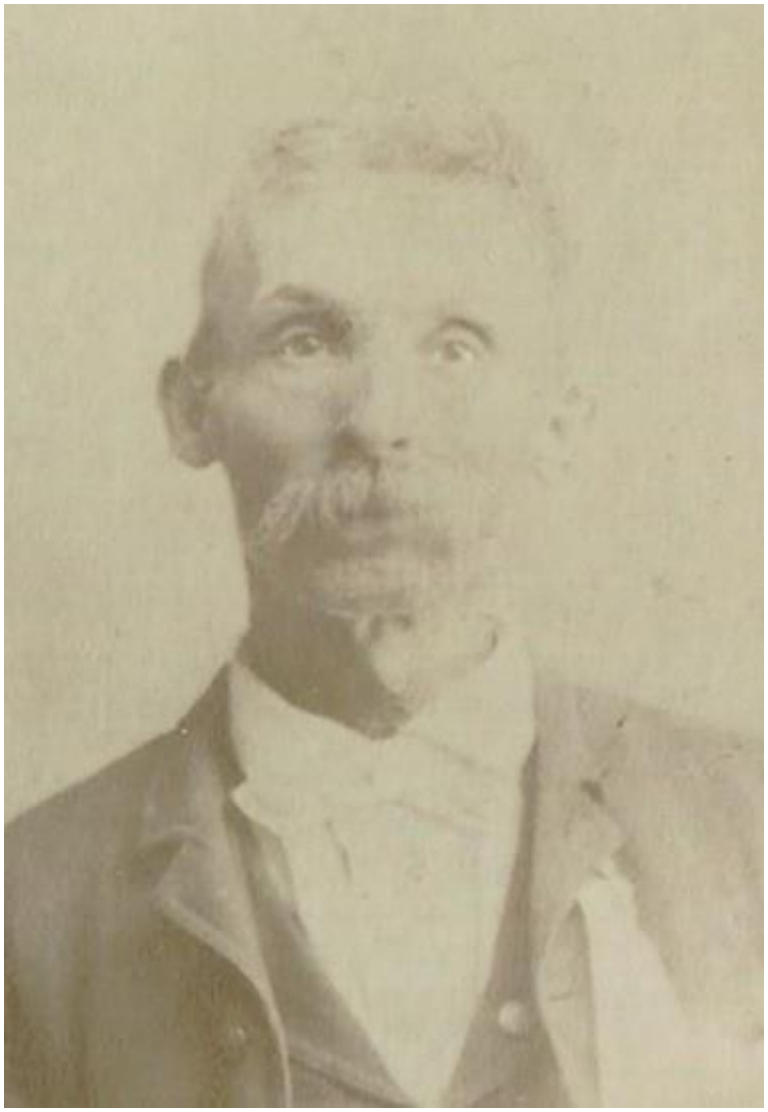
THEODORE BARBER DAY

December 1, 1841-October 26, 1926

By: Daniel S. Day, second-great grandson



Source: Terence Lee Day

Dedication & Acknowledgement

This work is dedicated to my father Terence Lee Day, the Day family historian and genealogist who began his research sixty years ago into the life and times of his great-grandfather and the Day family line; he has conducted numerous interviews, performed research in the National Archives and other libraries, read extensively about the Civil War, collected Theodore Barber Day's war and pension records, compiled significant source material, and he has spent innumerable hours on the project over his lifetime. This biographical summary of the life of Theodore Barber Day is based substantially on that work and borrows from his research that was generously shared with this author.

Introduction

Theodore Barber ("Ted" or "TB") Day was a man of his times. He fought in the Civil War along with the other men of his generation. Following the war, he led his family progressively from Wisconsin to Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Montana, Washington and then to Oregon and finally back to Washington. He was part of the westward migration, perhaps the largest migration in human history. His travels during his life time spanned the continent, from Virginia to the State of Washington. There are a few, but limited, historical records that evidence some of the details of Ted's life, such as military and pension records, and census records. We can provide background and color in telling his life story because he was a part of historic events, and others of his times left behind records and diaries from which we can draw relevant information to provide context for his life. We also have the family history that has survived, stories told by Ted's son Charles ("Charlie") Collins Day to his grandsons, and stories told by his daughter-in-law Esther Bly Day Van Cleave to Terence L. Day.

In all respects, Ted lived the ordinary life of a blacksmith, soldier, farmer, pioneer and settler. However, Ted lived during extraordinary times. Ted's life is a wonderful story from a historic time in American History. We cannot know what Ted thought. However, we do know many of the significant events and key actions in his life. Actions are outgrowths of character. We can see in his experiences, during the Civil War and his progressive westward migration, a man of stubbornness, determination, perseverance, tenacity, endurance and grit, and a man with a courageous and indomitable spirit. Ted was a man of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. He was a product of his times. He benefited from many of the developments of his era. However, Ted also was constrained and limited by his circumstances—no one can escape the limitations of their generation. He could not fully escape them.

Teddy Roosevelt said: "The old days were great because the men who lived them had mighty qualities."[i] The purpose of this history is to relate the conditions of the "old days," and in such a fashion as to also evidence the qualities that Ted possessed as a legacy to his posterity. The writing of history has purpose so that we can know where we individually and personally stand in relation to it, and to our forebears, and to understand and appreciate what we have inherited from our ancestors. One author wrote: "It makes a difference where and when we grew up. The culture we belong to and the legacies passed down by our forebears shape the patterns of our achievement in ways we cannot begin to imagine."[ii] Understanding the history of our ancestors will help us understand ourselves.

John Day

In writing biographical history, it is traditional to write first of the subject's progenitors and their background.

Ted's father, John Day was born in about 1809 in Virginia.[iii] We have yet to accurately identify John's parents, although he is considered the son of Archibald Day (a descendant of Joshua Day and Lucy Ann Gibson) and Elizabeth Cox in family trees found on Ancestry.com and Family Search. This connection is unsubstantiated and the author considers the connection to be erroneous. These connections all lack any evidentiary support. As of this writing, if we disregard the unsubstantiated speculation, the family genealogical line ends with John Day. Nothing is known beyond John Day with any certainty. Thus far, the family has failed to uncover any records or other information that would enable to the family to accurately trace the family line farther than John Day. Family tradition, however, is that John's father was also named John Day, he had served in the Revolutionary War and was from Virginia, although extensive research over many decades has not verified that tradition or extended the family line. Some hold the belief that the Day family was Irish, but this is not commonly accepted in the family. Clearly, from wherever the family originated, the family immigrated to the United States from Europe prior to the American Revolution. The family line is plagued with poor, inaccurate and conflicting research about both John Day and the identity of his father. There is also simply a lack of available records for the time periods and places in which the family lived in Kentucky and Virginia. In fact, records that might have existed in the Morgan County, Kentucky courthouse were lost when the courthouse burned.

John Day and Elizabeth McKenzie married on July 29, 1838 in Morgan County, Kentucky.[iv] They had two children while they lived in Kentucky. Rufus Morgan Day was born in West Liberty, Morgan, Kentucky on November 18, 1835, prior to the couple's marriage. Jemima was born to the couple on April 28, 1839 and was born in Louisville, Jefferson, Kentucky, possibly at a time when the family was on the move on their way to Wisconsin.

Elizabeth McKenzie

Ted's mother, Elizabeth, was born in Virginia on December 9, 1799 to Isaac McKenzie and Virginia Johnston. She later moved with her family to Morgan County, Kentucky. Elizabeth gave birth to a son James Johnson ("JJ") McKenzie in March 1828. JJ McKenzie's marriage certificate reports that his father's name was Robert McKenzie. No evidence, however, has been found of any marriage between Robert and Elizabeth, or even the existence of a Robert McKenzie in the State of Kentucky, or in Pennsylvania or Virginia.

By an accumulation of considerable circumstantial evidence, it is also believed that Elizabeth had two additional children, Reuben Marshall and Eliza Jane Marshall with a man named William Marshall, Marshall being married to another woman at the time. Research shows that William and Elizabeth were likely cousins.[v] It appears that William and Elizabeth never married. Thus, when Elizabeth finally married John Day, she brought at least three children to the marriage (JJ, Reuben and Eliza). JJ McKenzie's obituary acknowledges John Day as his stepfather and indicates that John raised JJ as a son. JJ's obituary indicates that when the family moved to Wisconsin, John and Elizabeth brought with them five small children.[vi]

Elizabeth died on February 2, 1861, just a few months prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. What impact her death had on her children, and particularly Ted, we do not know.

Grant County, Wisconsin—the Place and Conditions of His Birth

When John Day and Elizabeth McKenzie arrived in Grant County, Wisconsin in the summer of 1840, it was part of the Wisconsin Territory. Wisconsin would not become a state until 1848. The population of the county was only 3926. We do not know the route the Day family took to travel from Kentucky to Wisconsin, however, we do know that in route they spent the winter of 1839-1840 in Edgar County, Illinois. This suggests that they traveled overland and not by water—down the Ohio River to the Mississippi River and then up the river to Grant County, Wisconsin. They likely lacked the means, even if they had been inclined to do so. The Day family was poor.

Records reflect that the Lancaster school district had only 74 students attending school at that time. This evidences that Grant County, Wisconsin, although having the presence of public schools, was only in the early stages of development. John located his family three miles outside of the town of Lancaster. A large portion of the population came from Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia, and many immigrants to the county "sojourned" for a time in southern Illinois before arriving in Wisconsin as was previously described. John and Elizabeth were among such immigrants. It appears that in this same time frame there was in fact a large migration of other Day families to the area. As of this writing, however, the Day family connections have not been established.

The first cabins in the county, assuming that John and Elizabeth found or built such accommodations, were made of rough stones, sod, dugouts or rough logs chinked with sticks and stones and daubed with mud. Later homes were more substantial, built of hewn logs and chinked with stone and plastered with lime mortar and with the interior white-washed. But, it is doubtful that John may have been able to construct such a home for his family before he died, nor would he likely have had the means. Settlers typically built homes near the timber to allow for easy access to a wood supply particularly necessary for burning during the harsh long winters, rather than locating on the prairie.

Many of the early towns in Grant County were mining towns and the predominant mining in the area was lead mining. Migration to Grant County was fueled by the attraction to mining and speculation. The speculators were rampant. However, the majority of immigrants who came to Wisconsin engaged in farming. We assume that John remained a farmer until his death. Most immigrants, and John was very likely just like the rest, had no capital with which to speculate and owned simply: a wagon, team of oxen or horses, and a few crude implements and utensils. This was likely the extent of John's and Elizabeth's worldly belongings.

Most immigrants came in the spring. Upon their arrival, they would erect some sort of lean-to to serve as a shelter until autumn, and then would build a log cabin to replace it. The immediate task of immigrants was to break a small patch of ground for the first year's crop, and

beginning planting and farming to sustain themselves. It was a formidable undertaking just to sustain themselves with the bare necessities of life. Such tasks would have consumed their entire attention during the early years after their arrival in Grant County. In fact, many families experienced hardship and even devastating hunger during their first winter in the Wisconsin Territory. It is very possible that the Day family was among those that struggled.

John died on April 1, 1842. The cause of his death is unknown.

Ted was essentially raised by his mother, since his father John died not long after Ted was born. As far as we know, Elizabeth did not remarry. Elizabeth and her three children, Rufus (14), Jemima (10) and Theodore (8) appear in the 1850 census in the household of her daughter, Eliza, who had married Isaiah McWilliams and who was 23 years old at the time. We are not certain how long Elizabeth and her children actually lived with the McWilliams. By the time of the 1860 census, Elizabeth had a household of her own, but only Rufus and her grandson Edgar (son of Reuben Marshall and Sarah Rebecca Weaver) appear in the census in her household.

It is said that the settlers "lived in rude plenty with moderate exertion." If they had money, they could purchase some groceries such as coffee and tobacco or whisky. Sugar was not readily available, but honey could be obtained from wild bees in the woods or maple from local maple trees. There was an enormous abundance of game. Deer were numerous and were often a nuisance to the settlers' grain fields. Rivers and creeks were filled with fish. Wild ducks and geese were also plentiful in the spring and fall.

Grant County was a beautiful place. The surrounding area was a vibrant green in the spring and the prairies were filled with wild flowers with incredible colors. The woods were full of blackberries and plums could be found in the edges of the groves. The prairies and river bottoms were filled with strawberries. A historian wrote that the pioneers of this era looked on the time as a "veritable Golden age."

Nevertheless, there were privations and hardships. The weather extremes were often difficult. The winter of 1843 was reported to be hard, but the winter of 1847 was even worse. In that year, there was frost every month in the year, which did great damage to corn and vegetables. The regular day to day work was hard. Women bore the burdens of hard work typical of the era, knitting stockings, making clothes for the whole family, carding the rolls, spinning the yarn and weaving cloth.

Although JJ McKenzie reports being employed by TM Barber to build a mill, early mills were few and far between, and most women made their own meal by grating ears of corn on a make shift grater. JJ, in working at the mill, may have been of some financial help to his mother.

Rattlesnakes were very numerous, especially in the harvest field. Wolves and wildcats were also numerous. Although there were also bears in the area, they quickly dwindled—the last known bear in the county was reported killed in the fall of 1855.

It is probable that, by the time the Day family arrived in Grant County, the Native American population had either retreated from the area or were already living on reservations. There weren't many altercations between the whites and the Indians—the Winnebagos—although they sometimes wandered through the county, particularly along the Wisconsin River.

During the 1840s Grant County experienced considerable growth. It was one of the most populous areas of the State of Wisconsin at the time. By 1848, the populations had reached 14,031—with an increase of 2,000 in two years. In 1849, however, there was large exodus from the county when the discovery of gold in California was announced, although the great exodus did not begin until the spring of 1850. J.J. McKenzie was among the residents of Grant County that headed west to California to seek their fortune, although only temporarily. So many miners left Grant County to seek gold in California that it depressed the housing market in the county, seriously depleted the population, and had a severe effect on business for those who remained behind. Some returned later with empty pockets and "shattered health," but a few returned with success having found gold. Despite the large exodus from Grant County, the population grew to 16,169 by 1850 with an increase of more than two thousand in two years as a result of a large immigration from the East.

In 1850, cholera appeared afflicting many of the communities in Grant County. The epidemic continued in 1851 and 1852 in various places in the county, and reoccurred elsewhere. In 1854, the epidemic occurred in Lancaster. The Day family appears not to have been impacted by the epidemic (with the possible exception of Reuben Marshall who may have died in this time period, although the cause of death is unknown), as there aren't any apparent deaths in the family during this time period. But, no doubt, the epidemic may have affected their acquaintances, and certainly would have caused considerable worry and anxiety during the time.

Theodore Barber Day

Ted Day was born on December 1, 1841 to John Day and Elizabeth McKenzie, in Lancaster, Grant, Wisconsin, about a year and a half after the family arrived in Grant County following their move from West Liberty, Morgan, Kentucky. He grew to maturity in Lancaster, Wisconsin, in circumstances that have been described previously.

The 1850 census, which notes that Ted was 8 years old at the time, reflects that he was attending school that year. Ted benefited from the development of public education in Wisconsin in the 1840s. Evidently, Ted did attend public schools for a time. It is evident from later census records that he could read and write. This reflects his mother's progressive attitude and support for education in a day when public education was not yet compulsory. Although public education was supported by taxation—particularly by attempts to tax out-of-state speculators--public education was not entirely free (there was no distinction between private and public schools, they were combined). Early schools were local community led enterprises. Tuition was usually paid with commodities and families may also have been

required to contribute wood. Although, Grant County had one of the most liberal school-tax programs in the territory, beginning at least as early as 1839. Elizabeth, or Isaiah McWilliams, Ted's brother-in-law with whom they were living (although we don't know for how long), may have provided the financial support for Ted and his brother Rufus and sister Jemima to attend school. For many families in that era, children could not be spared from their chores on the farm to attend school. It is likely, however, as was typical in during the era, that as Ted grew older there was a greater need for him on the farm or in helping to support the family by other means. It is unlikely that he completed what we would regard today as primary and secondary education. The 1860 census indicates that Ted did not attend public school in the preceding year, although he would have been 18 at the time that the census was taken.

Some school houses may have been erected during Ted's early years, supported by taxes imposed for that purpose, but such schools also often doubled as places of worship. The education was likely rudimentary, with emphasis on the basics of reading, writing, arithmetic (sometimes including Algebra), and the English language (there was a substantial influx of German immigrants during this time), and occasionally Latin.

The development of public education in Wisconsin during the period in which Ted grew up was a product of the social, reform and ideological movements of the era, and it was given early support by the Territorial Legislature, and by the state government after statehood. The early development of public education in Wisconsin was also heavily influenced by those immigrants from eastern states where public education had been previously given prominent emphasis.

Education was viewed as a moral undertaking. Teaching included the teaching of moral philosophy, values and morality. The Bible was regularly used for instruction. Although the instruction was inherently religious, it was not sectarian. Sectarian instruction was forbidden by the state constitution. But, Wisconsin clergy played an active part in the formulation of education policies and administration of the schools. Early Wisconsin education was permeated by strong religious influence.

Although some teachers had higher education or professional training, they were the small minority. Many teachers were former pupils who had done well in school previously. A state normal school was not established until 1848. Ted, Rufus and Jemima would have been taught by such teachers.

In the 1855 Wisconsin state census, in which individuals were enumerated by family and not individually, the only identifiable family in Lancaster is the household of James Johnson McKenzie. The census lists 3 males and 2 females in that household. JJ Johnson would have been 32 years old at the time (a year before he married Susanna Halfterty). We can presume that Elizabeth, Rufus, Ted, and Jemima were part of his household at the time. No other Days or Marshalls or McWilliams appear in the Grant County census.

In the 1860 census, Ted appears in the household of D.H. and Eliza Budd, living in Lancaster and not with his mother. Ted is identified as 18 years of age. Budd lists his profession as a "wagon

maker." Ted is listed as an "apprentice." During this time period, there were no vocational schools by which young men learned a trade. The means of learning a vocation or trade, or gaining professional skills was to become an apprentice and learn on the job. An apprentice was sometimes paid wages for his labor, or provided room and board. It is unknown how long Ted had been working for Mr. Budd. Although Budd identifies himself as a wagon maker, it is likely from Mr. Budd that Ted was able to gain sufficient experience that he would list "blacksmith" as his trade when he joined the army in 1861. We do not know whether Ted worked for anyone else before he joined the military, or for how long.

At the time that Ted learned the trade, a blacksmith would have made or repaired every household item made of metal or iron, including kitchen utensils, door latches, hinges, hardware, shop tools, farm instruments, and metal parts for buggies and wagons, including wagon tires. As a blacksmith, Ted would have gained extensive experience shoeing horses—a specialized branch of the blacksmith's trade—more properly, perhaps, a farrier. Although there is no reason to believe that Ted had the training of a veterinary, he would have absorbed enough of the rudiments of horse anatomy to enable him to service a horse's needs in setting shoes. The farrier's art requires a good deal of anatomical knowledge to properly shoe a horse. This experience and knowledge would serve him well later. Ted's work as a blacksmith also would have been very taxing physically. Ultimately, however, the trade was largely replaced by iron manufacturing and the invention of thousands of mechanical devices and tools made as factory products. At the time of Ted's apprenticeship, there was a demand for blacksmith's. However, the blacksmith trade would have been in decline as Ted moved toward retirement.

We don't know of any other details of his growing up in Grant County.

We know from his military pension record, that as an adult Ted was 5 feet 9 inches tall. He had a light complexion, brown hair and hazel eyes.

The Civil War

During the early months of 1861, as was the case throughout the Northern states, Grant County was in a state of excitement over the outbreak of the Civil War. The demands of the war stimulated business, although there was a labor shortage for the duration of the war as one-eighth of the population in Grant County—mostly the young men—left the county. In addition to the loss of men to the war, others were pulled away by the news of the discovery of gold in the State of Idaho in the spring of 1864.

At the beginning of the war, the young men of Grant County readily answered the call of duty. Ted responded to President Abraham Lincoln's April 15, 1861 proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months to put down the southern insurrection. At the beginning of 1861, the United States Army numbered barely over 16,000, not enough to fight a major war. Following President Lincoln's proclamation, Wisconsin Governor Randall issued a call for each county to provide its quota of volunteers. In the moment, there was a great deal of enthusiasm to enlist.

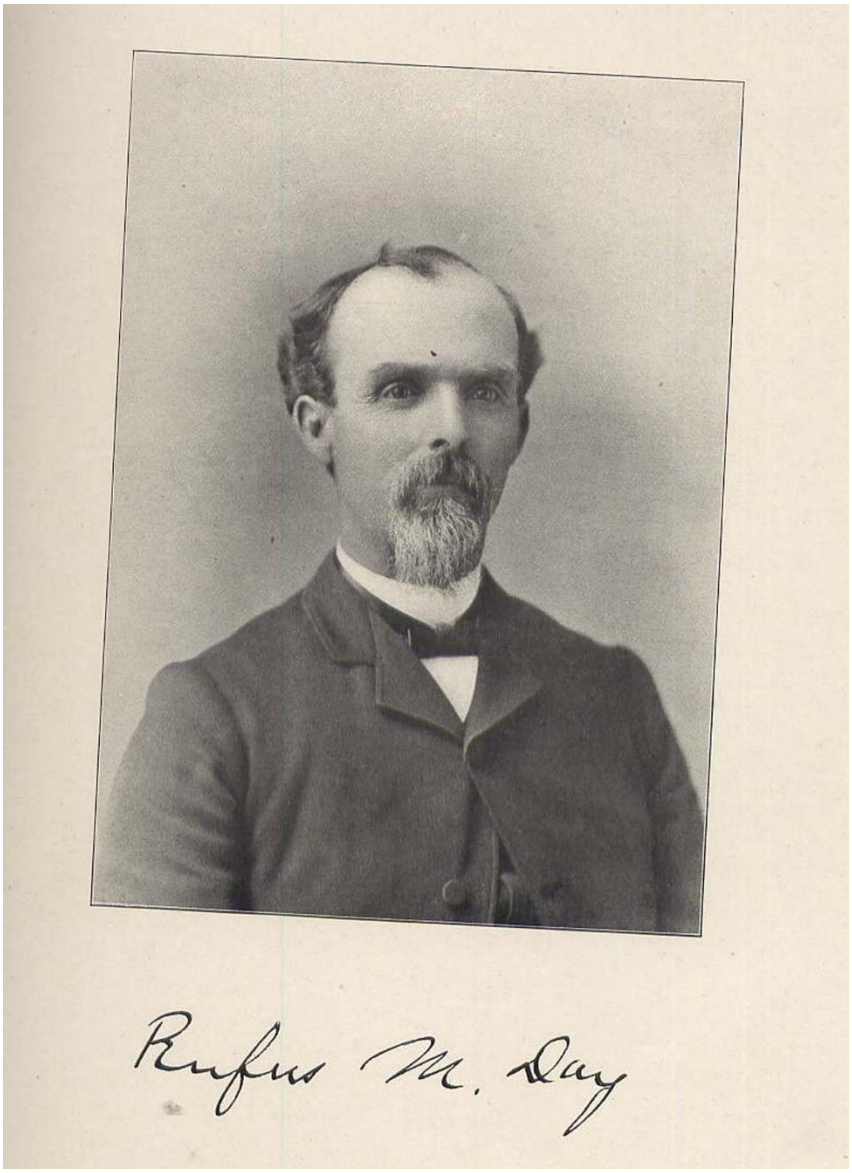
Both innocence and enthusiasm of adolescence encouraged volunteering. It was a spirit of adventure more than patriotism that motivated young men in their late teens to volunteer, constituting 40-50 percent of the whole. By the spring of 1862, however, military zeal began to wane. Ted's thoughts about the war are unknown.

On April 22, 1861, Ted enlisted in the Army.

