

The Lincoln Assassination:
Facts, Fiction and Frankly Craziness
Class 2 –
Dramatis personae

Jim Dunphy
dunphyjj@aol.com

Intro

In this class, we will look at 20+ people involved in the Lincoln Assassination, both before the event and their eventual fates.

Intro

1. In the Box
2. Conspirators
3. At the theater
4. Booth Escape
5. Garrett Farm

In the Box

Mary Lincoln

- Born in Kentucky, she was a southern belle.
- Her sister was married to Ben Helm, a Confederate General killed at the battle of Chickamauga
- She knew tragedy in her life as two sons died young, one during her time as First Lady
- She also had extravagant tastes, and was under repeated investigation for her redecorating the White House



Mary Lincoln

- She was also fiercely protective of her position as First Lady, and jealous of anyone she saw as a political or romantic rival
- When late to a review near the end of the war and saw Lincoln riding with the wife of General Ord, she reduced Mrs. Ord to tears

Mary Lincoln

- Later that day, Mrs.. Lincoln asked Julia Dent Grant, the wife of General Grant “I suppose you’ll get to the White House yourself, don’t you?”
- When Mrs. Grant told her she was happy where she was, Mrs. Lincoln replied “Oh, you better take it if you can get it!”
- As a result of these actions, Mrs.. Grant got the General to decline an invitation to accompany the Lincolns to Ford’s Theater

Mary Lincoln

- After Lincoln was shot and moved to the Peterson House, Mrs. Lincoln became understandably hysterical.
- Secretary of War Stanton ordered her out of the bedroom and into a parlor, so she was not present when Lincoln died

Mary Lincoln

- She would later be judged insane and confined to an asylum, based on the petition of her sole surviving son, Robert Todd Lincoln
- Released after a year in 1876, she lived in France before returning to the US and living with her sister, at whose house she died in July 1882

Thomas Eckert

- Eckert was born in 1825, and displayed from a young age a great interest in telegraphy
- At the start of the Civil War, he was commissioned and assigned to General McClellan as his Chief Telegraph officer
- In September 1862, he was assigned as the Chief Telegraph Officer in the War Department
- Given that Lincoln and Stanton frequented the telegraph office on a regular basis, he soon became quite familiar to both of them



Thomas Eckert

- He was also known to be very strong, reputed to be able to bend fireplace pokers over his arm.
- After General Grant turned him down, Lincoln told Stanton he was planning to invite Eckert
- Stanton told Lincoln he had work for Eckert and thus he could not attend the theater

Thomas Eckert

- This would later become one of the planks of the Stanton conspiracy theory (stay tuned for the next class!)
- What if? What if someone of Eckert's strength was in the box that night?

Major Henry Rathbone and Clara Harris

- Henry Rathbone was born in Albany, the son of a wealthy businessman
- After his father died, his mother married Ira Harris
- Harris would later be appointed US Senator from NY.
- He also had a daughter – Clara
- Before the Civil War they became engaged (something in common with General Sherman)



Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone

- After Grant and Eckert turned down the Lincolns, MAJ Rathbone and Clara accepted
- Thus, they were in the box at the time of the assassination.

Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone

- Severely wounded during the assassination, he recovered physically but not mentally
- For the rest of his life, he brooded over his failure to save Lincoln

Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone

- Henry and Clara married in 1867 and had three children
- He later entered the US Diplomatic Service

Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone

- However, the story does not have a happy ending.
- In 1882, he was dispatched to Hanover.
- While there, he began to attack his children, and when Clara tried to defend them, shot and stabbed Clara to death
- He was found guilty of the murder, but insane, and was confined in an asylum until his death in 1911

