



# The Railsplitter

*The Newsletter of the Department of Illinois*

*Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*



Spring 2023

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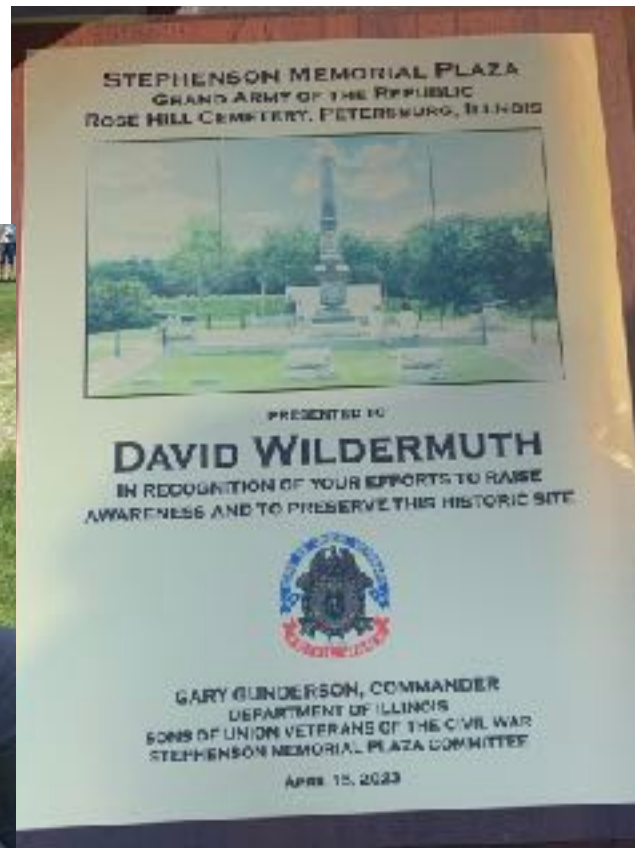
I think most of the brothers of the Department are happy with the weather this winter. In the Chicago area, it is reported to be the 4<sup>th</sup> warmest on record. I hope the good weather continues through the morning on Lincoln Death Day, and through the afternoon at the GAR memorial at Rosehill Cemetery.

Please make plans on attending Governor's Oglesby's mansion tour the morning of our Encampment on May 13<sup>th</sup>. Last year's visit to the Illinois Military Museum and a behind the scenes tour of the Illinois battle flags was wonderful.

Please look over the updates of the membership committee and the Camp skills set survey for discussion at the encampment as our thoughts need to be brought to the National Encampment in August. A discussion of individual Camp websites will also be on the agenda.

Stay well Brothers!

In F,C & L  
Gary Gunderson  
Commander Department of  
Illinois SUVCW



Dept Commander Gunderson presented Brother Dave Wildermuth with a plaque in tribute to all that Brother Dave has done to raise awareness and preserve the historic site that is the Stephenson Memorial in Rose Hill Cemetery, in Petersburg IL. On the right above is a close-up photo of the award, and above left is a picture of Dave with his prized possession in hand. Brother Dave represents only the very finest qualities that terms such as Fraternity, Charity, and loyalty evoke in all of us. Well done and congratulations, Brother Dave. Courtesy Br Chuck Murphy.

## PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTION



Recently I have had a few medical procedures. The first was the removal of cataracts in both eyes which was extremely successful. My next crisis was a deep vein thrombosis that was removed surgically in my right calf below the knee. To complicate matters the Plavix and aspirin combination gave me a duodenal bleeding ulcer, that healed itself before the endoscopy. All types of medications and procedures were available to care for these conditions, so doctors were able to find a solution that thinned my blood without the side effect of internal bleeding. This experience drove me to investigate what type of medical practices and medicines were available during the Civil War.