Volunteers were ordered to report at Boscobel early Monday morning, April 22. Many of the volunteers gathered Sunday afternoon in Lancaster, before proceeding to Boscobel. After others arrived from other townships within the county, they fell in with the Lancaster men, and all marched to the Congregational church to hear a sermon by Rev. S.W. Eaton. In the afternoon, after eating dinner provided for them, all the volunteers at Lancaster were taken in wagons to Boscobel, being transported by thirty-four wagons carrying the soldiers and friends.

On Monday morning, the volunteers were organized at Boscobel. So many men had volunteered that they had sufficient men to organize two companies. The first company was called the "Grant County Grays." The company left Boscobel on May 5 and went into camp at Madison, Wisconsin (Camp Randall). After a period of time, it was readily apparent that the rebellion would not be put down in three months' time, and the volunteers were asked to commit for three years. The reorganized company was assigned to the Second Infantry and became Company C. Ted was in this company. Ted was 19 years old at the time. Ted was enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Wisconsin Voluntary Infantry Regiment on June 11.

It is worth noting that Ted's older brother, Rufus Morgan Day, ultimately joined the 20th Wisconsin Infantry, Company I, organized at Camp Randall in Madison, Wisconsin and mustered into service on August 23, 1862, and left for Missouri on August 30—more than a year after Ted enlisted in the Army. Rufus was 27 years old. Ultimately, Rufus' regiment engaged in expeditions and service through Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Mexico and Alabama over the next three years. Rufus saw combat with his unit in the Battle of Prairie Grove and the Siege of Vicksburg, the protection of the American Consul in Matamoras, Mexico, and the assault and the capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama. The regiment was later ordered to Galveston, Texas, and served on duty there until July 14, 1865, when it was mustered out. Consequently, the war service of the two brothers was a shared experience, although they each served in different regiments and campaigns and, therefore, likely had vastly different experiences, and the casualties in Rufus' regiment were far fewer. It is unknown whether Ted and Rufus corresponded with each other during the war, or whether they corresponded at later times in their lives. No letters survive.



Source: <u>Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa and Lafayette, Wisconsin. Containing Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens, and of Many of the Early Settled Families</u> (1901).

Ted's brother Rufus Morgan Day

The volunteers had various motives for enlisting in the army to fight a war. In his Inaugural Address on March 4, 1861, President Lincoln made it clear that he was not seeking the destruction of the institution of slavery. Thus, the predominant motive among the soldiers to enlist was to maintain the national government. Attitudes about slavery varied among the men, but as the war progressed the question of freedom became a growing motive. We do not know Ted's motives for enlisting in the army and going off to war, nor do we know his political sentiments in that early time period. In later years, the Day family would claim that the family

had been Republican since Abraham Lincoln, so it is presumed that Ted was a supporter of Lincoln and the Republican Party. Whether Rufus had similar sentiments is unknown, although Rufus would serve as a Republican state legislator later in his life.

Ted enlisted in the army as a private on April 22, 1861. The Second regiment of Wisconsin volunteer infantry, Ted among them, rendezvoused at Camp Randall in Madison, Wisconsin in May 1861. On June 11, they were later mustered in to fill President Lincoln's call for a three year term of service, having initially committed for only three months. They remained at Camp Randall until June 20, when the regiment received orders from the War Department and it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. On that day, they boarded railway wars for Washington D.C. Until that time, the regiment was kept in almost constant drill.

While the men were at Camp Randall, the most common complaint against the soldiers was drunkenness. The men from Racine County, were reported to have drank whiskey and stole chickens on Sundays. By the end of May the enlisted men were not allowed outside camp unless accompanied by an officer. Ted wasn't from Racine County, but it is unknown whether he partook in such activities or was otherwise influenced by the raucous conduct. Clearly, the men suffered from boredom and looked for activities and diversions from frequent drills at the camp.

In general, the Civil War soldier led a life of tedium. When soldiers were not drilling or standing guard, they read, played cards and wrote letters. In the winter, they might have snowball fights to break up the monotony (at least those serving in northern climates). They went to great lengths to find activities to occupy their time, even picking lice and racing them for sport on patches of tent canvas or the flat sides of canteens. Upon enlisting the men expected a rush to battle, a prompt victory and a triumphant return home in a few short months. Instead, the war ultimately dragged on for years and for every day that the troops spent in battle there were weeks and months in between during which the troops spent fighting heat or cold, mud, dust, loneliness, and boredom. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. of the 20th Massachusetts Infantry, who would fight at Antietam and later serve on the United States Supreme Court wrote, "War is an organized bore."[vii]

Upon enlisting, Ted held the rank of private. A private in the Union Army received $13 a month.

Sergeants and corporals roused the men every morning. In camp, reveille was at 5:00 am in the summer and at 6:00 a.m. during the winter. The day began with roll call, the first of three roll calls held during the day. The Sergeant took the roll call and passed the tally to a company officer. The camp was put into order. Afterward, the men would eat breakfast. The guard changed every two hours during the day. It is likely that Ted participated in the company guard during his tour of duty in the Army. The men drilled throughout the day for periods lasting up to two hours, in as many as five separate drill sessions. The drill was the primary activity during the day. There was typically a regimental dress parade and inspection at the end of the afternoon. The troops ate supper at 6:30 p.m. Following dinner, those men not assigned to

picket duty would have a small amount of free time before lights out and the end of the day at 9:00 p.m.

Some furloughs were granted. However, it is unknown whether Ted would have obtained such a furlough and for how long, and whether he would be too distant or have time for a trip home to see his family during the war. However, it is important to note that his mother had already passed away, and his older brother was also fighting in the war. Under the circumstances, he had little reason to return distantly to Grant County, Wisconsin while he served in the Army, although he might have sought an opportunity to visit other family, such as the Day family in Blairsville, Pennsylvania which might have been in closer proximity, if they were in contact with one another. If Ted did not travel to visit family, he might have sought an opportunity to visit the some of the big cities. The men of the Western armies typically visited Cincinnati, Chicago, or Alexandria, Virginia while on furlough.

Gambling and cards was a daily activity of the men in their spare time. Among those that were literate, there was a great deal of reading. It appears that Ted was literate, but it is unknown how much reading Ted did. Those that read would read the Bible more frequently than anything else, but also novels and newspapers. Some units had a circulating library. At night the armies sang around the campfire.

The men improvised to find activities to fill their available time. Writing letters and writing in journals occupied more time than anything else. However, if Ted was a writer, none of his writings survive. The men also engaged in boxing, wrestling, races, and even bowling with cannon balls, and they played the newly invented game of baseball.

The infantry man, like Ted, carried as much as 50 pounds of gear and equipment.

Throughout the war—during four years of conflict—six times the number of men died from disease than died of wounds received in battle. Medical knowledge was limited. Sanitation was poor. The troops often located latrines upstream from their camps, or were otherwise careless in their sanitation habits. Ignorance regarding bacteria and viruses led to devastating epidemics of dysentery, typhus, yellow fever, meningitis, small pox, measles and typhoid fever. There were a million cases of malaria reported during the war. Scurvy was also a problem due to lack of fruits and vegetables, as well as other nutritional disorders. Fecal contamination of food and water supplies was responsible for diarrhea in the vast majority of soldiers. Diarrhea often led to dehydration, fatigue and debilitation. Very little was done for the sufferers because of the widespread ignorance regarding the causes of the diseases. Conditions were unsanitary and their surroundings were vermin-ridden. Of course, wound infections were the norm.

Food rations for union soldiers included at least 20 ounces of fresh or salted beef, or 12 ounces of salt port; more than a pound of flour and a vegetable usually beans. Coffee, salt, vinegar and sugar were provided as well. Meat was often rancid or pickled, cured with salt to preserve the meat for two years. To be made edible it had to be soaked in water, losing most of the

nutrients that it might have had. Most soldiers saw little beef and ate mostly salt pork dried beans and hardtack or corn bread, and coffee. Often bread and beans were soaked by frying it in grease. This practice caused a lot of digestive ailments. Hard tack was a staple of the Union army. It was in the form of a cracker, three inches square and up to a half an inch thick. It was made of flour and water and generally so hard as to be almost unbreakable, but not impervious to vermin. It was so difficult to eat the crackers in their normal condition that they usually had to be soaked in water. Food was often invested with worms, maggots or weevil. The bread was often moldy or moist.

Soldiers were sheltered in different variations of tents or other shelters, sometimes simply setting up branches on an incline against a horizontal branch of a tree or hillside. Some tents or structures housed men so closely quartered in a tight fit that it was necessary for comfort for all of the men to turn over at the same time. Some tents were more adequate and had a stove and stove pipe.

The Civil War soldier was tested in many ways, not just in battle but in ordinary camp life. The soldier tolerated boredom, the boredom of the daily drills but also the monotony and discomfort of camp life or on the march. The soldier was expected to suffer stoically through debilitating illness, with no comforts of a hospital or sickbed. The soldier endured homesickness, loneliness and anxiety for the welfare of his family and others. The soldier also dealt with the anxieties and tests of battle. Most assuredly, Ted endured these things well, or certainly as well as anyone could under the circumstances.

The company went into camp in May, but there was a long succession of storms and cold winds. The barracks had not been built yet. These circumstances were a trial and test of the young men, who had never been away from home before. The boys were rather wild and the local citizens named them the "Rowdy Second." The regiment remained in Camp Randall at Madison, Wisconsin, drilling until June 20 when they set out for Washington D.C. They filed aboard railroad cars for the trip to Washington, via Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore.

In a series of events, the records reflect that Ted, along with the Second Wisconsin, struck their tents at Camp Randall and boarded special trains for Chicago. Before leaving, they are treated to dinner in Janesville, and then leave for Chicago on June 20.

On June 21, the Second arrives in Toledo, Ohio. They are served a sumptuous breakfast and then continued on to Cleveland. In Cleveland, the citizens treat them to dinner.

On June 22, the Second arrived in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where they pitched their tents and named their campground, Camp Brady.

On June 24, they boarded the train again and resumed their journey to Washington D. C.

On their way to Washington D.C. the regiment had to march through the city of Baltimore from one depot to another. Because the residents were sympathetic to the Southern rebellion and

had incited violence with other troops that passed through the city (the Sixth Massachusetts having had several men killed), the Second Wisconsin were prepared for a negative reception. They were handed guns and ammunition at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Upon entering Baltimore, they loaded their guns with ball and buckshot cartridges of the time and capped the guns ready for instant use. Although there was a mob on hand, insulting the "Yankees" with various epithets and cheering for Jeff Davis, the visibility of the guns ready for use, and the apparent readiness of the Second Wisconsin Infantry deterred the citizens of Baltimore from further violence against the troops when they passed through the city, with one exception. As the men of the Second Wisconsin were finally boarding the train, a man stepped forward and threw a rock and hit a soldier in the knee. The soldier responded by taking a rifle and shooting the assailant dead. The incident thus ended and the soldiers continued on to Washington.

Upon arriving in Washington, nearly every regiment passed in review in front of President Lincoln. Some soldiers walked easily into the White House. While we don't know if Ted actually ever met President Lincoln, it is likely that he passed with his regiment in front of the President sometime after he arrived in Washington D.C.

From the time that the regiment left Wisconsin, it is possible to trace the steps of the unit and to pinpoint the location of the army on particular dates. The history is detailed. However, for the purpose of this history, I am not attempting to chronicle every single step or movement of the regiment, only to note the most important or historically consequential. I shall not be exhaustive. Those interested can resort to the extensive histories written.

On July 2, 1861, the Second Wisconsin Infantry went to Arlington Heights, near Washington D.C. and were brigaded with three New York regiments. The brigade was commanded by Colonel (later General) W.T. Sherman, and were placed in General Tyler's division. On July 15, with three days' rations and blankets, and leaving all other baggage and their tents standing behind, the Second began its march. In the early afternoon of July 18, the regiment halted near Centreville for orders. Cannons could be heard in the front. Soon, the brigade was ordered to support the troops engaging the enemy at Blackburn's Ford on Bull Run. The regiment moved forward on the "double-quick" through hot sun and thick dust for three miles. Then, they filed to the right into the woods and formed the second line of battle. They lie down to avoid the shells passing overhead. They remained there for three hours. Although three men were wounded, none of the men were from Company C. Toward evening, the Second Wisconsin returned to a position near Centreville and remained in the line of battle through the night and remained there for three days.

General Gibbon's Brigade (of which the Second Wisconsin was a part)

The Brigade in which Ted served stood out. The men of the brigade—later called the Iron Brigade—wore dress black hats of the regular army rather than the usual blue kepis. In addition to drill and discipline, General Gibbon gave special attention to the appearance of his brigade.

He issued an order requiring the men to procure an entirely new uniform. This was largely that of the regular army, the dark blue single-breasted frock coat with light blue collar trim and reaching almost to the knees, and light blue trousers. The men were also required to obtain white leggings and white cotton gloves, the latter for dress. But most distinctive was the hat. In place of the typical kepi, the men donned the black felt Hardee hat of the regulars, ordinarily worn turned up on the left side and with a great black plume on the right side. . . . Time and fortune were to wear out much of the new clothing of Gibbon's Brigade. But the black hats were to become their trademark.

It was also the only all-Western brigade in the Northern army—consisting of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers and the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers and subsequently joined by the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers. The brigade suffered the highest percentage of soldiers killed in combat. In proportion to its numbers the brigade sustained the heaviest loss of any brigade during the war. After earning the title of "Iron Brigade" from General George McClellan, he included in his official report his characterization of the troops as the equal of any European troops. McClellan had been to Europe during the Crimean War as an observer.

Interestingly, the men of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers also had a reputation for being rough and vulgar. The Western men represented a frontier spirit with pioneer experience and were possessed of a rural flavor, unlike the men from the cities and the seaboard states.

The First Battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861)

The first major battle of the Civil War occurred on July 21, 1861 near Manassas, Virginia on the banks of Bull Run. This account also gives some details leading up to that official day of battle. Generally, the battle did not go well for the Union troops, who were repelled again and again. Sherman's brigade, however, drove the enemy's right from the front of the field and out of the woods, down the road and across it up the slopes of the other side. The Second Wisconsin was in this brigade. The Company and the Second engaged in a number of heroic maneuvers during the battle. Although they were green, they carried themselves like veterans.

At the time that they met, both the Union and Confederate armies were inexperienced. During this battle, Ted Day and the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry regiment squared off for the first time against Stonewall Jackson's troops. Ultimately, the Union army suffered an embarrassing defeat and fled back to Washington in a disorganized panic.

The Second Wisconsin entered the battle as a regiment in a brigade commanded by General William Tecumseh Sherman, in the First Division of the Army's Department of Northeastern Virginia. At the time, the army had 45,000 men. The march to battle began on July 15, 1861. The Second Wisconsin received light marching orders and were told to prepare three days' cooked rations, and to discard all surplus articles of clothing and roll their blankets lengthwise to be carried across their soldiers. Their other baggage was left with camp equipage. Their tents were to remain standing. The Second Wisconsin was on the road by 1:00 pm. The march

was challenging because the road was frequently blocked by trees that the rebel soldiers felled to impede their advance. As they marched, they occasionally came across deserted camps and half-cooked dinners still on the fire. The Second bivouacked for the night within three miles of Centreville. They marched eight miles the second day. On Wednesday, July 17, although General McDowell planned for his army to reach Centreville, the troops were raw and undisciplined and weren't able to fulfill expectations. During the march, the troops often ignored orders and fell out, sometimes wandering off to pick apples or berries or to find water. They camped short of their destination at the Fairfax Courthouse, and didn't arrive at Centreville until 11:00 m Thursday, July 18. McDowell would have pressed on, but the men were unaccustomed to such marches and were too exhausted to continue.

The 90-day enlistments of some of the men expired and some of the men untimely marched back to Washington instead of going into battle on that day, ignoring the General's request to remain a few days longer.

Finally, on July 18 the Second Wisconsin were ordered to the front in support of troops engaged with the enemy at Blackburn's Ford on Bull Run Creek. Sherman's brigade engaged in reconnaissance in force at Blackburn's Ford on Bull Run. They witnessed artillery and infantry file and waited for three hours to get into the fight and in doing so stood in harm's way. A shell struck in the middle of Company B, inflicting the unit's first casualties. Toward evening, the Second was ordered back to Centreville where they camped about a mile west of town on the Warrenton Pike. That day, the troops had marched 10 miles and merely waited for battle. The Second remained in bivouac or near camp at Centreville for two more days.

On Saturday, July 20, word came to prepare ten days' rations and be ready to march in the morning. On Sunday, July 21, the unit marched again on the Warrenton Turnpike to take part in a feint on the Stone Bridge across Bull Run. The men moved out of their camps about 2:30 a.m. The troops moved slowly toward battle and encountered delays.

It was about 11:30 a.m. when the Second Wisconsin with other units under Sherman's command crossed Bull Run at a small ford north of the Stone Bridge. Sherman's brigade was flanked by other units. Sherman's brigade helped pursue the rebels across Young's Branch valley toward the Robinson and Henry houses which were prominent features in the battle. The Second Wisconsin engaged in a series of early afternoon assaults as Sherman apparently engaged his brigade by regiments. The Second was the first unit deployed. About 3:00 pm Sherman's troops crossed the Warrenton Turnpike from their position on Dogan Ridge and halted on Manasses-Sudley Road west of the Henry house as they prepared an assault on Henry Hill. They formed a line of battle under the cover of weeds near Stone Bridge on the Warrenton Pike. The Second Wisconsin crossed the Pike on Sudley Road, formed a line of battle at the foot of Henry hill and charged up to the left of the road amid terrible fire of shot and shell. It was 3:00 pm when Ted Day and his fellow soldiers leapt forward into battle. In less than 30 minutes they would withdraw to the Warrenton Pike.

The Rebel army brought in large reinforcements to the field, and the Thirteenth New York of the brigade gave way in a disorderly retreat. By 5:00 p.m. McDowell's army was disintegrating. McDowell tried to rally his troops without success. Chaos ensued as the men retreated in disorganized fashion. The retreat of the Second Wisconsin wasn't entirely disorderly. The Second stood its ground for a while, until a lieutenant gave way to panic and ordered a retreat. The green soldiers, disheartened, followed their commander in retreat. Despite the overall defeat for the Union Army, the men of the Second Wisconsin along with the other members of their Brigade stood up admirably against "Stonewall" Jackson.

Otis, the historian of the Second Wisconsin exonerated the enlisted men and blamed the inexperienced officers. Sherman's brigade was plagued by a number of problems. One, even Sherman continued the Union pattern of piece meal deployment of his units. Thus restraining the units from what might have been a victory due to an overwhelming superiority of numbers. Second, in pitched battle, the men of the Second Wisconsin experienced confusion—sometimes ordered to attack and shoot, they found they were attacking their own men of the Union. Part of this problem was that the Second Wisconsin was clad in gray uniforms similar to the Confederate uniforms and many thought upon observation that they were attacking their own men, which may have aided them in the attack. But, it also created problems when the army retreated and were fired upon by union soldiers who thought they were confederates. Third, the units lost their effectiveness when one unit fought and then was ordered to retreat while they were replaced by another unit advancing forward. In this maneuver, they lost their effectiveness.

The Second Wisconsin reassembled at Centreville late the night of July 21.

In two days following the battle, the defeated soldiers marched 35 miles. The distance from the battlefield to the Capitol was thirty miles. In camp, some of the field officers were asked to step down and were replaced by more experienced leadership with executive military skills. The assembled officers concluded that the Second was potentially one of the best regiments in the service and would perform substantially under better leadership.

On August 27th, the regiment was transferred to General Rufus King's brigade and they moved their camp to Meridian Hill, near Washington. On September 3, at 10:00 p.m. the Second "fell in" and marched to Chain Bridge, seven miles from Washington. On September 4, they crossed the Potomac and occupied a place near the Chain Bridge on the Virginia side of the river. Their tents had been left at their camp at Meridian Hill. Incessant rains began. Their only shelter was from make-shift shelters made of pine boughs. At this location, they helped to build Fort Marcy. On September 14, they received their tents and went into camp near the fort. On September 25 the regiment went out on a foraging expedition and engaged in a skirmish with the enemy, although with no losses. On October 1, the Second re-crossed the Potomac and camped near the bridge.

On September 4, 1861, the Second Wisconsin crossed the river (assuming the Potomac River) and marched three miles and set up camp. The troops experienced severe conditions. It rained almost continually for a week and they had to bivouac. They lived under shelters that they constructed of pine boughs. Their tents and baggage were still at the old camp. The soldier's duties were constant, either at work building fortifications and felling trees or doing picket duty.

The Winter of 1861-62 and Spring 1862

During the winter of 1861-62, the Union army in the eastern theater was largely inactive. There was no hostile military action. However, General Gibbon, who commanded the unit, was reported to have been unsatisfied with the regiment's standard of drill. Consequently, he conducted early morning drills before breakfast, drills before noon, afternoon drills and evening and night drills, in addition to the guard mounting and dress parades. Ted would have been a participant in these drills, leading to a well-disciplined unit.

Only a few stories survive from the family oral history of Ted's involvement in the Civil War. Terence L. Day relates that he heard from his grandfather, Ted's son Charles Collins Day, that when the Union and Confederate soldiers were camped on the opposite sides of a river, that the soldiers would cross the river to trade or exchange food or other items with each other. However, we do not know the time period of when such interchanges occurred that would have involved Ted.

Ted was a part of General King's brigade, went into winter quarters at Arlington, just across the Potomac from Washington D.C., and remained there throughout the winter. The brigade was engaged primarily in picket duty.

Early in the spring of 1862, they prepared for a campaign by drawing "shelter tents." These were pieces of heavy cotton sheeting, four and a half feet square that were used for tents. Each man had one piece that he carried with his blanket; two men would button the pieces together to combine to make a tent.

On March 10, 1862, the brigade advanced to the site of Germantown, previously burned by the rebel army when they retreated toward Richmond. At this point, there was a reorganization of the army. The Second, Sixth, and Seventh Infantry were placed in the Fourth Brigade, commanded by Colonel Lysander Cutler, of the Sixth Wisconsin. The Fourth Brigade as part of the First Division, First Corps.

The weather was wet and chilly and the rations defective.

On March 15, the brigade returned to within three miles of Alexandria. On March 27, there was a review of the Wisconsin regiments, particularly the Second which was highly complimented for their soldierly appearance and good drill.

On April 5, 1862, the Fourth Brigade began its march. On April 6, they camped on the prior battlefield of Bull Run. The next day, at Kettle Run, they suffered from a late season snow storm. Continuing their march, they encamped on April 23 on the heights opposite Fredericksburg. The soldiers spent a considerable time rebuilding the railroad bridges that had been destroyed by the rebels. At that time, the brigade was under the command of General John Gibbon. On May 23, President Lincoln reviewed the brigade.

On May 25, the brigade began a return to Washington, suffering from heat and rain during their march. At Warrenton, on June 8, they received orders for another advance to Fredericksburg,

Second Bull Run August 28-30, 1862

On August 28, the first day of fighting, occurred at Brawner's Farm (Groveton). Gibbon's brigade met its first real test by standing up to Stonewall Jackson's veterans and slugging it out. Jackson's men called them "those damned black-hat fellers," with grudging respect.[viii]

The Federal Army was demoralized after the battle that continued for two more days. But, the Army believed not that it had been outfought but that they had been "outthought." The soldiers were critical of Army leadership under McDowell. The Army had a great affection for McClellan, who rode among the troops and organized them and encouraged them.

The Battle of South Mountain

On September 14, 1862 in Maryland, Federal and Confederate forces fought in a battle full of illusions and delusions. McClellan's and Lee's armies fought bitter battles for the possession of the South Mountain Gaps. The Union army was led to believe that the mountain was swarming with rebel soldiers when in fact there was only one weak division until late in the afternoon. The fights that broke out during the day were distinct as to time and place, and the positions of the troops often changed so that the circumstances were misleading. In fact the confederate force was only a thin line of troops spread across the crest of the mountain for miles, affording protection to General Lee's trains and artillery until reinforcements could join them. For the Union, it was missed opportunity to cut the two wings of the army in two, and to have captured Lee's trains and artillery. The full battle movements will not be recounted here, but Ted's regiment the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry was deployed and saw action during the day. The battle occurred three days before the more consequential and more significant battle at Antietam.

