread, or rice, or salt. I never received a mouthful of food, or a stitch of clothing which came through the lines.**

**In February reports came to us that the Confederate government was building a large prison stockade somewhere down in Georgia, and that we were to be removed to it; that our government had refused to exchange prisoners, and that we were “in for it during the war.”**

**About the 1st of April 1864 the prisoners in one of the buildings were removed. The prison officials said they had gone to City Point to be exchanged, but one of the guards told us they had gone to Georgia. But we soon found out the truth of the matter for on the 15th we were all taken from No. 1 and put on board the cars. We were stowed in at the rate of sixty prisoners, and four guards to a car.**

**The lot of my mess fell to a car which had been used last, for the conveyance of cattle. No attempt had been made to clean the car and we were compelled to kick the filth out the best we could with our feet.**

**Our train was headed toward Richmond and the guards swore upon their “honah” that we were bound for City Point to be exchanged.**

#### **A LETTER FROM COMRADE DEXTER LANE.**

**Since the foregoing chapter was printed in THE PEOPLE’S PRESS, we have received the following endorsement of the story from a comrade who knows HOW IT WAS by a personal experience.**

**EDITOR.**

**MERTON, MINN., March 26, ’89.**

**Editor PEOPLE’S PRESS:**

**I have been much interested in perusing a series of articles published in THE PEOPLE’S PRESS from the pen of Hon. W. W. Day, Lemond, giving reminiscences of army life, what he saw and experienced while held a prisoner of war in various prisons in the South during the late Rebellion. I confess an additional interest, perhaps, in the story above the casual reader from the fact that I, too, was a guest of the southern chivalry from Sept. 20th, 1863, until the May following. In company with the boys of the 124th Ohio, I attended that Chickamauga Picnic. There were no girls to cast a modifying influence over the Johnnies, or any one else. As early as the morning of the 19th, something got crooked producing no little confusion and excitement, which increased as the hours wore away, up to the afternoon of the following day, when suddenly it seemed that that whole corner of Georgia was turned into one grand pandemonium. Everything that could**

be gotten loose was let loose, many a boy got hurt that day badly. Some bare-footed gyrating, thing got onto my head, worked in under the hair, and twitched me down. It brought about a quiescence quicker than any dose of morphia I ever swallowed, and I have eaten lots of it since that time; I can feel its toes to-day.

Time passed, night was approaching, when several Johnnies approached, one of whom came up to where I was sitting on the ground, and spoke to me. The man was a blamed poor talker, but I understood fully what was wanted, and acquiesced promptly. The outcome of which was, I was toddled off to Atlanta; from thence to Richmond and Danville, Va. I make no attempt to write of my own personal adventures, or prison experience. Much of it, with but few exceptions, as well as the experience of thousands of others, may be gleaned from the papers of Comrade Day. For a time I owned and occupied a chalk mark, as my bed, on the same floor with Comrade Day at Danville, and I wish to say, what he has written of the rebel management of those prisons, both at Richmond and Danville, the general treatment of prisoners, rations, in kind, quantity, quality, manner of cooking, &c., &c., are the **COLD FACTS**. Many incidents and happenings which he refers to in his narrative came to my own personal observation, and as related by him accord fully with my recollections of them at the time of their occurrence. In fact I heartily endorse, as being substantially true, every word of the Comrade's Prison experiences, except, perhaps, his reference to Belle Isle. I think his statement there imbibes a little of the imaginary, when he characterizes the place as a literal "hell on earth." Where did he get his facts? That's the puzzle. No matter, if he were there—It is a small matter however, and may be true after all. I know something of Belle Isle, but have only this to say, if the emperor of the infernal regions, who is said to reign below the great divide, has a hole anywhere in his dominions, filled with souls that are undergoing pains and miseries equaling those to which our boys were subjected on Belle Isle, I pray God I may escape it.

**DEXTER LANE.**

**MEDICAL NOTES BY  
SURGEON GENERAL JOSEPH  
K. BARNES—AND THE  
AUTOPSY OF PRESIDENT  
LINCOLN**



Peter Grech

On the evening of Friday April 14<sup>th</sup> 1865, I was summoned in haste to the late Pres<sup>id</sup> of the U.S. to whom I had the honor to be familiarly known. I was called for, at, or very near, a quarter past ten o'clock P.M. the carriage which was sent for me, having been driven at top speed, in coming for me & returning to the scene of blood. The last possible time was spent in the passage to the house. I then found, that the President had been carried to the residence of Mrs. Peterson, who resided on 10<sup>th</sup> St. off the scene of the deplorable slaughter.