Of the 620,000 men lost during the war, two-thirds did not die from battlefield wounds. The enemy was disease. Dysentery, typhoid fever, pneumonia, mumps, measles, and tuberculosis were the biggest cause of death. Of course, challenges posed by non-battle related wounds took their toll without ways to effectively stop infection completely.

Soldiers died from two general causes: battlefield injuries and disease. Contributing factors to combat-related deaths were inexperienced surgeons, lack of a coordinated system to get the injured off the battlefield quickly, wound infections (since sterile technique was not yet recognized as important), and battlefield tactics that did not keep pace with advances in weaponry. Factors that contributed to disease-related deaths included poor sanitation and overcrowded camps, ignoring basic sanitation by line officers, inadequate pre-enlistment screening of recruits, poor diet, lack of immunity to childhood diseases, and few specific treatments for disease.

Three of every four surgical procedures performed during the Civil War were amputations. Each amputation took from 2 to 10 minutes to complete. There were 175,00 extremity wounds to Union soldiers. About 30,000 of these underwent amputation with a 26.3% mortality. The further from the torso the amputation was carried out, the greater the survival. As war waged on, it was noticed that if an amputation was done within 24 hours, mortality was lower than if performed after or more than 48 hours. Only 1 in 15 Union physicians were allowed to perform amputations. These changes were put into effect because of the public perception that too many amputations were being performed. Sadly, they were carried out before the sterile technique was used since it was introduced by Lister in 1867. Anesthetics were used, contrary to belief that a great quantity of alcohol was given to the patient and he bit down on a stick to endure the pain.

Medical and surgical advances during the war were:

- Use of quinine for the prevention of malaria
- Use of quarantine, which virtually eliminated yellow fever



Above is an informal, unofficial photo of the 14th Michigan Color Guard, SVR. With fervor, these boys never fail to refresh our individual and collective sense of fraternal Brotherhood. Where they lead we follow. Again this year, the 14th graced the proceedings that were held April 15, at 3:00pm at the Stephenson Memorial site in Rose Hill Cemetery. Check out Old Glory! Rain was in the forecast but as you can see, it was a beautiful, sunny day. "Let us rejoice and be glad." Courtesy Br Chuck Murphy.

- Successful treatment of hospital gangrene with bromine and isolation
- Development of an ambulance system for evacuation of the wounded
- Use of trains and boats to transport patients
- Establishment of large general hospitals
- Creation of specialty hospitals
- Safe use of anesthetics
- Performance of rudimentary neurosurgery
- Development of techniques for arterial ligation
- Performance of the first plastic surgery
- Medications available were morphine, chloroform, and ether, and well as paregoric

Detrimental practices begun during this time were the use of arsenic to treat fevers along with prescription of Calomel (mercurous chloride) that was used for diarrhea. This drug caused loss of teeth and gangrene of the mouth.

To better comprehend medical care delivered during this period, it is important to understand the medical infrastructure of the time. The first medical school was established in the United States in Philadelphia in 1765. There was no prerequisite preparation for admission, no entrance exam, and no state medical licensing boards. Medical school was 2 years in duration. In the first year, lectures were given in two 4-month semesters. The second year was a repetition of the first. Students did not have any clinical experiences prior to graduation. There were no laboratories for testing or developing medications. Following graduation most doctors apprenticed practicing physicians who'd had similar training. Additionally, a 4-year college degree was not required to enter medical school.



**Following formalities at the Stephenson Memorial on the afternoon of April 15, those assembled stepped behind the memorial and a dozen or so toasts were offered to not only ancestors who served in the Civil War, but to "Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty", "Grant", "Lincoln", "Union", "Terry Dyer", and others. It was a very meaningful celebration and you could have heard a pin drop in between moving declarations. The moment was authentic and rapturous so the photographer dared not ask for a posed photo. We thank Dept Commander Gunderson for his leadership in this endeavor, and the spirits. It was a an exceptional event that was honored by the presence of CinC Bruce Frail, seen in a blue shirt and khaki slacks on the far left in the photo above. The sense of "Brotherhood" and "Sisterhood" was palpable, and Brother Dave Wildermuth even toasted same. Courtesy Br Chuck Murphy.**

The number of deaths from wounds and disease took a toll on the hearts, minds, and bodies of all Americans, but it also sped up the progression of medicine and influenced practices the army and medical practitioners still use today. While the Union certainly had the advantage of better medical supplies and manpower, both Rebels and Federals attempted to combat illness and improve medical care for their soldiers during the war. Many of America's modern medical accomplishments have their roots in the legacy of America's defining war.