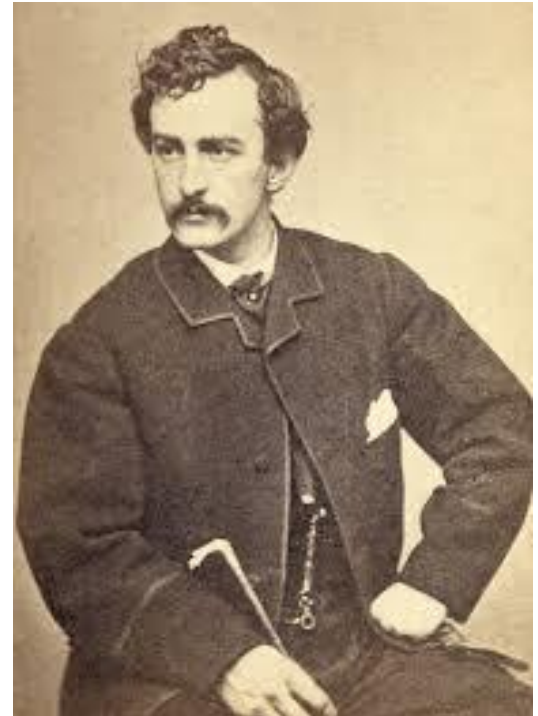
Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone

- But the tragedy doesn't end there
- Both were buried in Hanover
- In 1952, the cemetery's management noted that these graves had no recent interest or family connections
- Hence, the remains were disposed of

The conspirators

John Wilkes Booth

- Booth was born in May 1838, and was a member of a famous theatrical family
- Also famed were his father Junius Brutus and his brother Edwin



John Wilkes Booth

- While born in MD, Booth was a strong Southern sympathizer
- He was involved with Confederate Secret Service, among things, running medicine to the Southern armies
- We will cover next week the possible extent of the Confederate Secret Service in the assassination

John Wilkes Booth

- After Booth died at the Garrett Farm, his body was brought to the Washington Navy Yard and identified
- Or was it? (again, wait till next week!)
- His remains were first buried at the Old Penitentiary and then moved to the Washington Arsenal
- In 1869, his remains were released and reburied in the Booth family plot in Baltimore



David Herold

- Herold was born in 1842, to a well to do family in DC.
- They lived at 636 8th St SE, near the Navy Yard and about a mile from Nats Park
- He received a pharmacy certificate from Georgetown, and worked as a pharmacist and physician assistant



David Herold

- While at Georgetown, he met John Surratt, who introduced him to John Wilkes Booth in December 1864
- He was involved in the original kidnap plot
- Lewis Powell was unfamiliar with DC, so Herold was supposed to guide him through DC after the Seward assassination to meet with Booth
- With all the commotion at the Seward house, Herold rode away, leaving Powell on his own

David Herold

- He met up with Booth just outside of DC and remained with him through the entire escape route
- At the Garrett's barn, he surrendered and was taken in custody
- Despite his lawyer's plea that he was under the influence of Booth, he was sentenced to death
- The fall at the gallows did not break his neck, and it took him almost five minutes to strangle to death

Lewis Powell/Lewis Payne

- Born Lewis Powell in 1844 in Georgia, his father was a minister
- At the outbreak of the Civil War, the family was living in north Florida, and Powell enlisted in the 2nd Florida Infantry



Lewis Powell

- With this unit, he fought in the Peninsula Campaign, at Fredericksburg, and finally at Gettysburg, where he was wounded and captured.
- He was taken to Baltimore where a nurse with Confederate sympathies helped him to escape, and he later joined Mosby's Raiders
- He fought bravely with Mosby for more than a year, until he was ordered to Richmond with prisoners, and his demeanor changed

Lewis Powell

- Why?
 - He remembered back romancing the Baltimore nurse
 - He realized the Confederacy was lost
 - He was recruited by the Confederate Secret Service
- He deserted on January 1, 1865, and traveled first to Alexandria and then to Baltimore under the name Lewis Payne
- While in these locations, he worked with the Confederate Secret Service and met John Surratt in January 1865, and in February met Booth

Lewis Powell

- On the night of April 14, his job was to kill Secretary of State Seward, a job he fumbled spectacularly
- Herold having fled, he hid in a cemetery for a few days, then returned to the only place he knew in DC – the Surratt Boardinghouse
- Unfortunately, he arrived just as the police were questioning Mrs. Surratt
- Arrested and placed on trial, he was soon convicted and executed.

