

Harry V. Winklepleck

Occupant Name: Harry V. Winklepleck

Location: **Section 2, Lot 4**

Date of Birth: 1893

Date of Death: 1945

Date of Burial: 1945

Veteran: No

Lot Owner: Harry Winklepleck

Multiple Occupants: No

Comment:



Rabies Death Brings Warning To Pet Owners

The untimely death Sunday of Harry V. Winklepleck, Browns-town and Freetown mortician, resulting from an unsuspected rabies infection should be taken as a warning to owners of pets according to local physicians interested in the case.

A consulting specialist was to have arrived Sunday afternoon but Mr. Winklepleck had taken much worse Saturday afternoon and passed away during the night. A consultation very definitely placed the ailment as rabies and members of the family then recalled that Mr. Winklepleck had cared for their pet collie and had buried it when it died about nine or ten weeks ago.

At the time the collie took sick it was seen to be licking the residue in a broken bottle which apparently had contained chocolate mixture. Mr. Winklepleck examined the dog's mouth and found lacerations which he at that time, attributed to cuts from jagged edges of the bottle. When the dog died it was presumed that it had broken off some of the glass and swallowed some of it. The dog was kept tied during the time it was sick.

Dogs, according to medical records, may show widely different manifestations of the disease. In most cases the dogs have a tendency to run wild and attack persons and animals. In the Winklepleck case the dog suffered from what is termed a "depressed" type in which the animal is not vicious. In fact the collie seemed to appreciate the sympathy which its owners extended to it. It is now recalled by members of Mr. Winklepleck's family that he had deep scratches on his hand at the time as a result of trimming a hedge around their home.

The rabies germ must be transmitted by saliva of the victim into another's nervous system by coming into contact with such through a nerve exposed by a cut in the skin. As long as the rabies virus are traveling slowly along the nerve covering toward the brain there are no ill effects and they can be killed by vaccines. It is not until they reach the brain cells, which may be from a few days to as long as a year, that the victim displays any evidence of the disease and once the infection reaches the brain cells medical science has not been able to find a cure. Hence after an illness is diagnosed as rabies, or hydrophobia, it is always fatal.