The body had been conveyed to a small room in the back building of the house as the subject of access & much convenience - explain but comfort all aspects. The Pres<sup>id</sup> was laid upon the occupants, had so great was his stature, that his body had to be placed obliquely across it & while his head was at the left hand top of the bed - his feet extended to the right hand bottom of the couch. I found him surrounded by sympathizing fellow citizens - whom very kindly been "wringing with love" - but who, in spite of the disconcerting influence of the act - still controlled the singing of their aroused passions & maintained a solemn silence around his humble couch. I found my self standing by the side of the body of the President and supporting the President's head - D. Seal, Sen of the army & my self found Dr. Nichols with Dr. Fort of the Washington General Hospital attempting to render the President in every way possible and afford him every comfort in the power of man to bestow - As soon as I was recognized by my friends, the case was surrendered to my care & I proceeded to the exploration of the wound. The President, then lay, perfectly passive in his back as if quietly asleep, without any disturbance of features - the arteries, his respiration was somewhat stertorous & excessive thirst showed that he had used a gun that wound on the posterior aspect of the head - not far from the median line & about 3 inches from the left Auditory orator in an oblique line - a clean, well defined incision the wound was the best being remarkably clean cut as if punched like gun would be it was reminded that the Pres<sup>id</sup> Left eye was blackened - the eyelid - or orbital surface was swollen presenting the ordinary appearance of "black eye" - This, the gentlemen around, said, had been produced by the fall - Having by this time seen the wound in the Cranium, I hoped leave to depict & express the opinion that it was the result of the direct violence of the ball - that I had seen such a condition following a wound on the back of the head (occiput) in which, fracture of the base of the Cranium, near the mean below - It is also noted, that the pupil of the right eye was

2

very much dilated & immobile. The left pupil was unchanged, or if anything, was rather myotic, or diminished. This, of course, was a point, and point of difference. The pupil of the President, was rather small. - Which was a further, rendering all the and, in our power, I noticed the appearance of a black, or purplish spot at the internal angle of the right eye. This, occupying the position of the cause of ophthalmic disease. Gradually increased in size, invading the whole orbital periphery until the right eye was surrounded by a zone of the most intense & echymosis.

This, gradually increased, the effusion was forced into the subconjunctival cellular tissue of this lately affected eye. The ball <sup>of the eye,</sup> became prominent, by slow degrees - until the zone around the eye orbit, was complete & then the protrusion reached its greatest point, until the ball covered by palpebrae declined to protrude one inch, at least from its socket. - After a short time, <sup>when</sup> the intensity of the left orbital echymosis had reached its intensity - we noticed that the left pupil began to gradually dilate, until the dilatation of both pupils was equal.

When I first reached the unfortunate president, he was breathing quietly & calmly & I had hoped, he had received a less fatal injury; but in a few moments, his breathing became difficult or stertorous. On Examining the wound, it was found, that the orifice was plugged by Coagula & debris of Brain tissue. On clearing this away, the wound bled steadily, the act being & instantly about the effusion stertor was removed & respiration became instantly as sweet & regular as an infant. - The wound, external from the appearance of having been produced by a larger ball, than <sup>that</sup> used in ordinary revolver pistols. The hair or scalp was not in the least torn - the edges of the wound were sharp & distinct. - On probing the wound, with the finger, the propositus was found to have cut a distinct & perfectly round aperture, the edges of which, were peculiarly sharp & distinct & totally devoid of spicula or fragments of either tibia or the injured occipital bone -



