Evidence of Opposition

A warning to Iowa Traitors.

A man by the name of Wade, was killed by the shot of a revolver, on last Saturday morning in the streets of Bellefontain, Mahaska County. He has been a resident of this county for several years, but went South after the war commenced and joined the rebel army. He came back a short time since and made no reserve in his boasts of how he had been butchering Union men, and that he had delighted to see the blood running freely from the throats of the Union soldiers whom he assisted in murdering. He cheered for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. The citizens of Bellefontain determined to arrest him. Accordingly on the day above named, he and his wife were passing through the town in a wagon at which time they stopped him and demanded his weapons and the surrender of himself. At this he drew out his revolver and cocked it. They caught the arm that held it and in the struggle he threw his arm behind his body when the weapon was discharged, the ball passing through his body killing him instantly. This is the substance as reported to us by a citizen of that vicinity, who was present a few minutes after he was killed. Our informant thinks he accidentally shot himself in the struggle to resist being taken.—Knoxville Republican.

A SCRIBBLED WARNING in an autograph book, a pin made of a sliced butternut, and two newspaper articles remind us that not all Iowans supported the Civil War. In an overwhelmingly Republican state like Iowa, those who opposed Lincoln’s administration, who wanted a negotiated peace, or whose war spirit seemed insufficient were judged to be rebel sympathizers or Copperheads (named after the “traitorous” snake). Other names for opponents to the war were Peace Democrats, secesh (for Secessionists) and Butternuts (for the source of dye for Confederate uniforms).

As the war escalated, the sides became polarized. Outrage spilled over into newspapers, dissen- sion split churches, and mob violence erupted. It's a fascinating, complex, and eye-opening story, one best told by historian Hubert Wubben in Civil War Iowa and the Copperhead Movement.

Practical Copperheadism.—The Copperheads of Jefferson county are carrying things at a high rate. They have illustrated their spite against union men by systematic depredations on their property. They burned a hay stack and other property belonging to Judge Black. A lot of villains while returning from a peace meeting on the night of the 6th of December, destroyed a considerable amount of Union property along the road. The same style of Copperhead scamps burned the hay-stacks belonging to J. T.
Saws for amputations were basic to army surgeons' kits. Scientific American published illustrated articles on amputation techniques. Between 1861 and 1873, the number of patents filed for artificial limbs, crutches, wheel chairs, and similar assistive devices quadrupled from the number filed in the previous 15 years. Many of the new patents were filed by women. The war advanced the study of neurological injuries, among them phantom-limb pain from amputations.

SOLDIERS and others who have lost their Limbs will find wagons to propel themselves at LEWIS TIBBALS, 510 Broadway, New York, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also Children's Carriages, Baby Tenders, Spring and Cantering Horses, Swings, and Toys.

L. TIBBALS.