A closing fact was that if you could walk, carry a gun, had front teeth and a trigger finger, you could enlist. Front

teeth were needed in order to tear open the cartridge containing gunpowder and the bullet. Perhaps dental health needs to be my next topic....

Respectfully Submitted in F.C.L. Michael Zafran, P. I. Department of Illinois



**CHAPLAIN'S CORNER**

The other day I found myself talking to another member of the Allied Orders. Our topic, I'm sorry to say, was another member of the Allied Orders. The person had both good and poor points - but we were only discussing the lesser ones. In retrospect we were not being Fraternal, Charitable or Loyal. In fact, what we were doing was "Bearing False Witness" against one of our own - Disrespecting the Allied Orders and the Ten Commandments. There were so many good things about this person, but we were only concentrating on the negative ones. As we pointed our finger, three more were pointing back at us. We are all Sinners, and need to remember that The Almighty loves all of His children, and does not discriminate - the way we do. If you agree with me, please AMEN.

Respectively Submitted in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty, Chaplain Jerry

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**CAMP NEWS**

Custer Camp # 1 Wilmette

**POW's**

In the Fall 2022 Railsplitter, PDC and Custer Camp #1 CC Stuart Stefany's plaque was featured as was Gina Costin's Civil War project. Below left please see a photo of Brother Stefany's plaque. He told me just recently that Gina has asked him to do an illustration for a book she is writing about two Union POWs in the Civil War. Below right is Brother Stuart's illustration for Gina's book. If you recall, the illustration was featured in the Winter 2023 Railsplitter. It is truly a mesmerizing sketch. Our Compliments to Br Stefany for the photos. *Courtesy Br Chuck Murphy.*



George A. Custer Camp held its March meeting at the Hackney's Restaurant in Glenview, Illinois. The meeting included a special presentation of membership badges to our newer Brothers. Also, Brother Keith Powell presented a special edition of the 25th New York Cavalry, and his great grandfather's biography as a soldier of the unit. Below is a photo of the Camp's Brothers who attended the dinner meeting. *Courtesy PDC Nick Kaup.*



#### Sheridan Camp #2 Aurora

Brothers of Camp #2 have finished a 3 year project at Bluff City Cemetery in Elgin, IL where there are over 500 Civil War veterans interred. With the help of the local Young Marines, some Boy Scouts and some Camp Brothers, we installed 50 new headstones, reset 50 sunken/askew markers, and cleaned all the rest. This year we are working at Lockport Cemetery, Mt. Olivet and Oakwood in Braidwood and Wilmington, respectively, among other projects. *Courtesy CC Lee Lasseigne.*

Pictured in the photo on the right is Eagle Scout Joshua Pottorff, receiving a certificate on January 22, 2023 from Michael Zafran, Dept of IL PI, Camp #2 and Eagle Scout Coordinator. Congratulations Joshua. *Courtesy Dept PI Michael Zafran*




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#### McClelland Camp #4 Springfield

The date to affix the **Last Soldier** marker on the grave of Pvt William Prater (who spent seven months at Andersonville prison) is set for June 24. Prater, Adams' County Last Soldier, is buried in the cemetery on the grounds of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy, where he resided for a number of years. Camp 4 Brother Rich Jones of Quincy, has done an exemplary job of researching Prater, inviting participants from the community, and planning the upcoming event.