On September 12, leading up to the battle, the troops were marching toward their engagement. It is reported that the Second Wisconsin as part of Brigadier General John Gibbon's western brigade drew the rear guard of the column. The division covered nine to eleven miles that day in nine hours of marching.

While it had always been a challenge to deal with stragglers, and the troops jeered at stragglers, Gibbon's soldiers developed their own solution for straggling. It became an honorable ambition to remain in the ranks rather than inventing pretexts to fall out.

On the day of battle, General Gibbon's westerners spent the afternoon watching the battle from the hillside below the Federal heavy batteries. By assignment, it was Gibbon's brigade alone, supported by artillery that would ascend the National Road and hit the center of the Confederate line. Situated with their corps commander General Burnside, the commanding General McClellan had a front-row seat to watch the action of Gibbon's Brigade through his field glasses a mile or so in the rear. The brigade's extraordinary poise won praise from the General. On Sunday, after Turner's Gap, General Hooker and likened the Black Hats' strength and tenacity to that of iron. Going into battle at Antietam, the men were called the "Iron Brigade."

At 5:30 pm General Gibbon set his brigade in motion. One historian wrote that, the sun was dipping behind South Mountain at the time that the Black Hat Brigade was ordered forward.[ix] The 19th Indiana and the 7th Wisconsin formed in lines opposite each other and the Second Wisconsin and the 6th Wisconsin fell into double columns a short distance behind. There were various movements of the companies. As the brigade stepped out, the skirmishers ran into sporadic rifle fire from the half mile long cornfield north of the Pike. Gibbon mounted on his horse accompanied the front line. A shell from the gap exploded in the ranks of the Second Wisconsin, killing four men and severely wounding three others. The men continued forward and the men of the 2nd Wisconsin pushed Confederate units from Alabama and Georgia west toward the wooded hillside below the Mountain House. Fighting behind a stone wall, the Second Wisconsin, combined with other units, with firing so intense that it seemed to the enemy that there were many times there number, ran out of ammunition. Deployed for a time securely behind a stone wall, Georgian soldiers taunted them: "Oh you damned black hats, we gave you hell at Bull Run!" A soldier in Gibbon's brigade responded, "You thieving scoundrels, no McDowell after you now!"[x] The shouting was then drowned out by heavy volleys.

As it grew dark, from McClellan's headquarters in the valley, it looked as if the mountainside was lit by thousands of fireflies, with artillery adding flashes like lightning in the sky. The shooting gradually stopped. Around 9:00 pm, a colonel leading the 6th Wisconsin ordered the men to cease fire because the barrels of their guns had become too hot to safely reload. Other units followed suit. General Gibbon when apprised of the situation ordered that the men hold the mountain side with their bayonets. The men bedded down in the darkness, some men using the bodies of their fallen soldiers as pillows. Fortunately, the battle was over. At midnight, Gibbon's Brigade was relieved by other units.

This battle was considered a tactical victory for the Union army because there were fewer casualties for the Federal Army than for Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, and they had forced the Army on its flanks, but the strategic victory belonged to General Robert E. Lee because they still held the gap at the National Pike.

McClellan reported that General Gibbon had led his brigade with as much precision and coolness as if upon parade. He commented that the troops' bravery could not be excelled. Hooker referred to Gibbon's brigade as the "iron brigade." In the battle of South Mountain, the

soldiers of Gibbon's brigade—including the Second Wisconsin and Ted Day—acquired the reputation that they would have to live up to.

Antietam

The battle of Antietam as the Union called the battle (the Battle of Sharpsburg by the Confederates) occurred on September 17, 1862. The battle was fought at a stream called Antietam Creek in Western Maryland, near the quiet town of Sharpsburg—a pastoral scene with rolling hills and farmlands and patches of woods. Today, the landscape at this battle site is covered with monuments. It was the bloodiest battle in American history; more Americans died at Antietam than in any other battle fought during any war fought by Americans to date. There were 12,800 Union (6,300) and Confederate (6,500) soldiers killed or mortally wounded, and 15,000 men wounded in battle at Antietam who would ultimately recover. However, many of them would never walk again on two legs or work with two arms. The number of casualties at Antietam were greater than the battle at the Normandy beaches on June 6, 1944 or the attack on the world trade center on September 11, 2001.

The battle of Antietam was not a victory for either side; it was essentially a standstill. Although the Confederate army retreated from the battlefield, and the Union army lost an opportunity and did not follow their retreat to decisively gain the upper-hand, which might have brought the war to an earlier conclusion, it was nonetheless recognized by contemporaries as a preeminent turning point in the war. Many soldiers believed that Antietam decided the fate of the American Civil War. Importantly, President Lincoln had been holding in his possession a draft of the Emancipation proclamation, counseled by members of his administration to hold issuing the proclamation until a more propitious time when it could be pronounced in the context of military successes and not in apparent desperation. Following Antietam, Lincoln issued the proclamation, believing that he had found such an opportune moment.

Veterans on both sides of the conflict—both Union and Confederate soldiers—regarded Antietam as the worst battle of the Civil War conflict, no matter how many battles they fought. Antietam surpassed all other battles in terms of the slaughter that was manifest on the battlefield. Even the most hardened and experienced soldiers were shocked by the scenes of battle, and there were psychiatric casualties among them.

Antietam was an important moment in American History, shared by thousands of others of Ted's generation. There were many future luminaries present on the battlefield at Antietam, including Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. (shot through the neck and left for dead, but recovering to live to the age of 93 and serve 33 years as a justice of the United State Supreme Court), and Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley who would both serve as Presidents of the United States, as well as Clara Barton. Antietam was a shared experience.

Action at Antietam on Wednesday, September 17 began early in the morning. Shortly after midnight, rain fell lightly, but it turned into a downpour by the predawn hours. By first light, the rain had stopped, but it left the combatants in both armies soaked to their skins. There was

heavy ground fog that covered low spots of the rolling pastures. Skirmishers began popping off rounds at one another around 3:00 a.m. Hooker launched his advance about 5:30 a.m. The battle commenced with artillery fire from the Confederate Army, the Federal artillery returned fire, and Federal forces advanced. The advance of Doubleday's division along the Hagerstown pike that morning had been spearheaded by General Gibbon's Black Hat Brigade or Iron Brigade. Moving south with the pike on their right, advance elements of the Iron Brigade flushed enemy skirmishers from the orchard around Miller's farmhouse. Then at 6:00 a.m., Gibbon's men pushed south through a pasture to the northwestern corner of the Cornfield—that hotly contested spot during the battle. At 6:30 am in the western portion of the Cornfield, the Second and Sixth Wisconsin regiments of Gibbons troops were also pushing ahead. Although Major Rufus Dawes was a member of the Sixth Wisconsin and not the Second, his description is nevertheless very apt for what Ted likely witnessed and experienced himself:

> [A] long line of men in butternut and gray rose up from the ground. Simultaneously, the hostile battle lines opened a tremendous fire upon each other. Men were knocked out of the ranks by dozens. But, we jumped over the fence, and pushed on, loading, firing, and shouting as we advanced. There was, on the part of the men, great hysterical excitement, eagerness to go forward, and a reckless disregard of life, of everything but victory.[xi]

The sequence of the battle is described as follows:

> At daybreak we are aroused by sharp firing of the pickets on our left, and immediately fall into line and advance nearly parallel to the road leading toward Sharpsburg. In a cornfield, just before reading White Church [Dunker Church] we become hotly engaged with the enemy's infantry, and after nearly an hour's contest, , steady infantry work, becoming fatigued, getting short of ammunition, and suffering a heavy loss, we are relieved by a second line of infantry, and fall to the rear, forming a reserve line in the forenoon, and later in the day support a battery near where we bivouacked the night previous, subject to a very heavy artillery fire until late in the afternoon. The Second Wisconsin suffered a loss of 29 killed and 72 wounded.[xii]

A few combatants wrote descriptions of the fighting that offers some perspective of what Ted faced:

> Lieutenant Matthew Graham:
>
> I was lying on my back . . . watching the shells explode and speculating as to how long I could hold up my finger before it would be shot off, for the very air seemed full of bullets, when the order to get up was given, I turned over quickly to look at Col. Kimball, who had given the order, thinking he was suddenly become insane. [Referring to the color guard he continued . . .] One or two of the men staggered to their feet and reached for the colors, but were shot down at once. Then there was what seemed a spontaneous rush for them by a dozen or more men from several companies, who were

> shot down in succession as each one raised his flag. . . . The flags were up and down, several times a minute.[xiii]
>
> Private David Thompson:
>
> The truth is when bullets are whacking against tree-trunks and solid shot are cracking skulls like egg-shells, the consuming passion in the breast of the average man is to get out of the way. [After the order came, he got up and went forward] In a second the air was full of the hiss of bullets and the hurtle of grape-shot. The mental strain was so great that I saw at that moment the singular effect mentioned, I think, in the life of Goethe on a similar occasion—the whole landscape for an instant turned slightly red.[xiv]

Gibbon wrote that "Whole ranks went down and after we got possession of the field, dead men were found piled on top of each other."[xv] One historian, Stephen W. Sears, commented that in previous battles it was rare for men to actually see their adversary. However, at Antietam, on open ground they were only short distances apart from their enemy, and the struggle became very personal and savage "beyond all reckoning."[xvi] The survivors at Antietam were stunned and unutterably weary. Even for those who were not wounded in battle but had been at the center of the firestorms across the battlefield, such as the Cornfield in the early morning hours of September 17, it was inconceivable that they could return to battle soon thereafter. They were unnerved by the grim consequences of the battle, by the grotesquely wounded, mangled, and even thousands of those who moaned or screamed in horror and pain. General Hooker wrote in his report: "It was never my fortune to witness a more bloody, dismal battle-field."[xvii]

It is probably unnecessary to track the further movements of the Iron Brigade. It is likely that Ted had already fallen. Ted was one of the casualties at Antietam. It is impossible to know what impact the battle had on Ted psychologically, although like his comrades in the Iron Brigade, Ted was likely as courageous as the other men. But, courageous men are not immune from psychological harm. In those days, no concept or medical diagnosis existed regarding post-traumatic stress disorder, although the horrific consequences of war on the psyche nonetheless existed. Whatever emotional injuries Ted carried after the battle, there is no historical evidence to inform us. Aside from any speculative psychological trauma, we know that Ted was physically wounded. Based on the historical account of the unit, Ted had to have been in the corn field near the Dunker church when he fell. As one historian wrote:

> Time slowed for the thousands of wounded. Their moans and shrieks mingled with the continuous thunder of artillery and the clatter of musketry. Water was scarce. Canteens replaced ammunition in value among the injured.[xviii]

Ted was wounded in the right knee joint by a bullet during the battle on September 17, 1862. He was injured by a minié or minni ball—or "minnie" bullet as it was called by Union and Confederate soldiers.[xix] Review of the diagrams denoting the wounds that Ted suffered suggest that Ted was in the act of running with his knee bent at the time that he was hit. In October,

1887, in connection with Ted's application to increase his pension because of disability, and examining surgeon wrote:

> The ball seems to have entered at lower part of right patella and passed out of the side of the leg . . .

When this type of bullet hit a soldier it often shattered or splintered bones. It would invariably penetrate the bone and render the bone useless and unhealable, it shattered bones not just broke them. It didn't just penetrate tissue, it shredded tissue. Since the bone could not recover, if a bone was struck in this way a surgeon had no choice but to remove the wounded limb if it were an arm or a leg. If the limb was not removed, the patient automatically suffered an infection and would die anyway. During the Civil War, more soldiers would die of disease than by any other method. Many perished because of infections resulting from amputations. Doctors lacked the skills to repair most injuries, or just didn't have time, and this led to public cries that the medical corps were butchers. With regard to Ted's particular injury, however, it appears that the ball entered at such an angle that he had primarily a flesh wound, although it may have been significant, but he was spared any major damage to the bone.

On the day of the battle, by sunset the firing had ceased along the line. The Second Infantry bivouacked in line of battle on the bloody field, and remained on the field under arms all of the next day, but on September 19 finally marched across the battlefield, and moved camp near the Potomac west of Sharpsburg a distance of three miles, and began the unpleasant task of burying the dead. The weather was warm and decomposition set in. The Second Wisconsin would later fight in the Battle of Gettysburg, but Ted was never again with his unit after Antietam due to his injury during the battle. The Second Wisconsin was also later reorganized due to the number of casualties the unit had suffered. The Second Wisconsin was reduced to fewer than one hundred men, with no field officers remaining and they were removed from the Iron Brigade and detailed to the provost guard.

On the night of September 17 after the battle, when night fell on the horrible scene, there were 2,108 Union dead and it was estimated that between 1,546 and 2,700 Confederate soldiers were dead on the battlefield. There were 9,549 Union wounded and estimates of 7,452 and 9,024 Confederate wounded. From both sides, at least two thousand would die of their wounds. Across the battlefield lay smashed weapons and gun carriages, dead horses, scraps of bloody clothing, discarded knapsacks and blanket rolls and body parts, and the smell of rotting corpses, vomit and excrement. One soldier wrote in the morning after the battle: "No tongue can tell, no mind can conceive, no pen portray the horrible sights I witnessed."[xx]

In providing a summary of the grotesque conditions of war, it is not the purpose of this narrative to give a polemical anti-war narrative but rather to give an objective summary of the horrific conditions that Ted likely experienced, suffered and endured.

After falling in battle, the wounded lay on the battlefield potentially for many hours until comrades carried them off the field, or they were finally carried away by an ambulance corps.

Within 48 hours of the battle, hospitals were established in virtually every farmhouse to the north and east of the Antietam battlefield. The wounded were taken to nearby communities, including Sharpsburg, Williamsport, Hagerstown, Boonsboro, Keedysville and Middletown, Maryland and also to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. There were more than 120 separate hospitals. The hospitals included not only farmhouses, but also churches, stores, sheds, carriage houses, corncribs, stables and mangers, tents, or make-shift structures. Some men were simply laid in a haystack, fields or orchards, on the ground. At Antietam, it was the first time during the war that there was an organized ambulance corps. Even as the battle continued in parts of the battlefield, the ambulances began hauling wounded men to the hospitals. The ambulance system worked well. Most of the injured on the field of battle were in hospitals within 24 hours.

The Hospital

We do not know how long Ted lay on the battlefield before he was carried away to a hospital. We do not know whether he was carried by his fellow soldiers, or whether he was carried away in an ambulance. We do not know where he was taken as he was removed from the battlefield.

At the time of the battle of Bull Run, there was no plan in operation by which the wounded in battle were cared for. However, as time progressed during the war, measures were developed and improved. Since it was initially thought that the war would be of short duration, no one thought of building permanent structures for hospital purposes early in the war. Regimental hospitals were often tents or barns. However, later hospitals were more generally developed.

Even before the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and with considerable forethought, the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac arrived in Frederick, Maryland and set up hospital sites for the anticipated battles, including asking that churches be taken over for hospital use and setting up the ambulance system. Frederick was selected because of its proximity to railroad lines and because it was close to Washington D.C. At the time that officials arrived in Frederick to set up the hospitals, the Confederate army had previously occupied the city and the hospital, so fresh supplies had to be shipped in to Frederick. Not all of the supplies ever arrived. Two hundred ambulances arrived in town just two days before the battles, three hundred hospital tents and 2,000 cots. Makeshift hospitals were set up in villages and aid stations and field hospitals were set up near the Antietam battlefield before the battle began. But, the hospitals were already filled with casualties from the earlier battles of South Mountain, Turner's Gap, Fox's Gap and Crampton's Gap, even before the battle of Antietam began.

Surgeons worked in what was called the regimental hospital, but these hospitals were nothing more than a marked spot in a field—perhaps a gully or area protected by trees, or a depression in a meadow, selected as a place where the medical staff and wounded would be struck by bullets or shells. Wounded soldiers were evacuated to the regimental or field hospitals, where

the soldiers would be treated by the surgeons. The seriously wounded were transferred to the military general hospital—usually in the nearest major city. However, as in the case at Antietam, there were secondary hospitals established in the surrounding area. Wounded were transferred from the regimental hospitals to the secondary hospitals and then later to a general hospital.

Over the few months following Antietam, patients originally treated in the field hospitals were later transferred to Frederick. Owing to the large number of casualties, many soldiers wounded in the upper extremities but able to walk, walked the twenty miles from Antietam to Frederick. Obviously, Ted was not one of them. There were two large tent hospitals set up near the Antietam battlefield to treat badly wounded patients who could not be moved, which were not closed until late March 1863. On September 27 alone, 142 ambulances arrived in Frederick with 800 wounded transferred from hospitals near the battlefield. Both Confederate and Union soldiers were treated at the hospitals.

Although it was claimed that all of the wounded from the battle of Antietam passed through Frederick, records show that some were evacuated through Hagerstown, Maryland and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. As Ted's name does not appear on any of the Frederick hospital patient lists, perhaps he was cared for at a different location and evacuated to Alexandria through one of these other towns. Frederick was an evacuation hospital. Large numbers of wounded were set from the battlefield hospitals through Frederick to military hospitals or General Hospitals in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington D.C. Some were sent to an extensive convalescent camp in Alexandria, Virginia, often referred to as "Camp Misery." Although the wounded soldiers were shipped out of Frederick as soon as possible, the process was slowed down because of the continual flow of additional patients into Frederick and also an outbreak of hospital gangrene.

The wounded were quickly divided into three categories: (1) the mortally wounded; (2) the slightly wounded; and (3) those requiring surgery. The men with wounded with minor wounds were attended to and given opiates or liquor. The surgical cases had to wait their turn on the operating table. Three out of four battlefield operations performed during the war were amputations. Of the 174,200 wounds of the extremities suffered by Federal troops, just under 30,000 led to amputations. Nearly three quarters of the amputees survived.

Descriptions of battlefield surgery conditions were gruesome. One soldier described a scene as having tables that were chest high with screaming victims having legs and arms cut off. The surgeons and their assistants were splattered in blood. Because water was scarce, sometimes surgeons went days without washing their hands or cleaning their instruments. Those who survived their wounds and surgeries in the field hospitals faced a long period of recovery, and the men were moved from the field to a general hospital. It is unknown whether Ted knew much of these circumstances, or had already witnessed such horrors before he himself was wounded at Antietam.

Upon arrival at a field hospital—wherever it was--we know that Ted refused amputation.[xxi] Typically, men resisted amputation, especially in an area when most vocations required physical dexterity and such impairments also meant social and romantic rejection. While we have only limited information from which to make judgments, it is fair to make a few presumptions. One, the doctors treating Ted were likely inclined to make hasty judgments and they erred in his case in asserting the necessity of amputation as his recovery shows that amputation was not necessary; and two, it is likely that Ted's injury, although it may have been gruesome, was not too severe or he would not have recovered and, although there may have been significant tissue damage, the bone was not likely penetrated—or healed miraculously.

As an alternative to amputation, surgeons might try excision and recision, procedures designed to save limbs by removing pieces of damaged bone from the shaft, an allow natural healing to bridge the gap. Such procedures, however, were long and complicated, and there was a greater chance of hemorrhage and infection, and unhealed excisions could abscess.

Civil war medical knowledge and treatment was primitive during this era. The medical profession did not have a knowledge of sanitation or of the causes of infection. As a consequence, many wounded soldiers died following amputations, not from their wounds but from infection. However, the knowledge that medical professionals gained from their wartime experience propelled them forward into a modern era of medicine. Corpses were often piled up on the ground, bloating and stinking in the open air. Animal manure, flies and other insects were prevalent. The conditions were not sanitary. Men died from typhoid fever, diarrhea and diphtheria rather than from their wounds. The scourges often spread and killed local citizens as well as soldiers.

Amputations were the most common medical procedure. They were often performed savagely and brutally and unnecessarily. The procedure was performed routinely with an unsanitary saw, but with some sort of anesthesia like ether or chloroform. Limbs—arms, legs, hands, feet—were tossed casually in piles.

It is probable that Ted remained in one of the hospitals around Sharpsburg for a period. Ultimately, however, Ted was transported to Alexandria, Virginia and treated in the Wolf Street hospital in Alexandria. He was then transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, Company A of the first Regiment. From his pension records, it appears that he may have been temporarily assigned to a New York regiment prior to his transfer to the V.R.C. During Ted's four-year service in the Wisconsin Infantry he advanced from Private to Sergeant. The date of his promotion is unclear.

Following the battle, General McClellan failed to capitalize on the opportunity to finish off the Confederate Army and he let Lee's army slip away. The day after the battle on September 18, there was only sporadic picket firing as burial squads performed the grisly task of burying the dead, and Lee prepared to retreat across the Potomac River after dark. Nevertheless, the

battle and the Confederate retreat boosted Union morale. General John Gibbon and the Iron Brigade had fought savagely in the Cornfield, and Gibbon boasted openly.

Ted was probably attended to by female nurses at some point during his convalescence. The quality of nursing in hospitals improved during the course of the war. Clara Barton was present at Antietam.

Transportation to an urban hospital was a logistical challenge given the number of casualties and the limited medical transportation available.

Field Hospital and the Wolfe Street Hospital in Alexandria, Virginia

The military roll for Ted's company indicates that he was "absent" and wounded in action September 17, 1862, "in general hospital." Subsequent records similarly indicate that he was "absent in general hospital" from September 1862 until at least April 10, 1863. Consequently, it appears that Ted was promptly transferred to a general hospital following being wounded in the Battle of Antietam. However, from March to April 1863, it also notes "Absent sick," without explanation.

Ted's great grandson, Terence L. Day, related the following story to his own grandson, Daniel Clark Day, via email on January 13, 2017:

> It was three days before his wound was even treated, and then only by a nurse who cleaned and bound his wound after doctors refused to treat him because he wouldn't let them amputate. Don't know just when, but eventually he wound up in a hospital in Alexandria, VA, where doctors finally treated him.
>
> They bound his leg straight and told him he must not bend it until it was healed. But he reasoned that if he didn't bend it until it fully healed, he would never bend it. The hospital consisted of several long barracks type buildings with huge open bays full of beds. Doctors would make their rounds twice a day, checking their patients. TB, or Ted as some preferred, would unwrap his wounded leg, sit on the edge of his bed and swing it back and forth. He had ambulatory patients posted to warn him when the doctors were coming. When they were seen coming towards his building, he would quickly straighten his leg and bind it back up. The doctor would unwrap it, inspect it and declare it ok and rebind it. When the group left, TB would unwrap it and swing it back and forth.
>
> He was still using that leg when he died in 1926.
>
> A friend of mine, retired dean of the WSU College of Vet Medicine speculates that Grandpa Day transferred knowledge and experience with horses to his own wound. TB grew up in Wisconsin agriculture and was working as a blacksmith when the Civil War broke out and was, I believe 19 years old, when he enlisted in the 2nd Wisconsin

> Infantry. My friend reports that "in the day" black smiths treated horse's leg injuries and that young TB likely would have known the importance of maintaining mobility.

When Ted was transferred to Alexandria, he was sent to the Wolfe Street Hospital at 510 Wolfe Street. From the first few days of the Civil War in 1861 to the last in 1865, the Union Army occupied the City in the State of Virginia on the fringe of Washington D.C. Alexandria became an important care center for the sick and wounded in the Federal Army. The Wolfe Street Hospital, as was the case with other hospitals was formerly a private residence that had been confiscated for medical purposes. The house had 100 beds in fairly opulent rooms. Like as was the case with field hospitals around the geographical area surrounding the battlefield at Antietam, churches, houses, hotels and other buildings were taken over for medical facilities. In Alexandria hospital complexes extending blocks were also constructed, consisting of long ventilated barracks in which patients were divided into wards. By the end of the war, there were over 30 military hospitals in Alexandria with over 6,500 beds. Ted may have ultimately been transferred from the Wolfe Street Hospital to one of the barracks, since a family story about Ted's convalescence mentions that he was staying in a barracks.

