

Autopsy Report of

John Dillinger

CORONER'S PROTOCOL

FRANK J. WALSH—CORONER—COOK COUNTY, ILL. \$116 of July

NAME.....JOHN HILLINGER..... DATE OF DEATH.....7/23/34.....
 ADDRESS.....Unknown..... AUT. Yes..... CERT. No..... INQ. Yes.....
 DATE OF EXAM.....7/23/34..... COR. PHY.....J. J. Kearns.....
 SEX.....Male..... AGE.....33..... LENGTH.....5'7"..... WEIGHT.....160.....
 RACE.....White..... NAT'LTY.....American..... EXAM. AT.....Cook County Morgue.....
 AUTOPSY PERFORMED BY.....J. J. Kearns, M.D.....
 SIGNATURE OF IDENTIFIER.....Cook County Morgue Records.....

HISTORY OF CAUSE OF DEATH:

Gunshot. Removed from sidewalk at 2450 Lincoln Ave. 37th District Police.

ANATOMIC DIAGNOSIS:

1. Multiple (4) (3 superficial: two of the face and one of the chest) and (1) thru and thru of the face, causing laceration of the soft tissues of the neck, comminuted fractures of the lateral processes of the 3rd, 2nd and 1st cervical vertebrae and body of the 2nd cervical vertebra, laceration of the vertebral artery and veins, lower portion of the medulla oblongata and spinal cord to the level of the 5th cervical segment.
2. Anemia and edema of the brain and lungs.
3. Hemorrhagic softening of the myocardium, liver, kidneys and spleen.
4. Multiple healed scars of the face, chin and volar surface distal phalanges of the fingers of both hands.
5. Healed thru and thru bullet wound of the left thigh. ✓
6. Healed scars in the left thigh and leg.
7. Rheumatic mitral (partly stenosing) verrucous endocarditis.
8. Eccentric hypertrophy of the myocardium. ✓

Following order of description will be followed on this and succeeding pages:

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. External findings (in detail) | 7. Blood Vessels | 13. Spleen | 19. Skull |
| 2. Thoracic Cavity | 8. Upper Digestive Tract | 14. Lymph Glands | 20. Meninges |
| 3. Abdominal Cavity | 9. Stomach | 15. Adrenals | 21. Brain |
| 4. Upper Respiratory Tract | 10. Intestines | 16. Kidneys | 22. Miscellaneous |
| 5. Lungs | 11. Liver—Gall Bladder | 17. Pelvic Organs | 23. Chemical Microscopic |
| 6. Heart Aorta | 12. Pancreas | 18. Testicle—Ovary | 24. Bacteriologic |

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION (Inspection)

Development of skeleton { Slender
Medium **
Powerful
Deformed

Musculature ~~well-developed~~ Panniculus adiposus (subcutaneous) 2 cm.

Skin—Color white Edema none

Pigmentation none Bed Sores none

SIGNS OF DEATH

Body Heat absent Lividity dorsal Rigor-mortis present

Cornea { Turbid } { Shrunken } cloudy Putrefaction none
 { Cloudy } { Dry }

Color of hair brown scalp hair and mustache (dyed black)

Size of pupils dilated Color of Iris brown Color of Sclera gray

Size and shape of neck { Long } { Slender } medium
 { Short } { Medium }
 { Slender } { Thick }

Size and shape of thorax { Deformities } { Mammæ } symmetric
 { Symmetric } { Vertebral }
 { Asymmetric } { Column }

Abdomen { Flat } flat
 { Hernia }
 { Distended }
 { Retracted }

Evidences of External Injury, with description:

There were two superficial "gutter-like" abrasions of the skin, such as a bullet would make: #1--adjacent to the outer angle of the left eye: #2--in the cheek over the zygoma, on the left side.

#3--Bullet wound of entrance at the level of the 6th cervical vertebra 5 cm. to the right of the midline. This bullet passed upward in the neck causing laceration of the soft tissues, comminuted fractures of the lateral processes of the 3rd, 2nd and 1st cervical vertebrae, comminuted fracture of the body of the 2nd cervical vertebra, laceration of the vertebral artery and vein, laceration of the meninges of the spinal cord, posterior, lateral and anterior tracts from the level of the 4th thru the medulla oblongata on the right side, from here the bullet passed upward along the postero-lateral pharynx causing hemorrhage around the internal jugular and internal carotid arteries, leaving thru an open in the lower lid of the right eye at its outer angle. There was an extensive sub-periosteal hemorrhage from the level of the jugular foramen to the 6th cervical vertebra, in the spinal canal. The spinal canal contained clotted an fluid blood.

#4--Bullet wound of entrance in the mid-clavicular line over the 7th costal interspace. This bullet passed superficially leaving thru an opening in the mid-axillary line over the 8th rib on the left side.

There were superficial abrasions of the skin of the nose and face. There were healed scars in the chin, oblique in direction, 2 cm. on either side of the midline. There were healed verticle scars over the temporo-mandibular joint, 3 cm. long, on either side. There was a purple-red area in the skin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm. square, over the sternum at the level of the 7th costal cartilage just to the right of the midline. This was covered with a thin parchment-like membrane. There were roughly circular scars in the skin, up to 1 cm. in diameter, in the middle of the volar surface of the distal phalanges of the fingers of both hands. There was a linear scar, 10 cm. long, in the left thigh, antero-lateral aspect, lower third. There was a healed semi-lunar scar in the antero-medial aspect, calf of the left leg. There was a wound, such as a bullet wound of entrance and exit would make, the former at the junction of the middle and lower thirds antero-lateral aspect, the latter in the postero-lateral aspect, slightly above the wound of entrance, in the left thigh. There was a healed wound in the neck, roughly circular in outline, 1 cm. in diameter, posterior aspect 2 cm. to the left of the midline at the level of the 7th cervical vertebra.

HEAD: The scalp, cranial bones and meninges showed no traumatic changes.

The brain, on multiple surfaces made by cutting, was pale. The lower portion of the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord to the level of the 5th cervical segment was studded with petechial and ecchymotic hemorrhages.

NECK: The soft tissues of the neck, including the mucous membrane of the buccal cavity, esophagus, pharynx and larynx, were pale.

CHEST: The lungs were subcrepitant and on surfaces made by cutting covered with pale bloody frothy fluid. The trachea and bronchi contained bloody frothy fluid. The tracheo-bronchial lymph nodes were soft and anthracotic.

HEART: The pericardial sac contained straw colored fluid. The myocardium was thickened, pale, soft. The mitral leaflets were thickened, the commissures partly obliterated. The cords tendinae and papillary muscles were thickened. There were pin point to pin head sized semi-firm warty vegetations on the auricular surface of the free margins of the mitral leaflets. The intima of the aorta and coronary arteries contained a few atheromatous plaques.

ABDOMEN: The abdominal surfaces were smooth and dry. The liver, kidneys and spleen were pale, soft, the markings were indistinct. The gall bladder and biliary passages were patent. The adrenals, pancreas and lower genito-urinary tract were not remarkable. The stomach contained a partly digested meal consisting of particles of red peppers, and fragments of meat and vegetables.