The Civil War conference at Illinois College is coming up on Jun 2 and 3, 2023. The conference flier and registration form were distributed via email on Friday, May 5. If you did not receive these materials, and are interested in who the speakers are and attending, please contact Brother Chuck at 904.314.0169, or email him at [murphy2067@comcast.net](mailto:murphy2067@comcast.net). *Courtesy Camp PI, Chuck Murphy.*

### Bryner Camp #67 Peoria

If not for Brother Jon Lickey of Camp #67, some of us would likely never know that A.P. Hill is "...finally back home after almost 160 years". Brother Jon was born in Virginia and considers Richmond home. He recently sent in the January 22, 2023 edition of **The Free Lance - Star** newspaper, which serves Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania, Stafford, King George, Caroline, Orange, Culpepper and surrounding counties in Virginia. In December A. P. Hill's was the last Confederate statue to be removed in Richmond. On page one the article indicates that "A statue of Hill with his bones in the base was taken down last month (December 2022) from the intersection of Laburnum Avenue and Hermitage Road in the state capitol", Richmond. Hill's remains were taken to his hometown of Culpepper, VA, where he was born and raised, and it was there that he was reinterred in Fairview Cemetery, a cemetery he would have known of growing up. Including Confederate reenactors, an estimated 600 people attended the Saturday, January 21 ceremony to pay their respects one last time. (See the photo on the right.) One of Hill's descendants said that the Confederate general, who went by the name of "Powell", was finally "... back home". *Courtesy Br Chuck Murphy, with appreciation to Br Jon Lickey for submitting the article.*



### U. S. Grant Camp #1863 Schaumburg

U.S. Grant Camp 1863 is cohosting the annual Flag Day Ceremony again this year. Br. Kaup sent in an informative flier about the event. It is set for Saturday, June 17 from 9:30 to 11:00am at the Clayson House Museum at 224 E. Palatine Road. Color guards from the SUVCW, American Legion Post 690, Palatine Boy and Girl Scouts, and Chicago's own Young Marines will be in attendance. The program will honor the origin of Flag Day, short stories of our American flag, a 21-gun salute by legion post 690, and the folding of the Americana flag by Scouts. Our compliments to Br. Kaup for sending the flier. *Courtesy Br Chuck Murphy.*

### Old Glory Camp #6165 Chicago

Br. Kaup also forwarded copies of both the Winter 2023 and Spring 2023 editions of the Union Ridge Cemetery Association flier. They are very informative and share a lot of information about upcoming Memorial Day programs. The Memorial Day service will begin at 1:00pm on May 29, 2023. The SUVCW will fire a Civil War canon to honor our fallen heroes, courtesy of the the 1st Illinois Volunteer Artillery, Battery L. Union Ridge Cemetery is the resting place of of more than 400 veterans, including 70 plus Civil War soldiers. Brother Gene Salecker will give the keynote address. He is a member of the of George Custer Camp #1 and author of a number of books including "The Sultana Disaster".



**SPEAKING OF CANON FIRING, MULLIGAN'S BATTERY OF THE SVR IS FIRED AT THE ANNUAL STEPHENSON MEMORIAL CEREMONY ON APRIL 15 IN ROSE HILL CEMETERY. ON THE FAR LEFT IS PDC NICK KAUP AND ON THE FAR RIGHT IS PDC STUART STEFANY. COURTESY BR CHUCK MURPHY.**

What follows on the next page is the flier for the upcoming Dept encampment, courtesy of Br Dave Wildermuth.

# Fraternity Charity Loyalty



## **ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT**

**DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS**

# *Sons Union Veterans of the Civil War*

*Saturday May 13, 2023*

**Held at Decatur Public Library- Madden Auditorium** Decatur, Illinois 130 N. Franklin St.

Entrance is on side at street level, free parking lot.