The writer Louisa May Alcott, famous for her book Little Women, served as a volunteer nurse in a hospital in Washington D.C. following the Battle of Fredericksburg. Her observations and writings have some relevance as the hospital in Washington in which she worked and of which she wrote about may have been similar in many respect to the conditions of the Wolfe Street Hospital that Ted experienced. Alcott wrote:

> My three days' experiences had begun with a death, and, owing to the defalcation of another nurse, a somewhat abrupt plunge into the superintendence of a ward containing forty beds, where I spent my shining hours washing faces, serving rations, giving medicine, and sitting in a very hard chair, with pneumonia on one side, diphtheria on the other, five typhoids on the opposite, and a dozen dilapidated patriots, hopping, lying. And lounging about, all staring more or less a the new 'nuss,' who suffered untold agonies, but concealed them under as matronly an aspect as a spinster could assume, and blundered through her trying labors with a Spartan firmness, which I hope they appreciated, but am afraid they didn't. Having a taste for 'ghastliness,' I had rather longed for the wounded to arrive, for rheumatism wasn't heroic, neither was liver complaint, or measles; even fever had lost its charms since 'bathing burning brows' had been used up in romances real and ideal; but when I peeped into the dusky street lined with what I at first had innocently called market carts, now unloading their sad freight at our door, I recall sundry reminiscences I had heard from nurses of longer standing, my ardor experienced a sudden chill, and I indulged in a most unpatriotic wish that I was safe at home again, with a quiet day before me, and no necessity for being hustled up, as if I were a hen and had only to and had only to hop off my roost, give my plumage a peck, and be ready for action.
>
> ***

> The first thing I met was a regiment of the vilest odors that ever assaulted the human nose, and took it by storm. . . .
>
> I progressed by slow stages up stairs and down, till the main hall was reached, and I paused to take breath and a survey. There they were! 'our brave boys,' as the papers justly called them, for cowards could hardly have been so riddled with shot and shell, so torn and shattered, nor have borne suffering for which we have no name, with an uncomplaining fortitude, which made one glad to cherish each as a brother. In they came, some on stretchers, some in men's arms, some feebly staggering along propped on rude crutches, and one lay stark and still with covered face, as a comrade gave his name to be recorded before they carried him away to the dead house. All was hurry and confusion; the hall was full of these wrecks of humanity, for the most exhausted could not reach a bed till duly ticketed and registered; the walls were lined with rows of such as could sit, the floor covered with the more disabled, the steps and doorways filled with helpers and lookers on; the sound of many feet and voices made that usually quiet hour as noisy as noon; and, in the midst of it all, the matron's motherly face brought more comfort to many a poor soul, than the cordial draughts she administered, or the cheery words that welcomed all, making of the hospital a home.
>
> The sight of several stretchers, each with its legless, armless, or desperately wounded occupant, entering my ward, admonished me that I was there to work, not to wonder or weep; so I corked up my feelings, and returned to the path of duty, which was rather 'a hard road to travel' just then. . . .
>
> Round the great stove was gathered the dreariest group I ever saw—ragged, gaunt and pale, mud to the knees, with bloody bandages untouched since put on days before, many bundled up in blankets, coats being lost or useless; and all waring that disheartened look which proclaimed defeat, more plainly than any telegram of the Burnside blunder. I pitied them so much, I dared not speak to them, though, remembering all they had been through since the route at Fredericksburg, I yearned to serve the dreariest of them all.[xxii]

Alcott describes not only the tasks of nursing and the conditions of the men, but also attending to other functions such as laundry, and also feeding the men:

> Great trays of bread, meat, soup and coffee appeared; and both nurses and attendants turned waiters, serving bountiful rations to all who could eat. . . . It was a lively scene; the long room lined with rows of beds, each filled by an occupant, whom water, shears, and clean raiment, had transformed from a dismal ragamuffin into a recumbent hero, with a cropped head.[xxiii]

The soldiers arrived at the hospitals in a condition of suffering, but Alcott notes that food, warmth and rest did their "pleasant work," and restored the men. After they had attended to their physical condition, the nurses and attendants "ministered to their minds," by writing

letters for the men to family members at home, or reading to the soldiers, or attending to other tasks. There was a routine at the hospitals. There were regular meals. There were also evening doctor's visits, with the administration of medicines, washing feverish faces, smoothing beds, wetting wounds, and, according to Louisa May Alcott, singing of lullabies, and preparations for the night. Alcott poignantly adds:

> By eleven, the last labor of love was done; the last 'good night' spoken; and , if any need a reward for that day's work, they surely received it, in the silent eloquence of those long lines of faces, showing pale and peaceful in the shaded rooms, as we quitted them, followed by grateful glances that lighted us to bed, where rest, the sweetest, made our pillows soft, while Night and Nature took our places, filling that great house of pain with healing miracles of Sleep, and his diviner brother, Death.[xxiv]

The women nurses came to feel great emotion and love for those the soldiers under their care. Under similar conditions, attended to by nurses or other attendants, Ted recovered from his wounds in the Wolfe Street Hospital. Despite Ted's recovery, modern doctors who have reviewed the medical records have opined that Ted likely suffered pain from his knee for the rest of his life.

From the time that Ted was transported to the hospital, in September 1862 he remained in the hospital recuperating from his injury until April 1863.

From May-June 1863 the records reflect "On detached service in Invalid Corps since April 15, 1863. In the next roll, it reports: "Transferred to Invalid Corps, July 1, 1863, G.O. 221.

His assignment was as Private, 17 Company, 1 Battalion, Invalid Corps (subsequently became Company A, 1 Regiment, Veterans Reserve Corps. Ted's name appears on the Company Muster and Descriptive Roll at Camp Rush, Washington, D.C., August 17, 1863.

Ted was discharged at Washington D.C. on March 30, 1864 after his term of three-year enlistment ran its course. Ted, however, immediately reenlisted on March 30.

The Civil War was fought during a pre-psychiatric era when there were no clinical terms to describe what physicians were observing in patients. Doctors mischaracterized the emotional trauma as cowardice, character loss, or lack of patriotism, whereas in today's terms it would be regarded as post-traumatic stress disorder ("PTSD). Because of cultural restraints and the attached stigma, soldiers would have been reluctant to articulate any mental or emotional complaints. Nevertheless, there is plenty of evidence that the phenomenon was manifest as a consequence of the horrible conditions of the Civil War[xxv]; PTSD is not a recent consequence of war. There is no evidence in the medical records that Ted suffered any recognized emotional trauma, but there can be no question that he saw the horrors of war, likely suffered physical and unrelenting pain for perhaps for the rest of his life due to his wounds at Antietam, and that

he also likely continued to struggle during his long period of recovery. We can imagine that he exhibited considerable bravery and customary stoicism in all that he endured.

However, we do not know whether Ted was entirely free of other emotional stress throughout the rest of his life. Later, did Ted suffer from depression, anxiety, sleep deprivation, or nightmares or other affects?[xxvi] We don't know. Historians have noted that, at the war's end, the emotional toll on returning soldiers was often compounded by physical wounds and ailments, like Ted's. "The war had a very long and devastating reach."[xxvii] Most veterans adjusted well to home life and lead productive lives. But, as one historian noted, "Many others . . . shattered mentally or physically, struggled to assume a normal life, and not all made it."[xxviii] Based on the evidence, Ted appears to have done as well or perhaps better than could have been expected for someone with his experiences and injuries.

Although it does not appear from any evidence that we have that Ted suffered any psychological wounds, because of later history in the family, it is worth considering Ted's possible use of alcohol. We can only ask the question for consideration; we cannot answer the question based on any known evidence. Alcohol could help a soldier, by alleviating pain (as an alternative to opiates or morphine) and providing temporary relief from any other emotional trauma. However, drink or drug use could be dangerous because it could lead to dependence or addiction. Ted may have suffered debilitating pain, to one degree or another, for the rest of his life. According to Terence L. Day, he has seen some evidence in the medical records that Ted used alcohol, but we do not know how extensive Ted's use of alcohol may have been throughout the course of his life after the war, or whether he struggled with addiction in any sense. However, given Ted's likely use of alcohol, it is fair to ask the question whether his son Charlie's later use of alcohol and his grandson Lyle Keith Day's subsequent use of alcohol (he died from alcoholism) had its roots in Ted's own use of alcohol.

Elmira, New York and the Elmira Union Civil War Prison

March-April 1864, Ted is a listed as a private. The record, dated April 26, 1864, notes that Ted was absent on furlough for 35 days. From May-June, 1864, Ted is listed as a private on duty as a company cook. From July-August, 1864, Ted is listed as present with his unit at the time. On August 5, 1864, he was promoted to corporal. As of December 17, 1864, the records reflect that Ted began to serve with Company A, Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps in Elmira, New York. At the time, he continued to hold the rank of corporal.

After Ted's recovery, as a member of the Veteran Reserve Corps, Ted was transferred to Elmira, New York where there was a Union prison that housed captured Confederate soldiers.

The Elmira prison was located at an unsanitary 30-acre site along and below the banks of the Chemung River. A one-acre lagoon of stagnant water—a backwash from the river—existed within the stockade. There were thirty-five two-story barracks (100 x 20 feet) within the prison. There were two rows of crude bunk beds along the walls standing under a low ceiling. The

barracks were poorly built. Ultimately, for later arrivals of prisoners, there were tents scattered around the prison area.

The first group of inmates at Elmira arrived on July 6, 1864. However, the Union prison was a horrific place. Hundreds of half-clothed prisoners were often required to sleep in the open, many of them without blankets. Secretary of War Edwin Stanton was blamed by the Confederates for the deplorable conditions at Elmira. The United States government was accused of "the grossest indifference"[xxix] regarding a prison transfer intended to send ailing Confederate prisoners back to the South from Elmira, and which resulted in many deaths during transportation due to poor health and care of the prisoners. The prison inmates called Elmira "Hellmira."[xxx] There was a 24 percent death rate at the Elmira Prison Camp. An inmate from the State of Alabama said that "Elmira was nearer Hades than I thought any place could be made by human cruelty."[xxxi] By mid-August 1864, there were around 10,000 prisoners. The mess facilities could not cope with so many prisoners and it required three hours to feed the 10,000 men in shifts of 1,800 at a time. The rations were so meager and inadequate that inmates would capture rats, cats and dogs within the prison to eat and supplement their meals. The men were generally in poor condition and emaciated.

The pond in the camp became the place to dump garbage and sewage—which was exacerbated by the summer heat. One of the surgeons estimated that 2,600 gallons of urine were discharged into the pond on a daily basis. The conditions caused the atmosphere to stink day and night. Late in October, prison labor was used to dig trenches or drainage ditches to deal with the problem.

The prisoners were destitute. Prisoners of war often lacked for adequate clothing. Sometimes the soldiers arrived at the camp in nothing but their underwear. In early December, 1864, 1,666 half-naked men imprisoned at Elmira—"entirely destitute of blankets"—stood ankle deep in snow to answer morning roll call.[xxxii]

The prison was plagued by epidemic. The prisoners suffered from scurvy and diarrhea. In November 1864, pneumonia afflicted large numbers of prisoners and a month later the prison was hit by small pox. In the first week of the small pox epidemic, 140 men were afflicted, and ten died. The death toll was at least twenty men per day. Medical treatment of the prisoners in general was bad and was a perpetual problem. The numbers of men who were a continual pressing burden on the medical staff and administrators at the prison. The doctors showed little genuine concern and there was "sadistic apathy" from Washington D.C.[xxxiii]

On January 10, 1865, Ted was promoted to sergeant. Records reflect that Ted was detailed as acting commissary Sergeant of the VRC, acting for another sergeant who was absent.

In March 1865, Elmira endured hard rains, causing the Chemung River to suddenly overrun its banks, and the prison officials and prisoners alike hastily assembled crude rafts to evacuate the prisoners from the smallpox hospital. Other prisoners crowded on the upper stories of the barracks as the water rose halfway up the first level. Extensive sections of the stockade fence

were carried away in the flood, although it doesn't appear that any prisoners had time or tried to escape.

A month later, in April 1865, when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, there was great rejoicing and bell ringing in Elmira. After the surrender, the Confederate prisoners began to receive better treatment, and the prisoners began to be paroled in late May. Other than those who were still confined in the hospital, the camp was vacant by July 5. The last prisoner, however, did not leave the hospital and start for home until late September 1865.

Elmira was one of the most notorious and infamous prison camps with horrible conditions exceeding any other Union prison camp, and unequalled by very few Confederate prison camps. The camp had the highest number of deaths and the largest sick list. Of the total of 12,123 soldiers imprisoned at Elmira, 2,963 died of sickness, exposure, or other associated causes. The human suffering at Elmira was extensive.

It was under these circumstances that Ted served at his post in Elmira during this time period. Certainly, Ted was not an officer in charge of the facility. He was not a decision maker. Presumably, he merely carried out orders. We do not know whether he complained, or whether it would have made any difference—whether he and others were simply powerless to make a difference. We do not know what he thought of the conditions. It is unknown whether he relished in the suffering of the Confederate prisoners, caused any harm himself, or whether he sympathized with them to any extent, befriended some, attempted in any way to relieve the suffering that was so prevalent, or suffered any pangs of conscience. It was not until the next century, resulting from the horrors of genocide, war, and other instances of human suffering caused by the inhumanity of those later described as "war criminals" that the world, including the United States, began to deal with the ethical and moral issues of war. Whatever Ted's views on the circumstances might have been, he was nonetheless a witness of these circumstances and the attendant suffering of the Confederate prisoners.

Although the Union soldiers themselves likely had comfortable accommodations, sufficient clothing, and adequate nourishment, it would not have been a healthy environment—psychologically or physically—in which Ted served out his remaining time in the military. Clearly, Ted himself did not succumb to illness, and having survived his wound at Antietam, he also survived his assignment at Elmira. Ted endured the conditions of his wartime service in the military; Ted survived the war.

Discharge

In any event, it appears that Ted remained at the prison even after it closed at the end of the war. Perhaps he was involved to some extent in dismantling and tearing down much of the camp before he left. He was discharged at Elmira, New York on November 17, 1865.

We can say without question that Ted's experiences in the army generally and at Antietam, his recovery in the hospital, and at Elmira changed him. He learned, grew, and gained experience

from these events and circumstances. By the time of his discharge, he was a mature man, a veteran of war and of some very trying and difficult experiences. He had survived such trials. In the parlance of his blacksmith vocation, he had been through the refiner's fire and had been forged on an anvil, and he could be said to be a man of considerable metal and steel.

Post-War Period

After the war, at some point, Ted became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic ("GAR"), founded in April 1866 as a fraternity and network of veterans of the Civil War. Although the local organizations enabled the veterans to share experiences as a basis for fellowship, the organization became very influential as a de facto political arm of the Republican Party. During Reconstruction, the organization promoted voting rights for Black veterans and supported racially inclusive groups. The GAR helped to elect a succession of Republican presidents who were also Civil War veterans and members of the organization: Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley. A picture of Ted and his wife, Anna, attending a GAR gathering survives in the family's possession.

Source: Terence Lee Day

Ted Day is the man in the black suit at a GAR social event

Marriage—Rachel Ann Day

Less than a month after he was discharged, Ted married Rachel Day in Blairsville, Indiana, Pennsylvania on December 5, 1865. Reverend Kennedy married the couple.

Source: Jennifer McDonald

Believed to be a picture of Rachel Ann Day

Rachel was born to James C. Day and Rebecca Devinny on June 10, 1838 probably in Blairsville. Thus, she was approximately three years older than Ted. Family research has been unable to extend either the Day or Devinny family lines beyond that generation, of James and Rebecca. One family researcher informs us that the Day family is from England and that the first Day to immigrate to the United States in this line was shanghai'd and brought to this country. Research on this family line is ongoing, but it is also challenged by a lack of records in the post-colonial Virginia period, and that it appears that the family was likely very poor—leaving no inheritance and being poor enough not to even own any real property, and at times owning little more than a horse or a cow.

James Day was born in Berkeley County, Virginia on November 8, 1791. James was evidently religious at a young age and became an itinerant Methodist minister. He was a farmer, and later a druggist. He also served on the City Council of Blairsville. It appears that James had

overcome his family's early poverty, and his own poverty as an itinerant Methodist minister, although there is evidence that he later ran into some financial problems for a time. Clearly, Rachel was born to a respectable family in the Blairsville community. Blairsville is known as a town with a strongly religious community in which there was a high degree of sentiment against slavery, as many of the town's citizens helped support the underground railroad. Blairsville was on the route. It is unknown whether James Day or other family members engaged in activities in helping shepherd runaway slaves to freedom in the north. No records survive that identify any participation by the Day family, but records generally not kept because it was against the law. A key event in Blairsville occurred in the spring of 1858 in which a mob of citizens intervened to stop a slave catcher from apprehending a runaway slave. The event occurred only a few hundred feet from James Day's drug store is now marked by a memorial sign, and the event has been reenacted each year since 2007. Rachel reached adulthood in such circumstances, and lived and breathed in the community's circumstances and sentiments, regardless of what her own personal opinions, or that of her parents, might have been. These matters were likely a topic of discussion in the household.

As far as we know, Rachel grew up predominantly living life in a small town. Since James became a druggist, it is unclear how much, if any, farming he continued to engage in while he lived in Blairsville and pursued his vocation as a druggist. Rachel's upbringing was likely very different from Ted's. Rachel had a very religious father in the home; and Ted grew up without his father.

It is unknown how long the couple remained in Pennsylvania before Ted took his bride to Wisconsin. Ultimately, however, Ted and Rachel located in Mt. Hope, Wisconsin in Grant County.

Following James' death in September 1868, Rachel's mother Rebecca lived briefly with Ted and Rachel in Iowa (discussed later), possibly until Rachel's death. Rachel's mother outlived her.

According to family tradition, Ted and Rachel were cousins, but there is no current research to verify the family lore. It is unknown how the couple met or whether, as cousins, the family may have known each other. Ted's great-grandson and family historian and genealogist, Terence Lee Day, has surmised that Ted met Rachel in Elmira, New York where there was a prisoner of war camp—dubbed "Hellmira" by inmates of the camp—constructed by the Union army and Ted was stationed there during the latter part of the Civil War.[xxxiv] There is no explanation of why Rachel would be there, other than speculation that she might have been a cook or a nurse, or otherwise employed there. No documentary evidence exists to support this proposition. However, in a biographical sketch of William Rufus Day written decades later, their son reported that Rachel was a native of New York, which was incorrect, but might be explained by his possible knowledge that his parents had met in New York. This author believes, however, that if they were in fact cousins, it is more probable that the Day families were in communication with each other, that Ted may have sought an opportunity in transit or on furlough to visit his relatives in Blairsville and made his acquaintance with Rachel during such a

trip. Blairsville would not have been too far off the beaten path from the railroad lines traveling through Harrisburg, Pennsylvania through which it is known that he traveled by railroad with his unit, and it is much closer in proximity than Elmira is from Blairsville. It is also possible that Ted stayed with Rachel's family following his discharge from the army until he and Rachel married in December. In any event, they married in Blairsville, and Ted took his bride home to Wisconsin. Ted and Rachel took up residence in Mount Hope, near Lancaster. However, there is no evidence that Ted ever owned property in Grant County.

Almost two years after Ted and Rachel married, their first son Charles Collins Day was born September 23, 1867, in Mount Hope, Grant County, Wisconsin. Ted and Rachel's second son was born twenty months later. William Rufus was born on July 27, 1869 in Lancaster, Grant County, Wisconsin. By that time, Ted and Rachel had moved their family back to Lancaster, Grant County, where Ted was born and where the couple had bought a house after their marriage. Mount Hope and Lancaster are about 16 miles apart by modern road, or 11 miles as the crow flies.

Shortly after the war, further emigration from Grant County, Wisconsin commenced. One historian wrote:

> The returning soldiers, grown impatient of the old life and adventurous in spirit, looked with longing to the promising new lands opening in western Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, and even far-off Oregon and Washington.

Ted Day was among them. Ultimately, Ted and his family left for Iowa. Grant County continued to decline in population over the next twenty years. Grant County became dominated primarily by agriculture, but plagued periodically by extremes in weather.

Jemima "Mima" Day Bailey
1839 - 1911

Ted's sister Jemima

Source: Terence Lee Day

Apparently Ted and his older sister, Jemima, were close during the early years of their marriages. Jemima, had married Antoine Roland Beland (later, Bailey) in 1861 while Ted was away, serving in the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry during the Civil War. The Baileys settled in La Crosse, La Crosse County, Wisconsin, about 70 miles northwest of Lancaster. Although no oral history or documents survived to reveal events, public documents show the two families in proximity to each other in Iowa and Kansas for at least a decade. The date and circumstances of their immigrations aren't known; but Ted and Rachel likely left Wisconsin sometime after July 27, 1869 when William Rufus was born at Lancaster and before the time of the 1870 U.S. Census which places Ted's family in Center Township, Fayette County, Iowa, on August 25th. The families apparently lived within ten miles or less from each other in Iowa.

Iowa

A Declaration For Pension dated May 24, 1912 indicates that Ted moved to Iowa from Wisconsin in 1870 and that he lived there for three years until he moved to Kansas in 1873. The 1870 census reflects that they lived in Centre Township in Fayette County. At the time of the census, Ted's mother-in-law Rebecca Day (age 61) was living with Ted and Rachel. Additionally a young 21 year old woman by the name of Rachel from Saxony (Germany) was also living with them.[xxxv] Ted's occupation is listed as farmer.

By the time that Ted and Rachel moved to Fayette County in Iowas, the county was already well developed, as the first settlements there were established in 1840. Centre Township was created in 1841. The first crop of winter wheat was sown in the fall of 1845.

Ted's wife Rachel, died in Centre Township, Fayette, Iowa, on October 29, 1871. No information survived in the family about the cause of death and research has failed to reveal any information about her death or burial. Following Rachel's death, it is believed that her mother Rebecca moved to Minnesota where her son, William Nixon Day, lived. Rebecca died in Austin, Mower, Minnesota on March 16, 1871 (or 1872).

Oral tradition is that soon after Rachel's death Ted hired twenty two-year-old Anna Amelia Koecke, a German immigrant, to take care of his children and keep house. Less than ten months after Rachel's passing, Ted married Anna, on August 7, 1872, at Independence, Buchanan, Iowa. They were married by a Reverend Kennedy. Ted and Anna had seven children together, three girls and four boys. Upon Ted marrying Anna, Anna brought an infusion of German culture to the family.

We do not know how Ted came to hire Anna, or what brought the two together. Anna was born in 1849 in Triftis, Donaukreis, Wuttenberg, Germany [check Saxony Weimar Eisenach] to Gotfried F. Koecke and Friedericke Wilhelmine Auguste Bergner. Immigration records show that Anna entered the country with her family on December 8, 1852 aboard the ship named Patria in New York, New York, having departed from Bremen, Germany. The family's occupation was listed as "farmer." Family lore indicates that the family apparently immigrated to the United States in 1850 and settled in Guttenberg, Clayton County, Iowa, in the spring of 1853. A number of children were born to Anna's parents in Iowa, before they later moved to Glen Haven, Grant, Wisconsin where the Koecke is found in the 1860 census, and additional children were born to the Koecke family. The Koecke family was still in Grant County for the 1880 census.

No records of property ownership have been found for Ted in Fayette County.[xxxvi] Consequently, we are left with the conclusion that Ted was a tenant farmer and that Ted lacked the financial means to purchase the land on which he lived and farmed.