3 What at this time, several other Medical Gentlemen reached the house among whom I might enumerate Dr Hall & May - who examined the wound, recognized its fatal character & believing of life had nothing to console & soon retreated - About the same time the Surgeons of the Army reached the spot, with Dr Giraud of the same Corps. These gentlemen examined the injury & the President's condition & confirmed the fatal prognosis - With a <sup>small</sup> probe, I attempted to follow the ball & recognized the presence of a rough foreign body - whether bone or a frag. of shell - it was impossible to determine. - Some inches further on, a larger body of the same character, was <sup>traced</sup> passed & the probe passed its full length, without giving the satisfactory sensation of striking a metallic body - a longer wire or Explorer probe was procured by my friend Dr Saff with this, I proceeded to re-explore the & trace of the wound - The course of the wound, with the proper wire was found to be forwards, upwards, with a decided inclination inwards - The two foreign bodies already alluded to, were noticed & passed & the probe went in, to its full length, leaving me only about & half of its length, to hold by - This, carried to its full length (about five), its porcelain tip, struck against what, at first seemed to be the ball. But further Exploration convinced me that I was striking a fractured bone - the rough fractured surface being perfectly appreciable, by means of probe. The Surgeons around, seemed to be convinced, that the last point touched & explored was fractured bone. I thought myself, that I had been one of the Chirurgical Society, or leaders of the Rhemond bone. - During the evening the President's state varied when I reached them - he soon had large Sinapisms made & laid over his abdomen & afterwards & as in a little time, the Mustard found to have been useless, another set of strong, fresh Sinapisms were prepared & his body limbs enveloped in them. Bottles of spirits of hot water were placed him & his extremities, to regulate the temperature - Of course, all was useless, in a wound of this character - we had but to wait for the slow exhaustion of that vital Energy, which a few short hours ago, had promised ~~some~~ so many years yet to come of happy life & goodness & all men. -

4. As remarked before, the President's condition, was very much dependent upon the state of flow from his wound - As long as the discharge of blood was free & steady - the individual's stream, his respiration & sleep were composed but in a few moments, after the orifice of the wound was plugged, or ~~it~~ impeded the difficulty of respiration began & increased, until it was of the most stertorous & sufficing Character - If I made slight pressure on the Scalp & occiput below the orifice of the wound, there would spring from the aperture, a coagulum of blood, or a fragment of disorganized brain tissue - The flow would be then, <sup>very</sup> steady & gentle & almost instantly, the stertor would yield in intensity, still more decline & pass away, melting into the gentlest & most balmy kind of sleep. This pulse, which was <sup>until</sup> then, small & ~~very~~ weak ~~at first~~ - under these gradually improved & became excellent, after Notes were taken by Dr King, at the President's bedside, during the progress of the Case At 11 o'clock his pulse was 41.

11.5 -	45	growing weaker
11.16 -	45	
11.25 -	42	
11.30 -	45	Respiration 27 - 29.
11.35 -	42	
11.38 -	48	at full
11.40 -	45	Resp: 22
12 -	48	" 22
12.15 -	48	Respiration 21. Ecchymosis of the lips
12.30 -	54	
12.32 -	60	
12.35 -	66	
12.40 -	69	At 12.40 much tensed, Ecchymosis very marked
12.45 -	70	Resp: 27.
12.55 -	80	Respiration Convulsion in action of arms, from shoulder as if preparation was performed with fingers
1 PM.	86	Resp: 30
1.30 -	95	appearing calm - Blood to & from head had been allowed to flow freely from
1.45 -		very quiet. Respiration irregular
2.10 -		pulse & respiration gradually fell. Sal
2.30 -		Quite very quiet. Pulse 54, Resp: 28.
2.52 -		Pulse 48 - Resp: 20.
3.25 -		Resp: 24. irregular
4 PM.		Resp: 26. irregular

(From to 10 o'clock)

4.15 - Pulse 60. Respiration 25.  
 5.00 - " " 28  
 6.00 - " " 28  
 6.30 - " " 28  
 6.45 - " " 28  
 7.00 - " " 28  
 7.15 - " " 28  
 7.22 - " " 28



3. About at this time, several other Medical Gentlemen reached the house among whom I might mention Dr Hall & May - who examined the wound, recognized its fatal character & believing of life had nothing to console & soon retreated - About the same time the Surgeons of the Army reached the spot, with Dr Giraud of the same Corps. These gentlemen examined the injury & the President's condition & confirmed the fatal prognosis - With a <sup>small</sup> probe, I attempted to follow the ball & recognized the presence of a rough foreign body - whether bone or a frag. of shell - it was impossible to determine. - Some inches further on, a larger body of the same character, was <sup>traced</sup> passed & the probe passed its full length, without giving the satisfactory sensation of striking a metallic body - A longer wire or Explorer probe was procured by my friend Dr Saff with this, I proceeded to re-explore the & trace of the wound - The course of the wound, with the proper wire was found to be forwards, upwards, with a decided inclination inwards - The two foreign bodies already alluded to, were noticed & passed & the probe went in, to its full length, leaving me only about & half of its length, to hold by - This, carried to its full length (about five), its porcelain tip, struck against what, at first seemed to be the ball. But farther exploration convinced me that I was striking a fractured bone - the rough fractured surface being perfectly appreciable, by means of pressure. The Surgeons around, seemed to be convinced, that the ball had struck & fractured was fractured bone. I thought myself, that I had been one of the Chirurgical Society, or leaders of the Rhemond bone. - During the evening the President's state varied when I reached them - as soon as large Sinapisms had been laid over his abdomen & afterwards & as in a little time, the Mustard found to have been useless, nothing - A new set of strong, fresh Sinapisms were prepared & his body limbs enveloped in them. Bottles of spirits of hot water were placed over his extremities, to regulate the temperature - Of course, all was useless, in a wound of this character - we had but to wait for the slow exhaustion of that vital energy, which a few short hours ago, had promised ~~some~~ so many years yet to come of happy life & goodness & all men. -