**Door opens at 11am meeting will start at 1pm**

**Please note you can bring food & drinks into this location but must clean up after yourself.**

**Luncheon: Will be on your own - several Restaurants are located nearby.**

## **Special Tour of Gov. Oglesby Mansion**

**Tours begin at 10am in groups of 8-10 and will run til 11:30 am**

**Address: 421 W. William St. only around 10 blocks from Library**

Any Questions CALL Dave Wildermuth: 618- 416- 2298 or email to [dwildermuth59@yahoo.com](mailto:dwildermuth59@yahoo.com)



LOVERS OF HISTORY ARE NOT ALWAYS CONSCIOUS OF THE FACT THAT WHILE APPRECIATING HISTORY, WE ARE SIMULTANEOUSLY MAKING HISTORY. IT IS FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD NOT ONLY MEMORIALIZE OUR ANCESTORS, BUT ALL THOSE WHO SERVED WITH UNION FORCES IN THE CIVIL WAR - INCLUDING BENJAMIN STEPHENSON AND THE GAR - AND OUR BROTHERS WHO PRECEDED OUR CURENT GENERATION OF DEPARTMENT LEADERS. THIS ARRAY OF PHOTOS, TAKEN AT THE APRIL 15 CEREMONIES AT THE STEPHENSON MEMORIAL, ARE DEDICATED TO OUR DEPARTMENT'S ANNALS. TOP LEFT IS PDC JIM LYON, WHO SERVED AS THE MC. TOP RIGHT IS BROTHER LYON ON THE LEFT, AND DEPT COMMANDER GARY GUNDERSON ON THE RIGHT. LOWER LEFT IS BROTHER GUNDERSON TOASTING HIS ANCESTOR WHO SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR, AND TO HIS RIGHT IS BROTHER DAVE WILDERMUTH, A DEPT COUNCILOR AND CC OF HECKER CAMP #443 BELLEVILLE. IN THE LOWER RIGHT PHOTO IS BROTHER DAVE AND PDC NICK KAUP. COURTESY BR. CHUCK MURPHY.





UNFORTUNATELY, SOME OF OUR BROTHERS ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND ANNUAL FORMALITIES AT THE STEPHENSON MEMORIAL. THIS PHOTO OFFERS A GLIMPSE OF THIS YEAR'S PROCEEDINGS. THE STEPHENSON MEMORIAL IS IN THE BACKGROUND AND NEAR THE BOTTOM OF THE PHOTO, IS A PICTURE OF THE GAR FOUNDER, BENJAMIN F. STEPHENSON. STANDING ON THE LEFT IS CINC BRUCE FRAIL, AND ON THE RIGHT IS DEPT COMMANDER, GARY GUNDERSON. THEY ARE HOLDING A BRICK MEMORIAL PAVER THAT BROTHERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PURCHASE TO MEMORIALIZE THEIR ANCESTOR(S), THEIR CAMP, OR ANYONE OR ANY UNIT MEANINGFUL TO THEM. THE FUNDS WILL BE USED TO ACHIEVE NEEDED LANDSCAPING REPAIRS ON THE SITE'S GROUNDS. COURTESY BR CHUCK MURPHY.



## In Three Parts - A "Railsplitter" Extra

### **Lost Stories of Three Illinoisans at Pittsburg Landing**

*(Based simply on the number of medals awarded for action on other Civil War battlefields, it is hard to imagine that only three medals of honor were awarded for action at Pittsburg Landing; and that all three recipients served with Illinois regiments. A story unique to the Dept of Illinois, this is the third in a series in what was billed as a three part story. However, it looks like the conclusion will spill over to a fourth. We simply have too much to cover in the newsletter to stick to three parts.) Courtesy Br Chuck Murphy.*



**Private Ellwood Williams (1842-1921) was in Company A, 28th Illinois Infantry Regiment. He joined the army in Havana, Illinois and his post-war home was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the Shiloh Campaign his regiment was assigned to Colonel Nelson G. Williams' 1st Brigade, in BG Stephen Hurlbut's 4th Division. His medal was awarded on September 28, 1897.**