Source: Terence Lee Day
Anna Koecke & Ted Day

Hutcheson, Reno, Kansas

From a Declaration For Pension dated May 24, 1912, Ted declared that he moved to Kansas in 1873 and lived there until 1880 when he moved to Colorado.

On August 8, 1870, Ted applied for an invalid pension, and noted that he was a resident of Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas at the time. The declaration states that his current occupation was that of a farmer and that he had been enrolled as a blacksmith during his military service and that, at the time of the application, he was partially disabled due to the injury he suffered during his military service.

Another pension application dated December 16, 1874, reflects that an examining surgeon found that Ted had "painful anchyloses" of the knee joint—meaning that there was an abnormal stiffening and immobility of the joint due to fusion of the bones.

There is no record of whether Ted and Anna lived in West Union after their marriage or if perhaps they were on their way to Little River Township near Hutchinson, Reno County, Kansas. (Little River Township isn't to be confused with the city of Little River in nearby Rice County, Kansas.) There, Ted and Anna bought a farm in 1872. The Day farm in Little River Township was about 442 miles southwest of Independence, as the crow flies. The first settler arrived in Reno County in the fall of 1870. It appears that the first settlers in Hutchinson, Kansas arrived in 1872. Consequently, Ted and Anna arrived as some of the first settlers in the area. In 1871, there was an "Indian Scare" involving an encampment of Cheyenne that joined a group of Kaw and Sacs and Foxes Indians causing settlers to flee the area (including a small group of mentioned settlers from Wisconsin), and a group organized cattlemen to pursue the Indians to recover stolen cattle. This ended the matter without further incident. This appears to have occurred before Ted's and Anna's arrival based on the timing of the purchase of their property, but it would have been a recent event.

Most farm houses on the plains in Kansas were sod houses or dugouts. Only a small class of home owners could afford to build more enduring structures. The first lumber arrived in Hutchinson in November 1871. Nevertheless, Ted's and Anna's home was likely a sod or dugout house. For the struggling farmer, priority was given to capital investments (barns, etc.) in the search of prosperity rather than living comfort.

The Day family lived in relatively close proximity to the town of Hutchinson, Kansas. Although others had arrived before them, this part of Kansas was still frontier by the time the Day family arrived. The town sits on the north bank of the Arkansas River. It has been described as teaming with "milk and honey."[xxxvii] The city was platted in November 1871, and incorporated as a city in August 1872, about the time that Ted and his family arrived. The first streets in town lied on both sides of cow creek. In 1872, there were a number of buildings, a newspaper, inn, and a cluster of stores and houses. There was a wide furlough plowed around the town to protect the town from rampant wildfires that occurred when grass burned on the surrounding prairie. Due to a lack of stones, the streets in Hutchinson were marked off by buffalo bones. Within a short time after the first settlers arrived in Hutchinson, the community planed the construction of churches and schools. In 1882, only a short time after Ted and his family sold their farm and left Kansas, literary and musical societies were formed and an opera house was built.

The first school was organized in Hutchinson in early 1872. It was a "subscription" school held in a small frame building on Main Street. The erection of a public school building followed in the next term. The next three terms had 125 pupils. Additional rooms were added to the school to accommodate the growing development of the school. Notwithstanding any financial difficulties that the family might have had that will be described later, all of Ted's children attended public school. The 1880 census reflects that the children all attended school during the calendar year. However, Charlie, Will, Minnie, and Maud likely attended in prior years as well. This reflects Ted's and Anna's commitment to education for their children, or a tenacious

local school master or other authorities insisting the children go to school, but also a financial sacrifice to pay for their children to attend school. It is without question, however, that the investment made in their education paid dividends during their lifetimes. Both Charlie and Will became successful businessmen. Minna and Maud became school teachers. Arguably, this would not have happened without the education that they obtained.

In addition to the immediate development of public education upon the arrival of settlers in the county, churches soon established themselves as well. The Methodist Episcopal Church that Ted and Anna likely attended was organized in July 1872. The first church building (also used by other denominations) was built in 1872 by popular subscription. A more permanent structure was built in 1874-1875, and was regarded as one of the finest buildings in southwest Kansas. This reflected the community's (and likely Ted's and Anna's) dedication to religion as a part of the developing community life.

Interestingly, Ted and his family lived in Kansas during a time that is remembered for spectacular violence that characterized life in cow towns such as Abilene, Hays, Newton, Ellsworth, Wichita, Doge City and Caldwell, all towns that surrounded Hutchinson and the area in which Ted and his family lived.[xxxviii] The law enforcement officers of the time were famous men such as Wyatt Earp, Batt Masterson and Wild Bill Hickok. Although no family stories regarding the events and men of these times have survived, it is unlikely that Ted and his family would have been so isolated that they would not have heard of such current events in their time.

While living on the farm near the south bank of the Little River near Buhler, Ted and Anna had four children: Mina Rate (June 5, 1873); Rufa Maud (March 18, 1875); Walter McKenzie (August 13, 1876); Jennie Alice (February 6, 1879) and Jay Allen (November 8, 1880).

Just as Ted and Jemima's families moved from Wisconsin to Iowa about the same time, so did they move to Kansas, either together or only a short time apart. Ted's farm was about six miles north of the railroad. The Bailey land was farther north, perhaps near the twenty mile limit. Ted bought 160 acres in the Sand Hills area northeast of Hutchinson, probably paying $5-$7 per acre. Five dollars per acre was the average price paid to the AT&SF for land in this area. Thus, Ted probably paid $800-$1120 for his land. After eight very difficult years, he sold it for $2,000, or $12.50 per acre. Oral history among Ted's descendants reports that Ted felt lucky to sell his farm at any price. His and the Bailey's timing proved unfortunate. A hundred and thirty years after the family left Kansas, Ted's descendants would still be retelling stories of the family's hardships in Kansas.

Anna was devoutly religious, whether she was a German Evangelical (Lutheran) or Methodist as Terence L. Day has assumed, and while raising her large number of children she allowed no unnecessary chores on the Sabbath.

In Kansas, the early years were undoubtedly the worst. Ted arrived in Kansas just in time to experience severe drought, a devastating grasshopper infestation, and one of the United States'

most severe depressions, which began with the Panic of 1873, which was triggered by an outbreak of equine influenza that brought America's economy to its knees. In his old age, Ted's son Charlie spoke frequently to his grandchildren of those hard times. One story, a bit of humor that struck a bit too close to the truth, was about the family diet of beans and cornbread. Charlie said one day he found a bean in his soup and his mother told him to share it with Will. In his eighth and ninth decades, Charlie accepted whatever food was placed before him, with only one exception. When his daughter-in-law, Eva, with whom he lived, served cornbread, Charlie would comment, "I ate enough cornbread in Kansas to last a life time."

Charlie's daughter-in-law, Winona (married to Theodore Russel Day, Ted's grandson), who also chronicled some of the family history from stories that she heard from Charlie, her father-in-law, adds the comment that, while the family lived in Kansas, "{m]oney was so tight that the family lived on corn bread with only a rare treat of light bread or biscuits made of the precious wheat." According to Winona, even as an old man, Charlie considered any meal as a success if there were baking powder biscuits on the table with the meal, instead of cornbread. At least at Winona's house, it appears that he was willing to eat cornbread if he had to.

Terence L. Day, mentioned earlier as the Day family historian and genealogist, has done some research regarding the circumstances that the Day family may have encountered while living in Kansas and is of interest to include here:

> At that time barb wire was just coming to the Great Plains and [Ted's son Charlie was] a twelve-year-old herder likely was tending cattle for neighbors. Barb wire was first displayed at the De Kalb County Fair in Illinois, in 1873. It was designed to be attached to existing fences to control breachy cows (animals that breached fences). Joseph Glidden saw a demonstration of a wooden rail with sharp nails protruding along its sides, hanging inside a smooth wire fence. He went home and invented and began the first commercial production of barb wire as the world came to know it. As Hutchinson was a boom town, barb wire was a boom technology. Only 10,000 pounds of barb wire was sold in the United States in1874. In 1877 sales jumped to 12.8 million pounds, and to 80.5 million pounds in 1880. Surely barbed wire was a hot topic of conversation in Reno County families during [Ted's tenure in Kansas]. It is unlikely, however, that [Ted] saw installation of the first barb wire in the area where he lived. The family's oral history includes no information on this aspect of [Ted's or] Charlie's life, which is revealed only in the 1880 U.S. Census; but William G. Cutler's History of the State of Kansas, published in1883, listed only two Reno County farmers with barbed wire pastures. H. Eisiminger, a farmer and stock feeder, owned 160 acres in Section 24, near Hutchison, and 320 acres two miles north, the latter enclosed with wire fencing. He arrived in Kansas in Hutchison about a year after the Days, in 1874. Eisiminger engaged in farming and stock raising. For several years he had large herds on the range, but in 1878 he converted his operation to buying two-year old stock, which he fed for the market. In 1880, he had 75 head of fine cattle, mostly steers, and 100 hogs.

Buffalo were still on the plains when Ted and his family lived in Kansas, although they were in rapid decline to the brink of extinction Buffalo bones littered the prairie. In 1878 a rick of buffalo hides in nearby Dodge City contained 40,000 hides destined for market. An estimated one and a half million buffalo hides were shipped from Dodge between 1872 and 1878. During hard times such as when Ted and his family lived in Kansas, early Kansas farmers gathered the buffalo bones and sold them for six to eight dollars a ton for the manufacture of china and fertilizer. By 1875 the buffalo were gone as a source of revenue, but the longhorn cattle of Texas drove the dollars into town. For ten more years, over five million head of cattle were driven up the western branch of the Chisholm Trail to Dodge City, just 122 miles west of Hutchinson on the railroad.

In 1874 hordes of locusts swept down from the Rocky Mountains, ravaging crops in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and the southern half of Dakota. The disaster elicited a national campaign to aid destitute farmers. Reno and Rice counties were among the hardest hit with an estimated 25 percent of the population listed as impoverished. The State Board of Agriculture reported $547,915.70 in aid dispersed in Kansas.

Data for 1882 reveals the nature of agriculture in Reno County near the end of Ted's tenure there. Corn and wheat were the major crops grown in Reno County. In 1882 the county grew 65,708 acres of corn and 27,928 bushels of wheat, almost all planted in the fall and harvested the next summer. The county's yields were slightly lower than state average for both crops.

The early settlers in the county grew corn. Prior to 1874, corn was king. From the oral history that reflects that the family ate a lot of cornbread, we can assume that Ted grew corn. Corn bread with molasses was the staple of most farm families. Over time, however, Kansas farmers shifted to grow primarily wheat.[xxxix] In any event, the circumstances seem to indicate that Ted struggled financially. Ted faced the challenges that all farmers faced in the West in the decades after the Civil War.[xl] In that era, Ted, like most farmers, lacked the necessary economic means and an adequate education to succeed in farming, and there were so many other conditions beyond his control.

Ted likely moved west searching for improved economic opportunities and hoped for better financial circumstances, rather than because of any wanderlust.

In October 1880, Ted sold his farm, but not before a census enumerator registered the family in the census conducted that year. As noted earlier, Ted's and Anna's son Jay Allen Day was born in Kansas in November 1880, so the family finally left Kansas sometime after his birth.

Pueblo, Colorado

A Declaration For Pension dated May 24, 1912 states that Ted moved to Colorado in 1880[xli] and remained there until 1882 when he moved to Washington.

Eventually, the struggle in Kansas became too discouraging and TB Day decided to move the family. They felt very fortunate to be able to sell the farm in Kansas. TB Day apparently left the money with his wife and family, and he walked[xlii] to Pueblo Colorado where he got a job as a blacksmith upon his arrival before the day was out, and then sent for the family. The family moved from Kansas to Pueblo. At this time, the Colorado Coal & Iron Company was building an extensive iron and steel works in Pueblo for iron ores in Colorado to be smelted and the product used to manufacture pig iron, bar iron, steel rails, stoves and machinery. Manufacturing at the facility began in April, 1881. When it was finished, it was anticipated that the mill would employ 1,000 men. In this time period, the wave of national prosperity reached Pueblo. There was an economic boom at the time. Business was brisk. There was ongoing construction on both sides of the Arkansas River. According to a history written in 1881, "strangers" in great numbers arrived daily.[xliii] Under these circumstances, the Day family made the long trip from Independence, Missouri to Colorado in two wagons and arrived in Colorado without money or food.

However, TB Day's skills as a blacksmith were in demand. At the age of only twelve, Ted's son Charlie worked at the brickyards where they made or fired bricks that were used in building the steel mill that was built at that time. Charlie was just a boy and he was hired to turn the bricks over at the kiln on pallets, so that the bricks dried straight and true. Charlie earned "two bits" a day. The work ended Charlie's formal schooling.

After the Day family had been there for a time, in 1882, one day TB Day's employer heard that TB Day was planning to go to Oregon. TB Day had made a mistake of catching Oregon fever and had been talking about it openly. Ted was working as a blacksmith and many of his customers were people on their way to Oregon. His boss asked him about it, having heard that he was planning to go to Oregon. And he said "well, yes . . ." He thought he would go to Oregon someday, and his boss said "you might as well go now because you don't have a job." Ted's employer fired him.[xliv] And so he wasn't planning to go anytime soon, but suddenly he didn't have a job, and so he wound up heading to Oregon.

This episode in Ted's life might be characterized as a temporary failure and set back. He was fired from his job, although his termination does not appear to have had anything to do with his performance. It may have presented a financial hardship. But, it was not entirely a setback. Since Ted always intended that his residence in Pueblo was to be temporary, and his ultimate goal was to head west to Oregon, Ted moved forward with his plan to travel to his ultimate destination, although perhaps with some economic difficulty. His surly employer simply hastened his plans, and Ted acted to further his goal to go to Oregon. Ted and his family moved on.

Montana

According to one family story, in moving from Colorado on the way to Oregon, TB Day made a deal with the railroad to take the family to where they wanted to go if they would do a certain

amount of work for the railroad. They put the family's saddle horses and wagons and mules—they had three teams of mules[xlvxlvi] –and personal belongings on railroad flat cars and the family boarded the train for the westward journey.

Charlie's grandson, Charles Day, believes that the family went north into Montana. Some research shows that the rail line went north from Pocatello to Butte, Montana, however, in the early 1880's the line may have been under construction, or the railroad was constructing further lines in Montana.[xlvii] In 1880, the line north crossed the Montana boarder at Monida and went as far north as Dillon, Montana.[xlviii] In 1881, the rail line was extended to Butte, Montana and the first train entered Butte on December 26, 1881. This may have been the reason that the railroad was looking to hire workmen and willing to hire TB Day to help build a roadbed for the railroad lines. Charlie's grandson says that while traveling, TB Day saw a good spot that he thought would be good for farming. It is unknown where in Montana this would have been. Nevertheless, seeing a good spot, while they were taking on fuel or water, the family took their wagons off the train. When they got off the train, the train left without the family. Apparently, TB Day never heard again from the railroad about the work that he intended to perform. According to Charlie, the Day family stayed in Montana for a couple of years, however, it is impossible to reconcile this with the time of their departure from Colorado and the time that they are reported to have arrived in Washington and ultimately their move to Oregon.

We know that the family spent some time in Montana because Charlie had fond memories of a girl that he became acquainted with while he was in Montana. Charlie told his grandsons that he met a girl by the name of Mary. When he left, she cried and sang him a song, the song of Red River Valley. It must have made a great impression on him because he recalled the occasion several times. Charlie's grandsons remembered that he told about this experience, and they tied it to the time that the family lived in Montana.[xlix]

The Oregon Trail.

After the family's stint in Montana, and because TB Day's plan was always to go to Oregon, the family ultimately commenced the journey to Oregon. Because the westward rail line in the territory ended at Pocatello, Idaho this was probably the jumping off place for their journey to Oregon.

Most Oregon Trail pioneers traveled with a prairie schooner wagon—a covered wagon. Because the wagons were laden full with provisions, most pioneers walked along side of the wagon. Assuming that they traveled in the summer of 1882, the family included the following (and their ages): Ted (40), Anna (33), Charlie (14), Will (13), Minna (9), Maude (7), Walter (6), Alice (3) and Jay (1). Ted and Anna had their hands full. At the time they made the trek, they had a large family and the children were young. The older children would have had to help

carry their younger siblings who were too young to walk, if in fact they walked. All of the family members survived the trip.

Emigrants on the Oregon Trail typically traveled in a prairie schooner, not the Conestoga wagons typical in the east. A prairie schooner wagon would have cost between $60 and $90. Some pioneers traveled simply in modified farm wagons. This may have been the means of travel for Ted and his family, as he undoubtedly possessed the skills to modify such a wagon.[I] In any event, such wagons were typically so laden with food and possessions that there was no room for passengers. Consequently, most pioneers walked. For those that actually rode in the wagons, it was not a very comfortable ride because the wagons lacked springs. Even if there was room in the wagon, some pioneers chose to walk because the ride in the wagon was so uncomfortable.

Prairie Schooner Wagon, Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, Three Island Crossing State Park, Glenn's Ferry, Idaho
Source: Daniel S. Day, taken May 29, 2017

Prairie Schooner Wagon, Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, Three Island Crossing State Park, Glenn's Ferry, Idaho
Source: Daniel S. Day, taken May 29, 2017

From Pocatello, the Day family came over the Oregon Trail to Walla Walla, Washington, a distance of 456 miles. By comparison, the family's move from Kansas to Colorado was approximately 400 miles, a long distance too but far less arduous. By any measure, Ted and his family traveled vast distances over their cumulative westward migration. The Oregon Trail followed ancient Native American migration trails. By the time that the family made the trip, the Oregon Trail was more than just a trail, it was a well-worn road. In mentioning this, however, it is important to note that the Oregon Trail wasn't even really a single trail but a series of trails, including "short-cuts" and other branches to different destinations. The family came across the Oregon Trail probably in 1882,[li] or at some later time if Charlie is accurate about how much time the family spent in Montana. The Northern Pacific Railroad was completed in 1883. In fact, the Oregon Shortline Railroad tracks reached Glenn's Ferry, Idaho in 1883. The line from Pocatello to Huntington, Oregon was completed in late 1884. In any event, after the advent of the railroad around this time, immigrants to Oregon traveled by train. The transcontinental railroad marked the death for the Oregon Trail as the principal overland route to the west. After the coming of the railroad, only those that could not afford the train transportation traveled by means of the old trail. Occasionally, emigrant wagons could still be seen on the trail in the 1880s, or even into the 1900's. After the advent of the railroad, however, with the lack of travel, portions of the road disappeared as grass and other vegetation

covered all but the deepest ruts made by the wagons. By the 1890s the wagon trains and the Oregon Trail were forgotten history. Ted and his family were not the last of the pioneers to travel over the Oregon Trail, but wagon trains soon disappeared. Earlier travelers frequently encountered and complained about their interactions with the Indians, but by the time that the Day family made the trek, hostile Indians were no longer a threat to travelers as they had been to earlier pioneers. The Indians had been moved to reservations.

The narrative that follows sets forth a few highlights of the landmarks and places that the Day family would have passed. This gives a brief glimpse of the sites they would have seen and some of the challenges that they would have faced in traveling the trail through Idaho and Oregon. This does not, however, chronical every point on the trail. There can be no doubt that every member of the Day family, old and young, who traveled the Oregon Trail, had a lot of grit and boldness to embark on such a journey.

In route over the Oregon Trail, Ted and his family likely began somewhere near Fort Hall, which was the focal point of travel over the trail from Southeastern Idaho. At Fort Hall, prices were high and quantities were scarce. Fort Hall was originally located fifteen miles northwest of Pocatello, Idaho on the east bank of the Snake River, but later abandoned. In 1870 the U.S. Army constructed another Fort Hall eight miles east of Blackfoot, Idaho, twenty-five miles northeast of the first Fort Hall. Consequently, other than to say that the family began their trek from Pocatello where the train left off, it is impossible to know from exactly where the family started on the Oregon Trail.

In crossing southern Idaho, emigrants suffered greatly from the heat and dust of this very dry region, where only sagebrush grew. The wagon trains typically traveled through Idaho in late summer when the heat and dust were at their worst and grass and water were scarce. Although today there is green farmland on the banks of the Snake River, this did not exist in days that the Day family traversed the Oregon Trail, and did not exist until dams were constructed on the Snake River and the farmland irrigated—forever changing the landscape of southern Idaho. For many emigrants traveling in the desert, cattle sometimes died of heat exhaustion, as the deep canyons and gorges made it difficult to get water. Ted, his family, and fellow travelers would have faced these conditions if they traveled during summer months.

Although the desert may have been inhospitable, the territory was not necessarily remote frontier at the time that Ted and his family made their journey. There was residential and commercial development in Pocatello, although it was not yet incorporated. Pocatello was known as the "Gateway to the Northwest," for settlers traveling on the Oregon Trial. The community was a trade center and a transportation junction. At Twin Falls, there was a stage stop at Rock Creek near the present day town site. The City of Boise was incorporated in 1863. Baker City was incorporated in 1874. The Grande Ronde Valley was settled in the 1860s where a post office was established in La Grande in 1863 and the City incorporated in 1865. La Grande grew rapidly in the 1860s and 1870s due to the region's gold mines and agriculture. Pendleton began to develop as a commercial center in 1851 although it was not incorporated

until 1880. In any event, along the trail, the Day family would have encountered some farms and settlements. There would have been opportunities along the way to purchase supplies and to trade.

It is unknown how large the company was with which the Day family traveled. It is assumed, however, that they traveled with a number of other families.

The typical schedule of a pioneer company was to rise at 4:00 a.m. The men hitched up their teams and the women cooked breakfast. The wagons rolled out of camp at 7:00 a.m. The party typically stopped at noon to let the livestock rest and to eat a lunch of leftovers. They continued their day's journey until 5:00 p.m. Wagons were maintained in a circle to contain the livestock. The men tended the stock while the women cooked supper. The evening meal usually consisted of cornbread, beans, fried meat, gravy and coffee. After supper, the travelers might visit with friends, or engaged in other activities like dancing, singing, or exploring. Some may have turned in early for the night. Given the Day family penchant for story-telling, it is easy to imagine that Ted told stories during such evening gatherings, from his rich inventory of prior experiences. Or, if he had the characteristic Day sense of humor possessed by some of his descendants, he may have had a propensity for telling exaggerated yarns to children and other engaged listeners.

From whatever was their actual starting point, the family would have traveled west on the trail toward American Falls. The falls was located west of the town today called American Falls on I-86. At the time that Ted and his family passed by along the trail, the Snake River dropped about fifty feet in several ten-foot steps. It was a prominent landmark for early travelers. However, the American Falls is now submerged by a reservoir behind a dam on the Snake River.

Another landmark on the Oregon Trail in southeastern Idaho is known as Gate of Death. This site was located about twelve miles west of American Falls, Idaho. It is a narrow break in the rocks through which the trail passed. Emigrants often feared that Indians were waiting to ambush them at this spot. In fact, this was the site of an attack on pioneers by Shoshone Indians in which ten emigrants died in August 1862. It is unknown whether, when the Day family traveled through the area, they knew of the history that preceded them along the trail and whether their travels were accompanied by stories of the trail.

Twelve miles southwest of American Falls there is a landmark called Register Rock. On this rock, emigrants left their names and dates on this large half-buried boulder.

From that point, the family would have continued west, and would cross the Raft River and then head northwest.

As the pioneers traveled along the Snake River, many travelers complained of the mosquitos that were numerous. One pioneer diarist described the mosquitos in "black clouds" along the river, preventing them from getting a sound night's sleep. Some of the benefits of traveling along the river perhaps outweighed the nuisance of mosquitos. The travelers were able to fish

for salmon and trout, and rabbits were sometimes plentiful in the desert as were what the emigrants referred to as “prairie chickens,” or grouse. Rattle snakes were also prevalent.