21) The next day, previous to the process of Embalment, I proceeded to the autopsy of our late President, having requested my friends Mr Thompson, Dr. Lewis Woodward & Curtis Wills, to be present as & helpful Anatomists to conduct the examination - There were present, Surgeon Barnes W.D. Dr. Brown W.D. & Dr. Taft W.D. It was my intention, <sup>after this</sup> when permission was accorded me to make this post mortem, & have invited a limited number of my professional brethren to be present & more particularly those gentlemen, who had been so kind & unobtrusively with their attention to the victims - But to my great surprise I found, that very thing had been advanced - that it was absolutely necessary to proceed at once to the Embalment of the body, which Dr. Brown the Embalmer told me, would immediately follow on Wednesday. - I was thus unavoidably deprived of the privilege I should have indulged in - of inviting members of the Society to be present - Having heard this statement, my brethren & especially those, like Dr. Luberman, Ford & others who so kindly asked & consulted me this that long & painfully trying night - I am now able to hold me acquitted of any want of Courtesy & kindness to my friends - I could not have altered things.

Before proceeding to the autopsy, we noticed that the recession of the white of eyes, was very intense & had passed on to the temples & frontal surface - The Right eye, had lost its protrusion, as heretofore described & again, fell back to its normal position nearly - No other marks upon the face - On the occipital portion of the head, we noticed that there was great serious oedema about the wound & some extravasation of blood around the wound - The wound itself, seemed a clean cut, gaping slit thru the scalp - In the occipital bone itself, the ball visus was a clean cut, coronal opening - Surprisingly free from all <sup>phlegm</sup> excreta or roughness & appeared as it had been cut thru the bone, with a sharp punch - Between the scalp wound & the bone visus, we removed a little shaving of lead, which had evidently passed from the ball, as it done this the harder tissue -

We proceeded to the Dissection by dividing scalp from ear to ear & sawing off the Calvarium - When the scalp was removed, we found



6. that the ball had passed the occipital bone, one inch to the left of the median line & had traversed the upper edge of the Left lateral sinus, a little to the left of the Foramen Heurphile. This wound in the occipital bone was remarkably smooth & as particularly noted by Woodward, spherical in shape & bevelled off, from without inwards so that the aperture of the internal table of Cranium, was decidedly larger than that of the outer table. Thence passing forward, <sup>about in the horizontal plane</sup> the ball pierced the Dura Mater & reached the posterior lobe of the Left hemisphere of the brain. Thence passing thru cerebral substance, it entered the left lateral ventricle of the Brain behind & following the Curve of that cavity, very accurately, inclining upwards & inwards it plunged the upper part of the Thalamus Opticus & lodged in the white cerebral substance, just above the Corpus Striatum of the left side.

In the track of the ball, the brain was in a pulpy disorganized state & around the track, was pulsations & lived from capillary hemorrhage.

About 2 1/2 inches, in the track, within the space of wound, the 1<sup>st</sup> piece of occipital bone, driven in by the ball was discovered - A 2<sup>d</sup> & larger fragment of the bone was discovered <sup>in the posterior</sup> <sup>surface</sup> about 4 inches within <sup>of the</sup> ball, still further in - The track of the ball was filled with Coagulated blood - Indeed the whole brain around & beyond with blood & the bloody points on hardy the brain a large, even by external examination & well marked - The second the track of the ball was occupied by Coagulum of blood & littered with debris.

[http://www.shapell.org/manuscript/doctor-of-abraham-lincoln-observation-of-presidents-last-hours-alive-and-postmortem?utm\\_content=bufferff511&utm\\_medium=social&utm\\_source=plus.google.com&utm\\_campaign=buffer](http://www.shapell.org/manuscript/doctor-of-abraham-lincoln-observation-of-presidents-last-hours-alive-and-postmortem?utm_content=bufferff511&utm_medium=social&utm_source=plus.google.com&utm_campaign=buffer)