George Atzerodt

- Atzerodt was born in Germany in 1835 and moved to the US in 1843
- He operated a carriage repair facility in Port Tobacco MD, on the shores of the Potomac
- John Surratt introduced him to Booth in January 1865



George Atzerodt

- Atzerodt was soon involved in the kidnapping plot
- When it turned to assassination, he was given the task of killing VP Andrew Johnson
- While he went to Johnson's hotel, he lost his nerve and spent the night drinking
- Patrons of the bar remembered a suspicious looking character, soon identified as Atzerodt

George Atzerodt

- Atzerodt was arrested at the home of his cousin on April 20, 6 days after the assassination
- When put on trial, his lawyer tried to argue that Atzerodt was a “constitutional coward” and could have never killed the VP
- Needless to say, this defense did not work, and Atzerodt was found guilty.
- He was one of four hung on July 7, 1865

Mary Surratt

- Brief overview since some of you may have taken the Mary Surratt class in 2017
- Strongly Catholic, widowed and ran both a tavern in what is now Clinton MD and a boarding house in downtown DC
- The boardinghouse was used as the location for the planning not only of the kidnap plot but the assassination
- Called “the nest that hatched the vipers”



Mary Surratt

Surratt Boardinghouse

604 H Street NW

Surratt Tavern

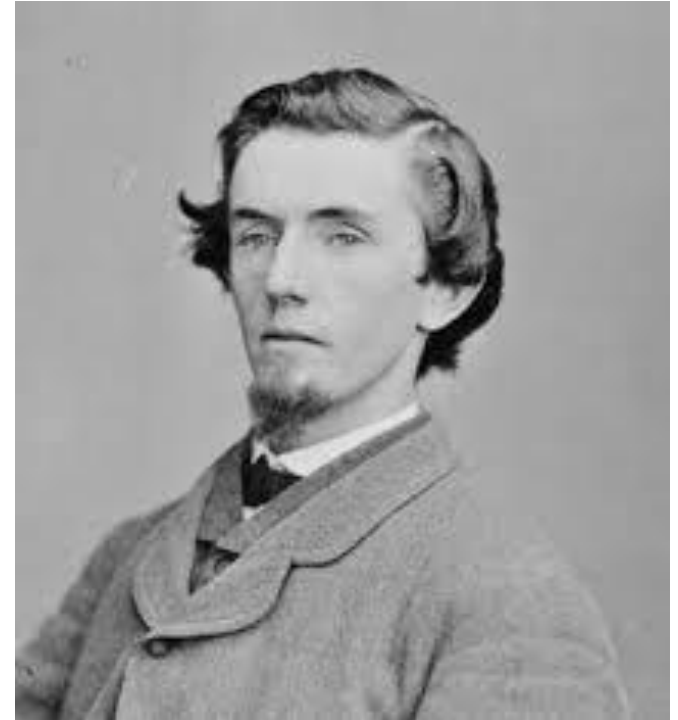


Mary Surratt

- Convicted in the conspiracy trial and sentenced to death, the commissioners recommended clemency
- Some controversy exists as to whether President Johnson saw the recommendation
- In any event, she was hung on July 7, 1865, the first woman executed by the federal government