Despite the close proximity to the river, sometimes water was scarce and hard to get to, as in some areas the Snake River passes through deep canyons of more than a couple hundred feet on either side of the river making the river inaccessible at times and impossible to provide water to the stock that accompanied pioneers. Much of the desert in southern Idaho along the banks of the Snake River did not have much grass. Only the sagebrush grew well. One emigrant wrote: “The country all the way down the Snake River is one of the most desolate and dreary in the world.”[lii]

Nevertheless, children saw the Oregon Trail as a promise of great adventure. After a day of chores and walking, if they had energy left, they could have fun climbing rocks, exploring. Boys often had guard duty. Girls helped to gather food. The children also helped drive the livestock. It is not known what livestock, if any, accompanied Ted’s family on the trip.

In terms of the landscape, one impressive sight on this stretch of the Oregon Trail was Shoshone Falls on the Snake River four miles northeast of modern Twin Falls, Idaho. The falls is known as the Niagara of the West and is more than 212 feet in height. The falls is about three miles from the Oregon Trail. Despite the distance from the trail, travelers on the Oregon Trail could hear the sound of rushing water for three or more miles away. Many emigrants often left the trail to see the falls. Even in his 90s, Ted’s son Charlie was still proud that his father had trusted him when he was 15 years old to spend a night away from the wagon train with another teenage boy. The two took the side excursion off the main Oregon Trail to see Shoshone Falls. The falls is a notable site in the west. The height of the falls is taller than Niagara Falls, although it doesn’t have nearly the same volume of water flowing on the river, but it is a remarkable sight. In 1863, an early pioneer recorded in their diary their excursion to find the Falls:

> Left Camp at 6:00
>
> A few of us left
>
> the train and struck
>
> off to visit the great
>
> falls on Snake River
>
> we struck the river too
>
> high up and looked still
>
> higher-returned and followed
>
> down some 7 miles and found
>
> the falls-the river is divided

by a small island which

makes two falls one about

180 and the other about 200

ft. Returning we found

the train on Rock Creek

8 miles below crossing

water scarce and grass poor

traveled 16 miles.[liii]

At this writing, we are unable to explain why Charlie's excursion to see Shoshone Falls necessitated a night away from the rest of the group since the Falls was in relatively close proximity (3 miles) to the northern trail, unless Ted and his family were traveling on some other route, or they arrived late in the day and it was further compounded by Charlie's and his friend's delay, and the family continuing their travels without them.

There were other sites along the way. Notably, Thousand Springs was an unusual sight. It is located about six miles south of Hagerman, Idaho. It is a series of springs that flow from the side of a canyon wall. Emigrants gave the springs their name. Over thousands of years of geologic evolution, volcanic activity spread lava over the Snake River plain. Slowly, the river was forced south in a great curve. Successive channels of the river and its tributaries were filled with spongy lava, which became both reservoirs and underground conduits. From this spot, water from one or more of these buried channels flows from the canyon wall. In modern times, however, the springs have virtually disappeared due to irrigation for farm land which has siphoned off much of the water from the Snake River. In the days when Ted and his family passed through the area, it would have been impressive.

Thousand Springs South of Hagerman, Idaho on the Snake River
Source: Daniel S. Day, picture taken May 29, 2017

Salmon Falls is also another site on the Snake River, consisting of the Upper Salmon Falls and the Lower Salmon Falls near Hagerman. The Upper Salmon Falls are about 40 miles west of Shoshone Falls, and the Lower Salmon Falls is about 5 miles downstream from the Upper Falls. Today the Lower Falls are cut off by the Lower Salmon Falls Dam and the Falls has been inundated by the reservoir. But, in the days that Ted and his family traveled through the area, this was a prime spot to fish for salmon.

At Three Island Crossing, two miles southwest of modern day Glenn's Ferry, Idaho, the family would have had the option to cross to the north side of the Snake River by either a nearby ferry, or by fording the river where it was shallow (depending on the time of year) enough for the horses, mule teams and wagons. There was likely a small settlement at Glenn's Ferry at the time that Ted and his family reached the area. In July and August, the river was from 2-4 feet deep, although the current was still very swift, making the crossing precarious. The crossing was especially difficult. The potential for disaster was always present. A deep hole could swallow a wagon and a team. Many accidents were recorded in emigrant diaries in which wagons, animals, or human lives were lost. Crossing the river was not easy. The bottom was uneven and if an animal miss-stepped in a deep hole, a wagon, animal or an emigrant could be lost in the current. In August, 1853, a pioneer recorded in their journal that they lost a horse that drowned in the river. Diaries sometimes give accounts of losing family members at the crossing. However, the best route to Ft. Boise meant risking the dangerous crossing, as it was one of the few places on the Snake River where a crossing was possible.

In other months, when the river was higher those that forded the river caulked their wagons. Some emigrants removed the wheels from the wagon and floated their wagons across the river. To cross the river, the pioneers used the islands as stepping stones. There were actually two crossings in this area. At Three Island Crossing, emigrants could ford the river without

swimming or floating. One mile further upstream was the more difficult Two Island Crossing, where wagons had to be floated across the Snake River. Most emigrants thought both crossings were the same, consequently the area bears the name of Three Island Crossing.

Swift currents, hidden holes and rocks made the crossing extremely dangerous. A wagon might take hours to cross safely. The northern trail had plenty of drinkable water and sufficient grass for livestock. On the south trail grass was scarce; it was wild, rocky and barren. The best time to cross was in late summer and early September, to get to Oregon before the snow fell in the Blue Mountains to make them impassable.

The commercial ferry service that developed at Glenn's Ferry made it a much safer crossing.

The Ferry, once in use at Glenn's Ferry, Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, Three Island Crossing Stake Park

Source: Daniel S. Day, taken May 29, 2017

On the north side, the Oregon Trail followed the Snake River to Fort Boise. Alternatively, there is a southern trail that also met up with the northern trail at Fort Boise, but it was also known to be a more difficult overland trail. There was a commercial ferry service at Glenn's Ferry after 1860. In 1853, it was reported to cost $2.50 per wagon, although another diarist reported that it cost $5.00. It is unknown what it might have cost at the time that Ted and his family may have arrived at the ferry. Many pioneers were enticed to pay for the ferry and cross the river by a promise that the grass was greener on the north side of the river—a promise that was not true. We do not know the means by which the Day family crossed the Snake River, if they did so at all. Many immigrants took the more direct, northern route, but the drawback was that they would have to cross the Snake River twice. The crossings could be avoided by taking the southern route. It is uncertain whether Ted and his family had the means to pay the commercial ferries to cross the river, or whether they arrived at a time in the season when fording the river was feasible. In any event, we do not know which route the family took. to see.

Those pioneers that came along the north branch of the Oregon Trail passed through the Boise valley in route to a second Snake River crossing. The Boise River passed through the valley providing improved grassland for the pioneers. At least in the early years of travel over the Oregon Trail, Fort Boise was the last supply point before emigrants crossed the Blue Mountains. However, this was not likely true at the time that the Day family passed through the area, as towns such as Baker City and La Grande had developed as was mentioned earlier. The Oregon Trail crosses the Snake River again at Fort Boise and then heads across the northeastern corner of the State of Oregon. The two alternate routes—the northern route and the southern route (seven miles longer) came together again opposite Fort Boise. Fort Boise was located nearly five miles northwest of Parma, Idaho on the east bank of the Snake River below the mouth of the Boise River. However, the Fort was not likely in operation at the time the Day family passed through the area, as the Fort had been damaged by flood waters in 1853 and the Fort was relocated and built on the current site of modern Boise, Idaho. Travelers crossed the Snake River at Fort Boise by fording or ferrying, depending on the stage or level of the river. There was a commercial ferry service at this location after the 1850s. In the 1850's, it was reported that it cost $8.00 per wagon to cross the river. We do not know if Ted had the means to pay for the ferry, or whether if he knew the cost in advance he was prepared to avoid the cost by taking the southern route.

Those that traveled the southern branch of the Oregon Trail would camp on the Owyhee River across from Fort Boise on the Snake River, but would not have crossed over to the other side of the Snake River unless they needed provisions.

Traveling further on the Oregon Trail from this point, they would have crossed the Malheur River. At the Malheur River, there were hot springs that the women used to do laundry. From the Malheur River the party would have continued along the Trail along the banks of the Snake River until they reached Farewell Bend. The trail left the Snake River at Farewell Bend in the southeast corner of Baker County, Oregon. From Fort Hall to this juncture, the Oregon Trail had followed the Snake River for more than three hundred miles.

From southeastern Idaho through eastern Oregon, the trail was littered with scuttled wagons and parts. Many wagons never made it the full distance along the Oregon Trail. Wagon parts and wheels broke and needed repair or resourcefulness to continue the journey. Not only did wagons need repair from time to time, but because the lava rock fields and Idaho terrain was hard on the animals, shoes also needed repaired for the mules or oxen that pulled the wagons. Ted's skills as a blacksmith would have been a necessity.

After Farewell Bend, emigrants on the Trail crossed some ridges to the narrow valley of Burnt River. This area was considered by some travelers to be the most difficult part of the entire journey due to deep and down "sidling" mountains, and into the brush and across the creed every 200-300 yards and over stony places. The trail would have passed Baker City, Oregon

In four days travel, emigrants would reach the Powder River, the valley several miles wide covered in heavy grass, considered the most "handsome" seen on the Trail since they had passed the Bear River Valley in southeastern Idaho and northern Utah. From the Powder River valley emigrants traveled the Oregon Trail to the Grand Ronde River Valley and then climb the Blue Mountains. The Grande Ronde was considered by some to be the most beautiful valley on the entire Oregon Trail. Certainly, after spending considerable time in the deserts of southern Idaho, the green verdant valleys of Oregon were a welcome sight.

The Blue Mountain Crossing in Oregon is located about nine miles northwest of La Grande, Oregon off I-84 at exit 248. Some of the best preserved wagon-wheel depressions can be seen on a grassy ridge and through stately ponderosa pines in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The trip over the Blue Mountains began with an ascent out of the Grande Ronde Valley covered about 50 miles and took approximately four days. The trail over the mountains required that the pioneers traverse steep slopes, and at times required that the emigrants use chains around trees to slow the wagons descending the mountain trail. Parts of the trail were very steep, and at one location travelers in 1853 encountered the smashed wagon of an earlier group of travelers at the foot of the hill.

Weeks later, the Days came down out of the Blue Mountains. From the Umatilla River at the foot of the mountains, there were three routes that led to the Columbia and then on to the Willamette Valley for those traveling to the very end of the Oregon Trail. The first emigrants on the Oregon Trail went north to the Whitman Mission and down the Walla Walla River to Walla Walla. The Whitman Mission is 6 miles west of the city of Walla Walla. Although it is believed that the family came to Pendleton, Oregon, Ted and his family likely took this route. If this is

true, they would likely have come through Deadman Pass, located eighteen miles southeast of Pendleton, Oregon, on I-84. This is a narrow pass between Telephone Ridge and Emigrant Hill (it is not known when these locations acquired their names). The trail crossed the pass, but the pass acquired its name in 1873 when four teamsters were killed in the area.

Pendleton, Oregon

Based on his own independent research, Terry believes that the work on the railroad took place in Oregon and not Montana, and that TB Day and his sons actually performed the work. Terry argues that while the family was in the Pendleton area, TB Day contracted to construct a half mile section of road bed for the Oregon Navigation and Railway Company (later purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad). Help was scarce and Grandpa Day, at the age of sixteen, was engaged in the work project, driving a "slip scraper." However, he was small for his age and was unable to trip the heavy loads. So, his father hired another workman to trip the device at the end of each run.

It is also believed that from Pendleton, the family went on very quickly on to Walla Walla—which at the time was the economic and social center of Eastern Washington.

In arriving at the end of the Oregon Trail, Ted and his family entered a new phase of life. It is likely that they embarked on life in the new land with a renewed vigor and enthusiasm. It is worth reflecting on Ted's accomplishment. The family had endured the Oregon Trail. Even a shorter stretch from only Pocatello to Walla Walla, rather than from the beginning of the Oregon Trail in Missouri, was a considerable trek over some of the most difficult terrain on the entire Oregon Trail. The Oregon Trail experience changes men—it toughens their character and spirit of endurance, it increases the fierce independence of the individual. The experience likely made the Days tougher than they already were. Ted successfully faced extraordinary adversity over and over again. Like his trek from Kansas to Colorado, the trip over the Oregon Trail was not impeded by his disability from his wound at Antietam.

Walla Walla, Washington[liv]

At the time when Ted and his family arrived in Walla Walla, the town reflected the wealth that resulted in the community, as the supply center for Idaho and Montana gold mines. The towns between Walla Walla and Clarkston, Washington where Ted would later live—Waitsburg, Dayton, and Pomeroy—lie along a former Nez Perce Trail. Walla Walla was also near Blue Mountain timber and Palouse wheat. Walla Walla later lost prominence, however, but not importance, when the transcontinental railroad was completed through Spokane in 1883.

As they were going across the rolling plain, between those two places, they met a lot of people coming out of Walla Walla. They would stop and talk. And people would tell them, "If you are looking for work don't go to Walla Walla. There isn't a job to be found in the whole city." But they went on, and as they neared the city, TB Day saw a farmer out digging a potato cellar and he went over to talk to him and found that he needed to build several potato cellars. And he

hadn't been able to find anyone who wanted the work. So TB Day contracted to build the potato cellars for him. And he left his two oldest sons Will and Charlie each with a team of mules to work digging potato cellars with a Fresno Scraper. And he went on into town got a job as a blacksmith, and hired a man to go back to the farm with his third team of mules and work with his sons to dig potato cellars. Charlie's grandkids never had an excuse for being out of work because Charlie would always tell the story of how his father Ted not only found a job in a city where there weren't any jobs but put his two sons to work and hired somebody else to work for him and he used to tell that story frequently. From this story, it is evident that TB Day, notwithstanding his disability had a strong work ethic, or at least instilled a strong work ethic in his sons.

When the Day family reached Walla Walla, like many families, they may not have found land or a homestead right away (it is unknown how long they stayed in Walla Walla), but it was not uncommon for homesteading families to camp for a few weeks off the trail beside their wagons near the edge of town, on a vacant lot in a temporary "camp town."

The family then moved ultimately to Lost Prairie—which lies on a plateau above the Grande Ronde River in Wallowa County, Oregon.

Lost Prairie, Wallowa, Oregon

Before moving to Lost Prairie, the Days had spent some time in Walla Walla and in or near Elgin, Oregon. There is oral history of Ted and a partner having a contract to grade rail bed for the Oregon Steam and Navigation Company in the Blue Mountains. One version of the story has Ted's partner absconding with the payroll. But little is known of the family during this period, except that it settled on Lost Prairie and stayed there for a bit more than ten years.

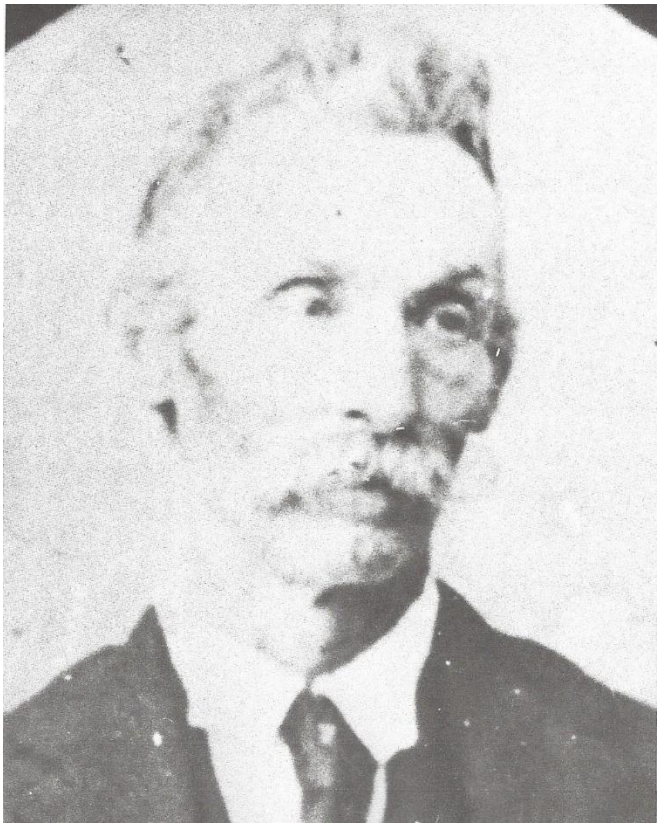
"Lost Prairie" is described as a "tract of land about eight or ten miles long by five or six miles wide, located in the northwestern part of [Wallowa] county along the Grande Ronde river. The region got its name from an incident what occurred in the 1870s. The Nez Perce, who still lived there, had scattered the cattle of some of the stockmen from the Wallowa valley. A few men rode out to find them and round them up. The trackers lost their trail. Coming upon the area covered with wild grass, it reminded them of Midwest prairie, and one of the men remarked "It should be called Lost Prairie."[lv] By the time the Days moved to Lost Prairie, Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce had been relocated to a reservation and no longer lived in the area.[lvi]

It is not strictly speaking, a prairie country. It is rather a succession of benches separated by canyons."[lvii] It is a series of benches falling east from high plateaus to the Grand Ronde River on the west. It is beautiful country. The Blue Mountains lie on the far side of the Grande Ronde and the Snake River canyon lies on the other side. Lost Prairie is where the pine forests of the uplands break into the bunchgrass-covered slopes of steep canyon walls. The variations in climate in Lost Prairie are due to the elevation changes. The land is generally agriculturally productive—fine grazing land and an excellent area to raise wheat.

A historian, writing about the settlement of the north end of Wallowa County, wrote that:

> The westward movement of civilization, starting from about the time of the Civil War and lasting until well after the turn of the century, was the greatest migration of all history. As the easily accessible areas were claimed along the main traveled routes, men started pushing back into the wilderness. . . . The first groups to move over the hills to what became Wallowa County filled up the Wallowa River valley and then those who followed began to push northward. In just ten short years, Lost Prairie was well taken up and Paradise was nearly filled to capacity. Another settlement grew up between these districts that was to become of greater importance than either. Flora attracted merchants, lumbermen, carpenters, and blacksmiths were in demand. Hotels were established soon after the town was platted. Smaller shops, ie. Dress shops, butcher shops and a candy store were opened to fill the little needs. Schools and churches were established for the education of the children and the religious requirements of the community. There were physicians in residence for several years. From a census of 310 at the time of the 1890 census the North End grew to 1027 in 1900 and then increased to 1183 by 1910.[lviii]

Lost Prairie was first permanently settled in November 1883 by a single family. Another family joined them in Lost Prairie in January 1884. Other families arrived in the spring of 1884 and then a few more in 1885. Whenever the Day family arrived and settled in Lost Prairie, they too were among the early pioneers of northeastern Oregon and Wallowa County. They were living on the frontier. The Day family arrived in Wallowa County in about 1883 or 1884 and stayed there about 20 years before they ultimately moved down to Asotin in Asotin County, Washington.



Ted Day, sometime during the period in which he lived in Lost Prairie, Oregon
Source: F. Lorlene Beddow, Carving the North End Wilderness: Flora 272 (1985)

Terence L. Day, in an early draft of family history about the Day family's time in Lost Prairie wrote:

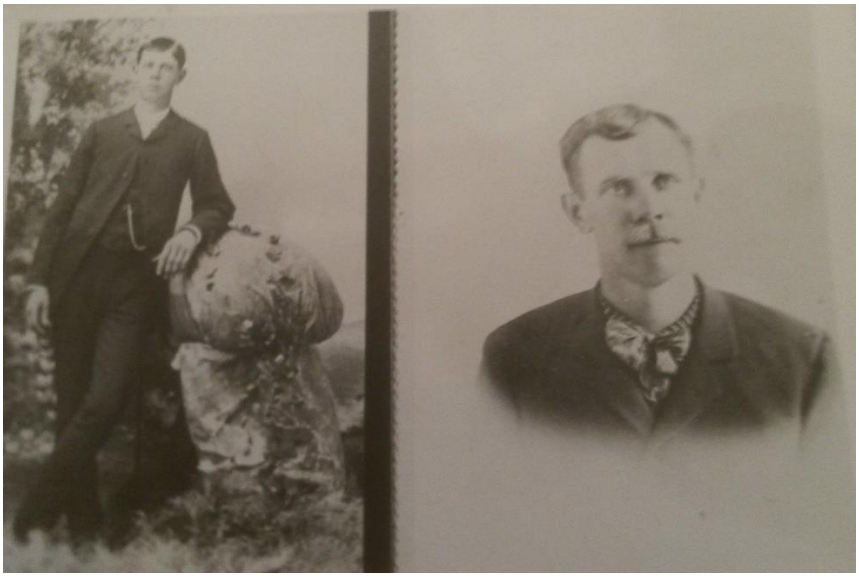
> Life there is tough even today, and was tougher still when the Days lived there. In her old age, [Ted's daughter-in-law] Esther Bly, who married Walter M. Day, reported that the family raised hogs, feeding them on pine cones in the forest. Her son, Robert Martin Day, said the hogs were swum across the Grand Ronde River and trailed to market in Lewiston. The distance is about 35 miles, as the crow flies; many more on the ground, through rugged, deep canyons. Lost Prairie ranchers on the old Day land a century and a quarter later confirmed this was common practice during pioneer days and pointed out the "hog trail," still visible on a distant hillside in 2010. I asked Charlie [Ted's son] when he was in his late 80s if he had hunted while living there. He said no, that the family had all the beef it could eat.[lix]

Ted and Anna still had a large family living on the homesteaded at Lost Prairie. Two more children were born to Ted and Anna at Lost Prairie: Theodore Johnson Day (May 7, 1887) and Paul Glen (January 22, 1890). The 1900 census for the Lost Prairie district lists Ted, born 1841,

Anna 1849, Walter 1876, Jay 1880, Paul 1890 and Theodore 1887. This means that by 1900, Ted, Will, Minna Rate, and Maud had moved out of the house. Will married Harriette B. ("Hallie" or "Hattie") Barnes on September 22, 1894 at Anatone, Asotin, Washington. Charlie didn't marry Ada Rene Barnes until December 26, 1901, but he was already 33 years old in 1900 but was independent and on his own. It appears that Charlie had a farm at Lost Prairie for a time, and then moved to Asotin in 1902. Charlie went into farming with a partner, Bill Bleith and they lived on the bench above Asotin, although it may have been sometime earlier. It is unknown when Minna Rate married her husband Orville Jacob Poley. Their first child was born at Lost Prairie but not until 1914. Maud married Martin William Zindel on June 1, 1898 at Lost Prairie, and their first child was born in 1899 in Lost Prairie. They later moved to Asotin and then to the place later known as Zindel, Washington. Jennie Alice married Jesse I. Richardson at a date and place unknown.