Camped about a mile northeast of the Crossroads, near the intersection of the Corinth Road and the Hamburg-Savannah Road, they were awaiting inspection so the boys of the 28th were cleaned up and dressed to the nines. They could easily hear gunfire off in the distance grow louder and louder, and by 7:30am, Hurlbut received a call for help from General Sherman, who reported being under heavy attack from the southwest. At 8:00 Hurlbut received a similar plea from the 6th Division's commander, BG Benjamin Prentiss, who was camped about a mile due south. As Hurlbut's command moved south, Prentiss' beleaguered boys filed back through their lines and the terrorized look on their faces, said it all.

Hurlbut deployed his boys in the vicinity of a Peach Orchard along the Hamburg-Savannah Road. By 8:30, the continuous, monstrous roar was heading directly at them. Colonel Williams' 1st brigade was deployed on a ridge in the south edge of the orchard. After Colonel Williams was injured, he was replaced by Colonel Isaac Pugh.

Confederate General Alfred S. Johnston paused to muster more troops for an attack on the orchard and by 1:30, he had accumulated a force 4,000 strong, at the ready. It was a little before 2:00 when, Confederate BG John C. Breckenridge, reported to General Johnston that he couldn't get the men to attack. After coaxing the men to fix bayonets, at 2:00 sharp, Johnston personally led the charge.

The Union line at the Peach Orchard became a "sheet of flame". Pugh's brigade fell back to the north end of the orchard near the intersection of the Sunken Road, Hamburg-Savannah Road, and Bloody Pond. The 28th Illinois alone suffered 105 dead and wounded. By 2:30, Confederate General Johnston lay dead and both armies temporarily collapsed from exhaustion. They continued to exchange fire, however, and at times it grew quite heavy.

Ellwood's Lieutenant, James R. Walker, called the men together and indicated that, in the confusion of battle, an ammo box was inadvertently left behind and had to be retrieved. But it was too risky of a mission to order someone to fetch it. The Lieutenant had little choice. He had to call for volunteers. Though it

**PRIVATE WILLIAMS' MEDAL CITATION READS, "A BOX OF AMMUNITION HAVING BEEN ABANDONED BETWEEN THE LINES, THIS SOLDIER VOLUNTARILY WENT FORWARD WITH ONE COMPANION, UNDER A HEAVY FIRE FROM BOTH ARMIES, SECURED THE BOX, AND DELIVERED IT WITHIN THE LINE OF HIS REGIMENT, HIS COMPANION BEING MORTALLY WOUNDED."**





**THIS PICTURE OF ELLWOOD WILLIAMS ABOVE WAS FOUND ON LINE BY GOOGLING ELLWOOD WILLIAMS CIVIL WAR MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT.**

remained unsaid, the situation was little more than dire. Just by being on the battlefield, the boys were putting their lives on the line. And now, though they knew that the ammo had to be recovered, the Lieutenant was in the unenviable spot of asking someone to double-down on the jaws of death. Not only would Confederates fire at any movement on the battlefield, but so would nearby Union regiments. They knew nothing of the 28th's ammo box dilemma, as they were singularly focused on their own desperate struggle to survive by firing at any and all movement on the battlefield, no matter what.

It was approximately 2:30pm when stepping forward were Privates William T. Price and Ellwood Williams. As they crawled back onto the field, writhing through the maze of wounded and dead soldiers, firing just happened to pick up from both sides of the line, and they found themselves in a murderous crossfire. They had to stay low and hope that the black-powder smoke, blanketing the field, would give them cover. They found the box and were crawling back to their lines, when Price was hit in the back.