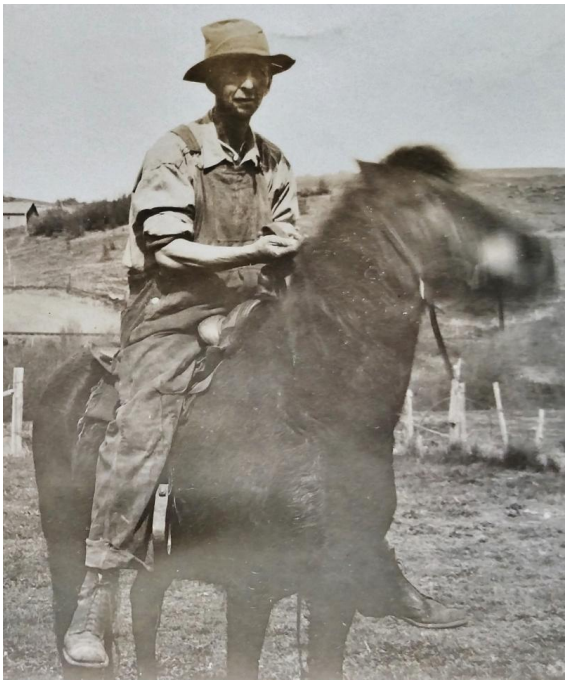
Ted's oldest son Charles Collins Day
Source: Terence Lee Day

Rufa Maud Day Zindel
Source: Robert Collins Day



Walter Day
Source: Charles Keith Day

Jennie Alice Day & Jesse Ingram Richardson
Source: Terry Thimmes, Family Search



Jay Allen Day

Source: John Raymond Skeen, Family Search

During an interview conducted by Terence L. Day, Spencer Bacon, the son of one of the original pioneers who settled on Lost Prairie, told the following story:

> I got to tell you one that I heard about old T.B. Day. It always tickled me and I always remembered it. There was a bunch of them out freighting, or traveling or something, and there used to be a half way station out there at Sledge Springs. There was a hotel there and a place where they could feed their horses, a barn. They were there one night and they got to playing poker. And Old T.B. Day was winning about everything there was to win and somebody made a hand-made, braided bridle that they was a playin' for. And Old T.B. Day won the bridle.
>
> When it come supper time and they went in to eat—and he was supposed to be a religious man—and he bowed his head and said grace. And it just got the rest of the fellows, you know, because they'd just played poker with him and he'd stripped them of about everything.
>
> The next morning they got up, and there was a joker in the bunch, and he asked if he could say grace that morning. And so they said, all right, and he bowed his head and said: 'O, Lord, deal me a full hand and if I don't win that hair bridle, I'll be damned.'
>
> I never did forget that story. They used to tell it on old T.B. Day.[lx]

Ted built one of the first blacksmith shops on Lost Prairie. He set wagon wheel tires and shod horses, and sharpened plow shares. His father-in-law, Gotfried Koecke (listed as born in 1815 in Germany), made a wood turning lathe and made chairs, commodes, tables and bedsteads. As a product of his labors, many homes began to be furnished with other than the crude frontier furniture.

While he lived in Lost Prairie, Ted filed a Declaration For Invalid Pension dated September 12, 1890. The declaration indicated that Ted was greatly unable to earn support by reason of his war injury. Further, the declaration noted that he suffered from kidney and liver complaints, heart disease, and rheumatism in his arms and shoulders. It appears that he received compensation for his disabilities, not only for the wound in his right knee but also for the disease of his liver and kidneys.

While living at Lost Prairie, Ted and Anna continued their children's education in the public schools of the time. We have incomplete records because the 1890 census was lost. But, in 1900, the census records reflect that the youngest two children at home (Paul and Theodore) were attending school. The older children still at home (Walter and Jay) had already completed their schooling. All members of the household are identified as being able to read and write. This also included Anna and her father who also are identified as English speakers, although natives of Germany. Histories of the county show that both Minna and Maud taught school for a period of time.

A pension application was filed from Prairie Creek, Wallowa County, Oregon in 1887. Ted was looking for an increase in his monthly pension. It was also noted:

> He cannot do a ½ days work or in fact any work without much suffering.

A pension application filed in 1890 indicate that, in addition to his knee injury, Ted was suffering from liver and kidney disease. The combined disabilities made it so that Ted was incapable of performing fore than a 1/3 of a day's work. An examining surgeon wrote:

> [A]fter working and walking a short time his leg gives out after sitting with knee bent for a few minutes it gets stiff and hurts him to move it.

It appears that over time, Ted's disability grew progressively worse and that his monthly pension was increased.

Ted and his family left Lost Prairie in 1903.

Great-grandson Terence Lee Day at Lost Prairie, Oregon
Source: Terence Lee Day

The area of southeastern Washington was developing economically. Ted's sons, Charlie and Will, left Lost Prairie and took up farming south of Asotin, on the bench.

Anatone, Washington lies between Lost Prairie and Asotin. Anatone was a town that was launched as a result of the Idaho Gold Rush. A sawmill was built there in 1862 to cut lumber for the new city of Lewiston, Idaho. A store was later built near the saw mill. In 1878, due to the threat of war from the Indians, Anatone settlers built a stockade.

Asotin, Asotin, Washington

Charlie and his brother Will moved to Asotin, Asotin County, Washington.

Although perhaps unanswerable, one has to ask the question: How much is the success of sons a reflection on their father? Charlie and Will were both very successful business men reflecting considerable hard work.

Will began his adult life by going into farming with William J. Clemens in Asotin County in about 1890 near Anatone, Washington on the Asotin Flats on a ranch. Later, after eight years in farming (obviously a discrepancy in timing from different accounts), in 1903, Will "retired" from farming Will became the head of a prosperous harness and saddle business in Asotin. He had already previously become a "master" of the trade. After Will married Hattie Barnes in 1905 and moved to Asotin after that.

In addition to this business, he had accumulated a nice property, and was also involved with Mr. Clemens in the stock business and handled the buying and selling of cattle. The business was known as the Day and Clemens Stock Company. His business and property were accumulated entirely through his personal industry and hard work. Will also served as Asotin's postmaster from 1906 to 1912. After leaving the service as postmaster, Will operated the Lewiston-Asotin stage, running a taxi service at the same time.

Will was one of the best known men of the county and a published biographical sketch noted that he was one of the most popular. "He is a modest and unassuming man and believes in doing things and doing them well."[lxi] Will was a member of the International Order of the Odd Fellows organization. He was also regarded as a "staunch" Republican and was enthusiastically and energetically involved in political campaigns, and served as a member of the Republican central committee and in other capacities. Will and his wife had a large home in Asotin on the banks of the Snake River.

Although Charlie must have been more modest and shy of publicity or did not want to pay the fee to have his biography published in the same published history as his brother Will, we still know that Charlie was equally successful in business during the Asotin period. Numerous articles in the Asotin County Sentinel newspaper make mention of Charlie's business dealings. Like his brother, Charlie went into farming with a business partner Bill Bleith on a homestead on the plateau above Asotin. He grew wheat and raised cattle and became prominent and successful like his younger brother. Charlie was also a stock buyer and made business trips to Portland, Oregon. It is also believed that Charlie participated in the business venture of the Lewiston-Asotin stage line and taxi service.

Ted's son-in-law, Martin Zindel, who married Ted's daughter Maude, was a carpenter, operated the Zindel post office, engaged in farming and raising stock, and operated a ferry across the Grande Ronde River. He too was a strong Republican, and was elected justice of the peace. He also operated a weather station for the government.

Maude and Minna were both school teachers in Wallowa County.

By all accounts, although we might have difficulty attributing specific qualities and character trains of Ted's children to him as a father, Ted and Anna raised their children to be successful adults, and by that measure Ted and Anna were good parents.

Shortly after the turn of the century, the Charlie and Will built their parents a home in the Clemens Addition north of Asotin, overlooking the Snake River. Ted and Anna lived there for about ten years.

Pension records reflect that Ted was living in Asotin in 1912.

Ted, Anna, and their children
Source: Terence Lee Day

In moving to Asotin, Ted was moving closer to his sons Will and Charlie who had already moved to Asotin. Charlie moved to Kennewick, Washington in 1918, and Will also moved from Asotin about the same time.

Retsil, Kitsap, Washington

From pension records, it appears that Ted had moved to Retsil, Washington by 1918. Ted lived in a veterans or retirement home, established by an appropriation of the Washington State legislature to care for aging veterans who could no longer support and care for themselves.[lxii] Ted's wife Anna died on December 9, 1918 in Ellensburg, Kittitas, Washington. She was likely a casualty of the flu epidemic in the fall of 1918. The family assumes that she was visiting with her daughter Rufa and her husband Martin Zindel at the time that she died because they lived in Ellensburg at the time.

Ted married Mina ("Minie" or "Mimi") Mary Hall on October 20, 1919 in Port Orchard, Kitsap, Washington by a Judge French. The married couple lived at the Old Soldiers' home in Retsil. Mimmi was a resident of the Old Soldiers' home at the time, where they most likely met. Her husband (Thomas McGoodin), who had lived in the Old Soldiers' home, had previously passed away December 8, 1915. Theodore Barber Day's name appears on the record of his death.

In April 1926, a doctor having examined Ted and submitting an affidavit found among Ted's pension records, it is recorded:

> "Mental condition poor and dangerous as to self. Must be continually watched by wife that he does not do himself an injury, is easily controlled. No memory. Emotional. Childish. Wife reports must constantly watch and guard against his wandering from grounds, over eating, personal dress. That he has vertigo."

The medical summary is limited, however, it is possible that Ted had what is considered hepatic encephalopathy—a loss of brain function resulting from diminished liver function (an inability to remove toxins from the blood). There are a number of possible causes. First, it is possible that Ted had contracted one of the various forms of hepatitis, which would have been very possible from fecal matter in contaminated water or poor sanitation. Second, it is possible that Ted was suffering from cirrhosis of the liver from his use of alcohol. It is also possible that Ted was suffering from both.

The doctor also reported that Ted had epithelioma of the mouth. Epitheliomas can be benign growths or malignant carcinomas. They are classified according to the specific type of epithelial cells that are affected. The most common epitheliomas are basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma (skin cancers). Epithelioma is a general term used since in that era biopsies were not performed to determine the type of growth.

Consequently, it is unknown what the type of growth was, but also its cause. It is unknown whether Ted used tobacco or not and whether such use would have caused the growths in his mouth, although it is possible. However, there is no further mention of it in Ted's records.

Death

Ted died on October 26, 1926. On his death certificate, the cause of death is listed as "General atheroma—Senile dementia." A contributing factor of his death is listed as "cerebral softening." This is a nonspecific term referring to a person who is perceived as having lost some amount of logical functioning, such as in cases of dementia. However, it may be caused by a number of things such as a hemorrhage, infarction (meaning certain tissue is dying), or abscess. It may be indicative of a stroke. There is insufficient information to know more about the described condition. It should be noted that the same medical comment of "cerebral softening" also appears in the records of Rufus M. Day, Ted's brother. It is an interesting comparison, but impossible to know whether there was any contributing factor that was genetic.

Conclusion

Of Ted's life, we know only a few certain facts. It is difficult to construct a full narrative around such facts to tell a full story of his life, and it is perhaps folly, if not impossible, to accurately interpret such facts. Such interpretation is speculation and conjecture, and is distorted by our twenty-first century perspectives, biases, prejudice, and even ignorance. We can only look through a glass darkly. Yet, we in our generation hunger to know more than we know, to understand our roots, and better understand ourselves.

We cannot fully or accurately understand history, but in telling the story, perhaps we can better define ourselves for the next generation, and encourage them to greatness—to seek education, perseverance, industry and hard work—and to keep a detailed record of their own lives for generations to come. They can write their own history and define their own destiny.

On June 16, 2017 in a phone conversation, the day before father's day, I asked my father Terence L. Day, what Ted passed on to his children and potentially to our generation. I suggested that a strong work ethic was passed down from Ted to his son Charlie, and asked: "What else?" He paused pensively. "Perhaps a love of politics and patriotism." He added: "There is no way to dope that out"—a frequent phrase that Dad likes to use—meaning that it would be impossible to ascertain that. During the conversation, as Dad and I talked about the Day family's trek along the Oregon Trail and the various questions that arise, he expressed regret in not asking his grandfather, Ted's son Charlie, more questions about this life. "Perhaps he told me more and maybe I have forgotten. I don't know." I added, "I wish we had asked more questions of Aunt Esther, and written the stories down."

Notwithstanding the prior cautionary notes, the stories that have survived the passage of time, and the surviving records, provide lessons that we can apply and allow some opportunity for brief and limited comment. This history reflects that Ted was a strong-minded man of determination and perseverance. Ted was stubborn enough, not only to resist amputation by military medical doctors after he was wounded at Antietam, but also to sufficiently rehabilitate himself and to recover from his injuries. Although Ted's disability did afflict him and appears to have increased with age, Ted was not fully deterred by his disability. These traits stand out. Ted lived a full and very productive life. As we have almost no family history before him, other than a few limited fragments gleaned from a very sparse historical record, Ted's life serves as the foundation stone and starting point for future family history to build upon.

Sources

Books

Blacksmithing

Canfield, D. M., Elements of Farrier Science (1968).

Krolick, David, Shoeing Right Advice to Horse Owners from a Working Farrier (1991).

Watson, Aldren A., The Blacksmith Ironworker and Farrier (1977).

Civil War

Adams, Michael C.C., Living Hell The Dark Side of the Civil War (2014).

Alcott, Louisa May, Civil War Hospital Sketches (2006 republication of the work originally published in 1863).

Bailey, Ronald H., The Bloodiest Day The Battle of Antietam (1984 Time-Life Books).

Billings, John D., Hardtack and Coffee (1887). This book provides more extensive detail of life in the army during the Civil War.

Davis, William C., Battle at Bull Run (1977).

Dunn, Craig I., Iron Men, Iron Will The Nineteenth Indiana Regiment of the Iron Brigade (1995).

Freemon, Frank R., Gangrene and Glory Medical Care during the American Civil War (1998).

Gray, Michael P., The Business of Captivity Elmira and Its Civil War Prison (2001).

Hesseltine, William B., Civil War Prisons (1962).

Horigan, Michael, Elmira Death Camp of the North (2002).

McPherson, James M., Cross Roads of Freedom Antietam The Battle That Changed The Course of The Civil War (2002).

Nolan, Alan T., The Iron Brigade A Military History (1961).

Otis, George H., The Second Wisconsin Infantry (1984).

Priest, John Michael, Antietam: The Soldiers' Battle (1989).

Priest, John Michael, Before Antietam The Battle For South Mountain (1992).

Quiner, E.B., Military History of Wisconsin (Chicago, 1866), see 20th Infantry, chapter 28, pages 675-685.

Reimer, Terry, One Vast Hospital: The Civil War Hospital Sites in Frederick, Maryland after Antietam (2001).

Robertson Jr., Tenting Tonight The Soldier's Life (1984 Time-Life Books).

Sears, Stephen W., Landscape Turned Red The Battle of Antietam (1983).

Tilberg, Frederick, Antietam National Battlefield – Maryland (1960).

Colorado

History of the Arkansas Valley Colorado (1881).

Education

Jorgenson, Lloyd P., The Founding of Public Education in Wisconsin (1956).

Whitford, W.C., Historical Sketch of Education In Wisconsin (1876).

Farming

Fred A. Shannon, "The Farmer's Last Frontier Agriculture, 1860-1897 Volume 5 The Economic History of the United States (1945).

Iowa

The Western Historical Company, The History of Fayette County, Iowa (1878).

Kansas

Compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Work Project Administration for the State of Kansas, Kansas A Guide to the Sunflower State (1939).

Drago, Harry Sinclair, The Great Range Wars Violence on the Grasslands (1970).

Andreas, A.T., History of the State of Kansas (Volumes I and II) (1883).

Miller, Nyle H. and Snell, Joseph W., Great Gunfighters of the Kansas Cowtowns, 1867-1886 (1963).

Roberts, Gary L., "Violence and the Frontier Tradition," Kansas and the West Bicentennial Essays in Honor of Nyle H. Miller (1976).

Oregon Trail

Buck, Rinker, The Oregon Trail A New American Journey (2015).

Bureau of Land Management, Boise District, A Guide To The Oregon Trail in Southwest Idaho

Diary of Mrs. Bynon J. Pengra (Charlotte Emily Stearns) kept by her on a trip across the plains from Illiinois to Oregon in 1853 reproduced by the Lane County Pioneer-Historical Society, Inc., Eugene, Oregon, second printing 1966.

Diary of Medorem Crowford, July 11-Sept. 28, 1863, University of Oregon, Ms. Coll.

Diary of George N. Taylor 1853.

Coons, Frederica B., The Trail to Oregon (1954).

Dary, David, The Oregon Trail An American Saga (2004).

Haines, Aubrey L., Historic Sites Along the Oregon Trail (1981).

McCamas Diary by E.S. McCamas.

Smith, Leta May, The End of the Trail (1976).

Ward, D.B., Across the Plains in 1853

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder

Dean, Jr., Eric T., Shook Over Hell Post-Traumatic Stress, Vietnam, and the Civil War (1997).

Gordon, Lesley J., A Broken Regiment The 16th Connecticut's Civil War (2014).

Horwitz, Tony, "Did Civil War Soldiers Have PTSD?" Smithsonian Magazine (January 2015).

Paulson, Daryl S. and Krippner, Stanley, Haunted by Combat (2007).

Perspectives on Diseases and Disorders Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (2010)(Carrie Fredericks editor).

Railroad

Robertson, D., 2 Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History (1991).

Waite, T., Union Pacific: Montana Division Route of the Butte Special (1998).

Wallowa County, Oregon

An Illustrated History of Union and Wallowa Counties (Western Historical Publishing Company 1902).

Barklow, Irene Locke, School Days In The Wallowas A history of the ninety-one schools and communities, past and present, of Wallowa County, Oregon (1992).

Beddow, F. Lorlene, Carving the North End Wilderness: Flora (1985).

Belew, Ellie, About Wallowa County People, Places, Images.

Wallowa County Museum Board, The History of Wallowa County, Oregon (1983).

Grant County, Wisconsin

Holford, Castello N., The History of Grant County Wisconsin (1900).

Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa and Lafayette, Wisconsin. Containing Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens, and of Many of the Early Settled Families (1901).

Asotin County, Washington

Shaver, F. A., An Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington (Spokane: Western Historical Publishing Company, 1906), p. 673-674, 747.

Retsil, Kitsap, Washington

Bogumill, Donna (editor), Washington Veterans Home 1910-1980 70th Anniversary Historical Summary (2005 Revised Edition).

Walla Walla, Washington

Kirk, Ruth and Alexander, Carmela, Exploring Washington's Past A Road Guide to History (1990).

General

Franklin, Jon, Writing For Story (1986).

Gladwell, Malcolm, Outliers The Story of Success (2008).

Newspaper Articles & Other Articles

Terence L. Day, Heritage (July 24, 2005).

Terence L. Day, "Frontier Family, Pioneer's stories provide a snapshot of Mid-Columbia's long history," Tri-City Herald (May 22, 1994).

Terence L. Day, "Genealogy," Salt Lake Tribune, Friday, July 18, 1997

Winona Rushton Day, "Who Is That Old Man?"

Leonard, Pat, "The Bullet That Changed History," New York Times, August 31, 2012.

The Flora Journal, October 17, 1902

The Progressive Movement in Washington, a 500-page doctoral thesis by Robert Saltvig (University of Washington 1966)

Helen Owen Filson's master's thesis, Miles Poindexter & the Progressive Movement (Washington State College 1941).

Materials from Terence L. Day

Day, Terence L., Chronology (undated draft circulated to the family)

Day, Terence L., First Bull Run (draft).

Day, Terence L., Fruits of Genealogical Research, February 26-27, National Archives, Wash. D. C. (year unidentified)

Interviews

Interview of Terence Lee Day (August 15 and 17, 1993, and September 1998).

Interview with Spencer Bacon by Terence Lee Day (Lost Prairie, Oregon September 1977)

Documents & Other Records

Application by Solder for the Admission to the Soldier's Home at Port Orchard, Washington.

Death Certificate of Theodore Barber Day

Federal Census Records

Pension Records of Rufus M. Day, The National Archives.

Pension Records of Theodore B. Day, The National Archives.

Correspondence

Letter from Terence L. Day to Daniel S. Day dated October 7, 1988

Obituaries

Death of Mrs. T. B. Day, Asotin County Sentinel December 13, 1918 (Anna Koecke).

Dies in Soldiers' Home, Asotin County Sentinel October 29, 1926 (T.B. Day).

Obituary of William R. Day, Asotin County Sentinel (died November 18, 1940).

Websites

http://www.historynet.com/battle-of-antietam-union-surgeons-and-civilian-volunteers-help-the-wounded.htm

http://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/minie-ball

http://www.rossfordschools.org/vnews/display.v/ART/4ea1872c97a49

https://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/08/31/the-bullet-that-changed-history/?_r=0

http://www.undergroundrailroadblairsvillepa.com/Rescue1858.php

---

[i] Leta May Smith, The End of the Trail 277 (1976).

[ii] Malcolm Gladwell, Outliers The Story of Success 19 (2008).

[iii] Various other dates of birth appear in some sources, but not appear to have been documented. This date is accepted from the records of Terence L. Day, Day family historian and genealogist, although it is unsupported as well. It is possible, however, that he was actually born in 1790, which would make him considerably older than thought and about 9 years older than Elizabeth McKenzie. Given his possible age, it also opens up the possibility that John married and had other children prior to marrying Elizabeth, although we have not yet identified those relationships, if any.

[iv] It is entirely possible that John Day, if he was actually born in 1790 as some suggest (depending on his true identity), was married and had children prior to marrying Elizabeth McKenzie, but current research doesn't provide this information.

[v] William Marshall's father was Reuben Marshall. Reuben Marshall's mother, Sarah Sallie Johnston was the older sister (17 years) of Virginia Jean Johnston, Elizabeth McKenzie's mother. Consequently, William and Elizabeth would have been first cousins, once removed. It is logical that they could have met at family gatherings or through family connections.

As JJ was seventeen years old at the time the family moved to Wisconsin, it is not likely that he considered himself one of the five "small children." If you count, Rufus, Jemima, Reuben, and Eliza (which is only four), we have yet to identify a fifth child, nor do we know anything about the child, or whether the child was John's or Elizabeth's prior to their marriage.

[vi] As JJ was seventeen years old at the time the family moved to Wisconsin, it is not likely that he considered himself one of the five "small children." If you count, Rufus, Jemima, Reuben, and Eliza (which is only four), we have yet to identify a fifth child, nor do we know anything about the child, or whether the child was John's or Elizabeth's prior to their marriage.
[vii] Robinson, Jr., James I., Tenting Tonight The Soldier's Life 20 (1984 Time-Life Books).
[viii] Stephen W. Sears, Landscape Turned Red The Battle of Antietam 141 (1983).
[ix] Stephen W. Sears, Landscape Turned Red The Battle of Antietam 141 (1983).
[x] Stephen W. Sears, Landscape Turned Red The Battle of Antietam 142 (1983).
[xi] Ronald H. Bailey, The Bloodiest Day The Battle of Antietam 74 (1984).
[xii] George H. Otis, The Second Wisconsin Infantry 62 (1984).
[xiii] McPherson, James M., Crossroads of Freedom Antietam The Battle That Changed The Course of the Civil War 126-27 (2002).
[xiv] McPherson, James M., Crossroads of Freedom Antietam The Battle That Changed The Course of the Civil War 127 (2002).
[xv] Stephen W. Sears, Landscape Turned Red The Battle of Antietam 201 (1983).
[xvi] Stephen W. Sears, Landscape Turned Red The Battle of Antietam at 202.
[xvii] Stephen W. Sears, Landscape Turned Red The Battle of Antietam at 213.
[xviii] John Michael Priest, Antietam: The Soldiers' Battle (1989).
[xix] The bullet was invented by the French army officer Claude-Etienne Minié in 1849. The bullet was a cylindrical bullet with a hollow base that expanded when fired. It was used with muzzle-loading rifles. During the Civil war, the basic firearm used by both Union and Confederate troops was the rifle-musket and the minié ball. The minié had significant accuracy with a range of about 250 yards. This meant that the traditional model of warfare involving infantry and cavalry assaults was over, because soldiers armed with the minié loaded rifle could hide behind trees or blockades and take down approaching forces before they could get close enough to cause any damage. The weapon made the bayonet obsolete, and produced staggering casualties during the Civil War. There were more than 200,000 soldiers killed and more than 400,000 wounded in the war, with the minié bullet accounting for 90 percent of the casualties. See http://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/minie-ball.
[xx] McPherson, James M., Crossroads of Freedom Antietam The Battle That Changed The Course of the Civil War 129 (2002).
[xxi] In the book Hardtack and Coffee the story is told of a corporal of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery who suffered a compound fracture of the left knee-joint from a piece of shell. The surgeon decided that his leg should come off. However the corporal talked the matter over with a wounded cavalryman and decided that his leg should not come off. When the wounded man refused amputation, the surgeon was insistent and the man was only able to withstand the surgeon's directive by defending himself with a revolver and threatening to shoot any man that touched him. The surgeon tried to reason with the fellow, saying that it was the only way to preserve his life. The wounded man responded that if he would die, he would die with both legs still on. The surgeon tried by persuasion and considerable effort to seize the revolver. After failing in his effort, he gave up, and in anger said: "Let the d— fool keep it and die!" John D. Billings, Hardtack and Coffee 310 (1887). After securing a promise not to take his leg off from the surgeon, the corporal agreed to submit to proposed experiments in alternative

medical treatment, which ultimately proved successful. However, the story relates that the corporal was later reduced to the rank of private and mustered out of the army for refusing the submit to the surgeon's knife and insisting that he keep both of his legs. John D. Billings, Hardtack and Coffee 309-11 (1887). This story is related to the extent that it may bear some similarity to the likely exchange that Ted had with his surgeon. It is very likely that upon refusing treatment, the surgeon well believed that the only hope for his survival was to submit to amputation, and that Ted would not recover from his wounds and that he would die.

[xxii] Louisa May Alcott, Civil War Hospital Sketches 20-24 (2006).

[xxiii] Louisa May Alcott, Civil War Hospital Sketches 25 (2006).

[xxiv] Louisa May Alcott, Civil War Hospital Sketches 30 (2006). While it is not necessarily relevant given the fact that Ted survived his ordeal, Alcott's writings describe death very powerfully. Although death did not touch Ted, he was likely surrounded by it, even in the hospital. Consequently, it is worth briefly quoting Alcott in one of the experiences that she relates: "[E]ven while he spoke, over his face I saw the grey veil falling that no human hand can lift. I sat down by him, wiped the drops from his forehead, stirred the air about him with the slow wave of a fin, and waited to help him die. He stood in sore need of help—and I could do so little; for, as the doctor had foretold, the strong body rebelled against death, and fought every inch of the way, forcing him to draw each breath with a spasm, and clenched his hands with an imploring look . . . . For hours he suffered dumbly, without a moment's respite, or a moment's murmuring; his limbs grew cold, his face damp, his lips white, and, again and again, he tore the covering off his breast, as if the lightest weight added to his agony; yet through it all, his eyes never lost their perfect serenity, and the man's soul seemed to sit therein, undaunted by the ills that vexed his flesh." Louisa May Alcott, Civil War Hospital Sketches 43 (2006). Alcott continues the narrative in articulate detail, describing the interactions of the men around this dying solider and their interactions with him. Alcott describes the conditions, the expression on the soldier's face, his words, his lapse into unconsciousness, and finally his death. The observations are emotional and wrenching. Ted would not have escaped such observations of his own comrades in the hospital around him. Not all men recovered from their wounds; some men could not be saved.

[xxv] See Eric T. Dean, Jr., Shook Over Hell Post-Traumatic Stress, Vietnam, and the Civil War (1997); Daryl S. Paulson and Stanley Krippner, Haunted by Combat Understanding PTSD in War Veterans (2007).

[xxvi] "Besides flashbacks, common symptoms of PTSD among veterans include hypervigilance, dejection, panic attacks, substance abuse, inappropriate acting out, unpredictable episodes of rage, depression, and cycles of anxiety and guilt." Haunted by Combat Understanding PTSD in War Veterans at 15. It doesn't appear that Ted experienced these conditions, or any others described or discussed by the authors. However, since we don't have any surviving stories in the family of Ted's actual combat experiences, it is likely that, similar to veterans in all wars, Ted simply didn't talk about the particulars of combat. If he did so, he would have been more likely, as was the custom during the era, to talk emphasize the glories and courageous moments, and not the gory details.

[xxvii] Tony Horwitz, "Did Civil War Soldiers Have PTSD?" Smithsonian Magazine (January 2015)(quoting Lesley Gordon).

[xxviii] Michael C. C. Adams, Living Hell The Dark Side of the Civil War 199 (2014). "One medical historian estimates that, if the war killed about 600,000, it debilitated and disfigured an equal number." Id. See Lesley J. Gordon, A Broken Regiment The 16th Connecticut's Civil War 26-51 (2014). In A Broken Regiment, the author relates that the 16th Connecticut, just three weeks after leaving home with very little training, faced its baptism by fire at Antietam, performed poorly during the battle, lost nearly half of its unit, and the survivors emerged bloodied and shaken by combat, and some left the regiment never to return. Later history of the unit not altogether truthfully celebrated the green troops tested by battle, rather than telling the story of men broken by the chaos and horrors of the battle. Antietam turned out to be the unit's only large-scale engagement during the war. Published news reports only reported the positive side of the story. Id. Indeed, "[m]any of the regimental wounded from Antietam never returned to the field but languished in hospitals, waiting months, even years, for a discharge to return home. Id. at 49. In fact,"[e]ven without battle wounds, some men remained in the hospitals for months or were otherwise deemed unfit for duty." Id. at 50. There is ample evidence of the mental and emotional toll that the soldiers suffered.

[xxix] Hesseltine, William B., Civil War Prisons 85 (1962).

[xxx] Hesseltine, William B., Civil War Prisons 85 (1962).

[xxxi] Hesseltine, William B., Civil War Prisons 80 (1962).

[xxxii] Hesseltine, William B., Civil War Prisons 87 (1962).

[xxxiii] Hesseltine, William B., Civil War Prisons 90 (1962).

[xxxiv] The Elmira New York prisoner of war camp functions from July 6, 1864 to July 11, 1865.

[xxxv] The identity of this Rachel is unknown. It is not known whether there is any connection between Rachel and Ted's future wife Anna Koecke who was also German. The census does not identify whether Rachel was a domestic servant or a boarder, or what her occupation might have been.

[xxxvi] In 2004, Terence L. Day and his son Nathan K. Day visited the courthouse in Fayette County, Iowa. Although they located and photographed a property deed for Antoine and Jemima Baily (who owned 113 1/3 acres), they did not find a deed for Ted who lived nearby.

[xxxvii] A.T. Andreas, (Volume II) History of the State of Kansas 1371 (1883).

[xxxviii] Violence in Kansas likely had many contributing factors. There was a great influx of settlers to the area. They arrived in an area where no real authority existed. Government authority did not exist or had not kept pace in its development. There was a lack of confidence in authority. Such circumstances gave rise to conflict and violence in the absence of adequate authority and structure. Some historians claim that it is a myth that the violence came with the cattle trade, in that the most violent period of Dodge City was before the cattle trade arrived. Arguably, frontier violence was a part of a larger pattern of American violence. Americans were restless and insisted on a minimum of restraint. However, there is no escaping the influences of other circumstances characteristic of the times. During cattle season, normally law abiding men under duress from weeks on cattle drives from Texas to Kansas markets. There was a great influx of "fast men and fast women." Although cowtowns separated the rowdy from the more genteel population, saloons outnumbered other businesses by 2-1. The cattle drives brought in a great deal of money, gambling, and prostitution. The towns were filled with wild, reckless and irresponsible men. Nyle H. Miller and Joseph W. Snell, Great Gunfighters of the Kansas

Cowtowns, 1867-1886 (1963). Gary L. Roberts, "Violence and the Frontier Tradition," Kansas and the West Bicentennial Essays in Honor of Nyle H. Miller (1976). The Day family lived in the middle of this geography. The distances from Hutchinson of the cowtowns are as follows: Abilene (90 miles), Wichita (52), Dodge (127), Newton (35), Ellsworth (60), Caldwell (93) and Hayes (19). There were the cowtowns famous in history for western violence.

[xxxix] Initially, wheat was a minor crop, harvested with primitive methods. In 1874, the Mennonites came to Kansas from Europe and brought with them Turkey Red wheat, which was ideal for the climate and soil conditions in Kansas. Reno County became the most important wheat producing area of Kansas and the center of the shipping and milling of grain from the adjacent area. Later, 18 grain elevators and 4 mills were built in Reno County. Compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Work Project Administration for the State of Kansas, Kansas A Guide to the Sunflower State (1939).

[xl] Ted, like other farmers of his time, was probably a product of traditional American individualism. One historian attempting to chronicle the life of a farmer wrote: "He was in perpetual conflict with a climate he could not conquer and soils that he seldom understood." Fred A. Shannon, "The Farmer's Last Frontier Agriculture, 1860-1897," Volume 5 The Economic History of the United States 4 (1945). A knowledge of the soils was indispensable to successful farming, and it was a knowledge that most pioneers lacked. The nineteenth century farmer had little scientific knowledge to govern his farming practices and such farmers, Ted included, seldom lived long enough in one locale long enough to become sufficiently acquainted with the native soils.

Although soil factors were often dominant in a farmer's success, there were other factors that had an impact as well, including rainfall and other precipitation, temperature, the length of the growing season, and many other considerations. There were vast differences between sections of the country, and differences even between Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas, and some previous experience may not have had applicability in a subsequent venue. Consequently, the conscientious farmer would have to make adjustments of old knowledge to new surroundings and conditions. Consequently, Ted faced great odds.

Before 1890, two thirds of all homestead claimants failed at their venture, even though the vast majority had spent their lives as farmers. There were deficiencies under the Homestead Act. The Act tempted settlers with plots of land of 160 acres, where even if dry farming were possible, no family could exist on the product of such a small lot as a commercial venture. Large farms of 10,000 to 25,000 acres were required to be successful economically. The Act hindered the acquisition of such large acreage. But, farmers like Ted would not have had the means to purchase or even to manage such a large operation. Even with the help of his children and without his disability, Ted could not have cultivated by primitive methods more than a few acres without the help of additional labor and likely never cultivated a full 160 acres.

Even before Ted arrived in Kansas, the farming in the United States and particularly in the Great Plains was being mechanized. Even before 1860, patents were issued for the most basic principles of most of the modern machines, including steel and chilled-iron plows, disc harrows,

grain drills and planters, reapers and other harvesters, threshing machines, straddle-row cultivators and numerous minor implements. Although as late as the 1880s, some farmers were still planting seed by hand, they were competing against farmers who were using modern instruments and labor saving mechanized equipment. The progressive farmer had the advantage over those that did not have such equipment. It is likely that Ted could not compete well against the farmers revolutionizing farming in Kansas. By way of example, the thresher used in the wheat belt of the north central states before 1870 was an eight-to—ten-horsepower affair, using nine men—or thirteen if the straw was stacked—and threshing 300 bushels a day. The two-horsepower machine could handle 135 bushels a day. Some steam threshers of the day had the capacity of 600 bushels a day. There were labor costs of hiring farm workers. However, it is unlikely that Ted ever had the means to purchase such equipment or to employ additional men.

Prairie fires threatened wheat farms, particularly after a long, hot, dry summer. As was earlier mentioned, there were severe infestations of grasshoppers in Kansas in the 1870's. 1874 was the worst grasshopper infestation in recorded history to that date. There were subsequent infestations in 1875 and 1876. Crops and all other surrounding vegetation was eaten and devastated, requiring financial assistance and relief from the federal and state governments to the farmers.

Early prairie farmers lacked the knowledge to care for the soil and rotate crops. Although they did not wear out the soil as rapidly as farmers in Virginia growing tobacco crops, the productivity of the soil waned over time until methods were developed to improve and make the soil fertile again.

Farmers as homesteaders also faced challenges with transportation. Roads were poor. If a farmer had access to a railroad, the railroad provided transportation for commodities to larger markets. However, farmers had few choices among buyers of their farm commodities, and they were often forced to accept the prices offered by monopolists. Large elevator companies developed to accommodate the market for wheat, but most farmers had little choice but to sell to the most convenient elevator company regardless of the grain prices offered.

Farmers faced the politics of the post-Civil War era regarding monetary policy which affected not only farm prices, but also the availability of money for lending. Even if a farmer were inclined to go into debt to expand his farm operations, or to purchase equipment or to fund purchases of seed, money was often in short supply. There was a shortage of capital. Banking in rural areas had not yet sufficiently developed to make money readily available to most farmers. At the time, no federal farm-loan agency existed, and most lending was companied by excessive interest charges on farmers during the period. After the Civil War, Kansas farmers worked under the handicap of heavy mortgages. In the early 1870's, pioneer families paid interest on their mortgages by killing buffalo and selling hides. After the buffalo numbers dwindled, the farmers gathered buffalo bones and sold them to fertilizer manufacturers. In the 1880's, there was frenzied speculation forced farmer's to larger mortgages to buy machinery

and livestock. Under such circumstances, the Western farmers of the late decades of the nineteenth century were generally poor. However, this was an era of growing commercialized farming. There was competition for markets, and there was a continuous process of increased mechanization. All of these circumstances made the plight of the poor farmer even worse.

This caused a flight of many farmers to leave the farm and seek work and life in America's growing cities. The Grange and other cooperatives or farmers' alliances developed in the 1870s. There were farmers' cooperative movements to contend with the challenges of the times. It is unknown whether Ted ever participated in such organizations, or whether they were available to him in his part of Kansas.

In short, Ted faced a very daunting and impossible situation as a farmer. Although the surviving oral history doesn't go into such detail, it does evidence the family's poverty, and it is likely a combination of all of these circumstances that led Ted and his family to leave Kansas in search of better financial prospects.

See generally Fred A. Shannon, "The Farmer's Last Frontier Agriculture, 1860-1897 Volume 5 The Economic History of the United States (1945); compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Work Project Administration for the State of Kansas, Kansas A Guide to the Sunflower State (1939).

[xli] This is somewhat questionable since that would have put the move in the winter, which seems unlikely. It is more likely that the family moved to Colorado in the spring of 1881 and that the family's stay in Colorado was very short.
[xlii] Although the family story says that TB Day walked from Kansas to Pueblo, Colorado this is unlikely given his disability. According to modern doctors, Ted would have been in pain throughout his life due to his war injury. It is unlikely that he would walk that distance in such pain.
[xliii] History of the Arkansas Valley Colorado (1881).
[xliv] The family story that survives suggests that TB Day's employer was arbitrary and capricious, acting simply on the information that Ted had an inkling to go on to Oregon someday. It is entirely possible, however, upon completion of the steel mill which occurred shortly after the family's arrival in Pueblo, that there was less of a demand for Ted's services as a blacksmith and that Ted was a casualty of economic conditions that impacted his particular trade and that Ted's employer perceived that Ted didn't regard himself as a long term employee anyway. Although lacking tact or diplomacy, Ted's termination may not have been as malicious as it seems. So far, this possibility has not been fully researched, but it bears some consideration.
[xlv] See Buck, Rinker, The Oregon Trail A New American Journey 31-44 (2015) for a discussion of the breeding, history, and advantages of mules over horses or oxen. "Mules were infinitelmore desirable for covered wagon travelers as a draft animal, considering the other choices. Horses were too heavy, couldn't take the heat, and required too much grain. Oxen were cheaper but painfully slow…. '[Mules] travel much faster, and endure the heat of the summer much better than oxen.'" Buck, Rinker, The Oregon Trail A New American Journey at 43. Mules require half

the feed of horses and can travel long distances without water. The legs and hooves of a mule are also stronger and they tend not to go lame on rocky ground or with hard use. Mules also live and continue to work until they are thirty years old, while horses tend to finish their working lives by the age of twenty. Mules were also smarter and had superior instincts, but also required special handling. Buck, Rinker, The Oregon Trail A New American Journey at 35-36. The short less attractive Mexican mule cost $50 a head or $100 a team; taller and stronger Missouri mules could cost $125 to $250 for a choice team. Pioneer families might want a four-mule or a six-mule hitch. Depending on the year and the supply of mules, the price of a team could reach as much as $1,000 or more per wagon. This was a large capital investment for the time. Buck, Rinker, The Oregon Trail A New American Journey 39. The number of mules in Ted's teams or the price that he paid for them is unknown.

[xlvi] See Buck, Rinker, The Oregon Trail A New American Journey 31-44 (2015) for a discussion of the breeding, history, and advantages of mules over horses or oxen. "Mules were infinitely more desirable for covered wagon travelers as a draft animal, considering the other choices. Horses were too heavy, couldn't take the heat, and required too much grain. Oxen were cheaper but painfully slow…. '[Mules] travel much faster, and endure the heat of the summer much better than oxen.'" Buck, Rinker, The Oregon Trail A New American Journey at 43. Mules require half the feed of horses and can travel long distances without water. The legs and hooves of a mule are also stronger and they tend not to go lame on rocky ground or with hard use. Mules also live and continue to work until they are thirty years old, while horses tend to finish their working lives by the age of twenty. Mules were also smarter and had superior instincts, but also required special handling. Buck, Rinker, The Oregon Trail A New American Journey at 35-36. The short less attractive Mexican mule cost $50 a head or $100 a team; taller and stronger Missouri mules could cost $125 to $250 for a choice team. Pioneer families might want a four-mule or a six-mule hitch. Depending on the year and the supply of mules, the price of a team could reach as much as $1,000 or more per wagon. This was a large capital investment for the time. Buck, Rinker, The Oregon Trail A New American Journey 39. The number of mules in Ted's teams or the price that he paid for them is unknown.

Union Pacific built a rail line between Utah north to Montana that it named the Utah and Northern Railway. The first train entered Butte, Montana on December 26, 1881. See T. Waite, Union Pacific: Montana Division Route of the Butte Special 168 (1998); T. Waite, Yellowstone Branch of the Union Pacific Route of the Yellowstone Special 3, 11, 16 (1994).

D. Robertson, 2 Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History 258 (1991); T. Waite, Union Pacific: Montana Division Route of the Butte Special 152 (1998). Dillon, Montana was founded in 1880 by the President of Union Pacific Railroad on the rail line being constructed, because it was in close proximity to gold mines in the area. Wikipedia. We do not have certainty about whether Ted and his family actually traveled with teams of mules for this journey or whether they were horses. What we do have, however, is a statement from Aunt Esther, Ted's daughter-in-law who married Walter, that Ted preferred mules over horses.

[xlvii] Union Pacific built a rail line between Utah north to Montana that it named the Utah and Northern Railway. The first train entered Butte, Montana on December 26, 1881. See T. Waite, Union Pacific: Montana Division Route of the Butte Special 168 (1998); T. Waite, Yellowstone Branch of the Union Pacific Route of the Yellowstone Special 3, 11, 16 (1994).

[xlviii] D. Robertson, 2 Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History 258 (1991); T. Waite, Union Pacific: Montana Division Route of the Butte Special 152 (1998). Dillon, Montana was founded in 1880 by the President of Union Pacific Railroad on the rail line being constructed, because it was in close proximity to gold mines in the area. Wikipedia.

[xlix] This story is questionable because the origination of the song and its dissemination were likely after the time that the Day family would have been in Montana. However, certain family members insist that Grandpa Day would not have told the story if it were not true, and that the family history should simply reflect that Grandpa Day told this story and to report it without commentary.

[l] Relying on the story that when Ted arrived in the area, he sent his sons Will and Charlie each with a team of horses or mules, and then traveled on to Walla Walla with a separate team, it is assumed that the family was traveling with three teams, although we don't know whether they were mules or horses. If such were the case, it is possible that Ted and his family had more than one wagon, two and possibly three wagons. If this were true, there was likely more room in the wagons for the children to ride, if they chose to do so.

Additionally, although we don't know the exact breed of mule that Ted owned or bred, his son Charlie had a preference for Morgan horses, a medium sized breed of horses. It may be that Ted also favored such horses and that the mules were a product of breeding with Morgan horses. However, this is speculation.

[li] The biographical sketch of William Rufus Day reports that the Day family came to the State of Washington in 1881. History of Southeastern Washington 747-48 (1906). It is impossible to completely reconcile the different possible dates of when the Day family came across Idaho on the Oregon Trail. A Declaration for Pension dated May 24, 1912 that Ted filed references the following residences and dates: "Wisconsin until 1870 then moved to Iowa lived there until 1873 then moved to Kansas until 1880 moved to Colorado lived there until 1882 then came to Washington."

[lii] McCamas Diary by E.S. McCamas, September 8, 1862.

[liii] Medorem Crowford 1863 Diary July 11-Sept. 28, University of Oregon, Ms. Coll.

[liv] One of the questions that we ask ourselves is "why did TB Day bring his family west to Washington and Oregon?" The author had a conversation on this topic with his father on November 29, 2014. These are the notes that the author took of that conversation: Henley McKenzie, TB Day's uncle (his mother Elizabeth's brother) migrated to Grant County Wisconsin for a time, and then traveled to Walla Walla, Washington in the 1850's. McKenzie was involved in the Indian Wars in southwest Washington during that time period. Dad wondered whether Henley and the family in Wisconsin (including TB Day) were in communication directly through the mail or through 2nd or 3rd parties with the McKenzie family. Henley may have had indirect contact with TB Day. Originally, Henley McKenzie migrated to the Willamette Valley and then went to Walla Walla. Henley was fairly young. When he came to Walla Walla he became a freighter. He hauled the first bank safe into Spokane Falls (Spokane), Washington. According to Dad, there are land records bearing Henley's name in Grangeville, Idaho. Henley's connection to Walla Walla may have contributed to TB Day's motivation to come to Walla Walla. However,

Henley died in 1868 in Washington County, Oregon—long before TB Day ever set foot on the Oregon Trail.

Another primary motive may have been the decades in Kansas that were absolutely horrible economically for the family.

[lv] Belew, Ellie, About Wallowa County People, Places, Images 102-03.

[lvi] Although Robert Day, son of Walter Day, and Ted's grandson, once wrote to his cousin Terence L. Day, relating that the Days had to fight Indians when they lived at Lost Prairie, the accounts are not believed to be factual.

[lvii] An Illustrated History of Union and Wallowa Counties 514 (Western Historical Publishing Company 1902).

[lviii] Beddow, F. Lorlene, Carving the North End Wilderness: Flora 22-23 (1985).

[lix] Terence L. Day, "Lost Prairie Homestead" Chapter 7.

[lx] Interview of Spencer Bacon by Terence Lee Day on Lost Prairie September 1977.

[lxi] History of Southeastern Washington 747-48 (1906).

[lxii] Civil War veterans reached an age where they could no longer support themselves and needed domestic care. Social Security, Medicare, or even the discipline of geriatric medicine did not exist in that era. The needs of the large number of Civil War veterans exceeded the needs of the general population of the same age demographic because they carried physical and emotional disabilities from the war. The State of Washington was more progressive than many other states and was one of the first to provide facilities for war veterans. In 1890, the State of Washington opened a veterans' home in Orting, Washington, but it had limited capacity and did not provide for veterans' wives. In 1907, the state legislature appropriated additional funds for a new veterans' home to be located overlooking waters of the Puget Sound. After a site was selected, and construction began, the home was finally completed in February 1910. Initially, there the home housed 187 men and women from throughout the state. The population grew over time. There were 330 Civil War veterans and their wives by 1913 and 545 in 1916. The population grew to 863 by 1920. Additionally, the legislature appropriated additional funds in the ensuing years to add additional barracks as well as a hospital (to provide medical care) and other buildings. The facility included multiple buildings, surrounding grounds and landscaping as well as a cemetery.

By the time that TB Day and his wife were residents in the veterans' home, the facility housed veterans from the Spanish-American War, and later were joined by veterans of World War I. At the time that TB Day resided in the home, there was considerable conflict between the Civil War veterans and the veterans of the Spanish-American War. The Civil War veterans thought the other veterans were less deserving and it took a period of time to convince the Civil War veterans that veterans of later conflicts were not interlopers and were equally deserving of the benefits afforded them in the veterans' home. The conflicts between the groups of veterans were serious enough that some veterans had to be furloughed to resolve the conflicts and enforce discipline.

See generally Donna Bogumill (editor), Washington Veterans Home 1910-1980 70th Anniversary Historical Summary (2005 Revised Edition).