After making it back with the ammo box, Ellwood proclaimed that he couldn't just leave his buddy out there. Chances are, Price was already dead, or would soon die from his wound. **Other than Ellwood Williams, few would consider risking his life in such a deadly situation even one time, let alone twice!** It was as unbelievable as it was incredible! His buddies were simply astonished! Ellwood crawled back out and successfully dragged his buddy back, though Price's wound ultimately proved fatal.

Ellwood was but 19 years old. *(Price did not receive a medal. It wasn't until WW2 that more medals were awarded posthumously, than to the living. Up until that point, the bias was that medals were awarded "to be worn". Only 20 Civil War medals of honor were awarded posthumously as of 1948 when the book entitled "The Medal of Honor United States States Army" was published by the Government Printing Office.)*



**Sergeant Edward Spalding (1840-1920) served in Company E, 52nd Illinois Infantry Regiment. Before the war he lived in Rockford, Illinois and later, he resided in Sioux City, Iowa. His regiment was in Colonel Thomas L. Sweeny's 3rd Brigade, in BG W.H.L. Wallace's 2nd Division. His medal was issued January 15, 1894.**

Wallace's division was camped closest to the landing and he too, received numerous requests for help. In response, as he marched his troops two miles down the Hamburg-Savannah Road, he directed his brigades to buffer Sherman's, McClelland's, and Hurlbut's positions in the Peach Orchard, Bloody Pond, and Sunken Road. But as it turned out, the 52nd Illinois ended up being the only regiment in Wallace's division to be held in reserve. For hours and hours, the 52nd dug in near the far right of the Sunken Road, and waited.

Sergeant Spalding had been in the army just five months and had never before seen the elephant. Beginning at 9:30, he and the boys of the 52nd became unintended targets as "... bullets flew around and among us like hail and it seemed as though we could not escape". The boys of the 52nd hugged the ground and anxiously awaited orders to engage.

**SGT. SPALDING'S MEDAL CITATION READS, "ALTHOUGH TWICE WOUNDED, AND THEREBY CRIPPLED FOR LIFE, HE REMAINED FIGHTING IN OPEN GROUND TO THE CLOSE OF THE BATTLE."**





This photo of Edward Spalding was found on line by googling Edward Spalding Civil War medal of honor recipient.

Finally, it was around 3:00pm when the 52nd Illinois reported to General McClernand for assignment. The regiment made their way up Tilghman's Creek while fending off Confederate cavalry, and took up a position a little east of Cavalry Field, in the general area of the 15th Illinois camps. It was closing in on 4:30 when the 52nd was on the receiving end of a resolute cavalry charge by experienced and hard-fighting Johnnies from Louisiana.

During that engagement, Spalding was wounded three times, twice in his left hand and once in his left shoulder. Despite his wounds, the intense pain, and the obvious fact that he would be crippled for life, Sergeant Spalding refused to go to the rear for medical treatment. Any number of the boys and his superiors exhorted him to go to the rear, but he refused to leave his men while under attack. His comrades were amazed and clearly in awe of his selflessness, his dedication to his men, and his devotion to duty, all while suffering grievously from multiple, debilitating wounds. Sgt. Spalding was 22.

Come May 13 our encampment in Decatur is going to be extra special. General/Governor/U. S. Senator Oglesby was always a favorite stump speaker for GAR events and Blueboy reunions of all sorts. He was the keynote speaker when the Lincoln Tomb was dedicated on October 15, 1874. Touring his Decatur home will be thrilling and then the meeting will be extra special as we have the opportunity to forward recommendations to the upcoming national encampment in Nashua, NH in early August.



We'll conclude with just a few more snapshots from the April 15 ceremony at the Stephenson Memorial. On the left is William Furry, Executive Director of the Illinois Historical Society. He surprised those gathered when he spontaneously sang "Tenting Tonight on the Old Campground". Lower right is the 14th Michigan Color Guard, SVR, in action. And lower left is the Menard County Honor Guard reporting three volleys. Courtesy Br Chuck Murphy.