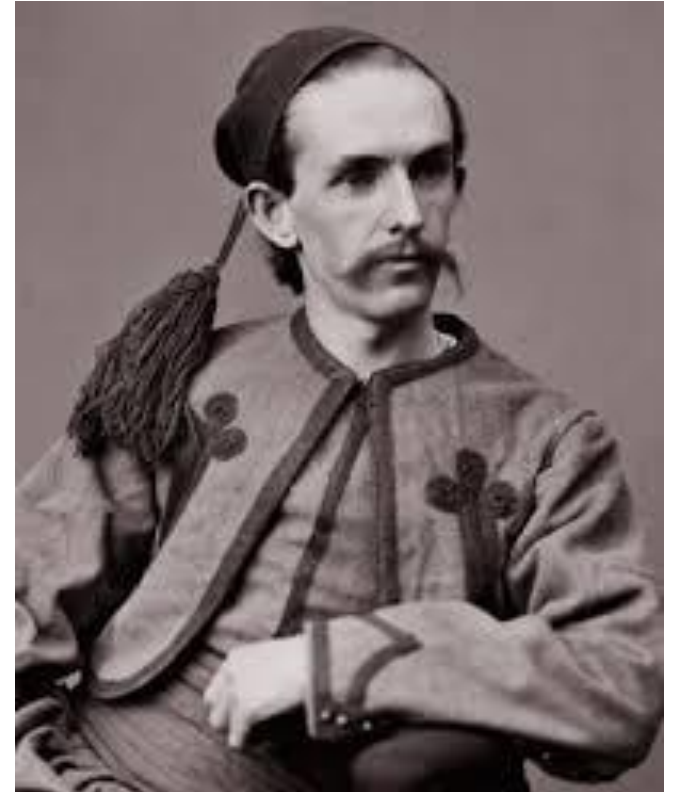
John Surratt

- Son of Mary Surratt, John flitters around the edges of the entire story
- Born in April 1844, he became a Confederate courier and spy
- He was introduced to Booth by Dr. Samuel Mudd in December 1864
- He was deeply involved in the kidnap plot, but at the time of the assassination, was in Elmira NY supposedly on a mission to free Confederate POWs



John Surratt

- Needless to say, after the assassination, he realized it was too hot to return to DC
- He first fled to Montreal, then to Liverpool, then to Rome, where he joined the Papal Guard
- Recognized in Rome, he was arrested but escaped and fled to Egypt
- He was finally arrested there in November 1866 and returned to the US



John Surratt

- By 1867, civilian courts were back in operation, and Surratt was not tried by a military commission
- The result of this trial was a mistrial – 8 voted not guilty, 4 guilty
- After release, Surratt worked as a farmer, teacher and clerk
- He attempted to give a series of lectures on the events, but they were too controversial
- He died in 1916, at age 72.

Sam Arnold

- Arnold was one of the members of the kidnap plot, along with Michael O'Laughlen.
- The idea was to exchange Lincoln for southern POWs
- However, when General Grant suspended the POW exchange, the two of them dropped out of the conspiracy



Sam Arnold

- He was arrested on complicity in the assassination on April 17, 1865 (partly due to a letter Booth had kept in his trunk which was found after the assassination)
- He had numerous witnesses placing him in VA on the night of the assassinations, but was still convicted
- However, since he was not directly involved in the assassination, was sentenced to life in prison instead of the death penalty

Sam Arnold

- He served his sentence in Fort Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas, surviving a yellow fever outbreak in 1867
- As one of the last acts of his Presidency, Andrew Johnson commuted the sentences of the surviving prisoners on March 1, 1869
- Arnold returned to MD, and for the rest of his life admitted a part in the kidnapping scheme but denied any role in the assassination
- He died in Baltimore in September 1906 at age 72

Michael O'Laughlen

- O'Laughlen was one of Booth's oldest friends, growing up across the road from the Booths
- At the beginning of the Civil War, he enlisted in a Confederate regiment, but was soon discharged and returned to Baltimore
- Like Arnold, O'Laughlen was involved in numerous kidnapping schemes
- After these failed, O'Laughlen later testified he dropped out of Booth's schemes



Michael O'Laughlen

- O'Laughlen was in DC on the day of the assassination, although there was conflicting testimony as to his exact movements
- Convicted at the trial, he was likewise sentenced to life in prison at the Dry Tortugas
- He died in the 1867 yellow fever outbreak

Michael O'Laughlen

- Although President Johnson's actions commuting the conspirators sentence came too late for him, it did allow federal authorities to release his remains
- He was later buried in Baltimore's Greenmount Cemetery, where he rests with Sam Arnold and John Wilkes Booth

Edman (Ned) Spangler

- Spangler was born in August 1825 and was trained as a carpenter
- During the Civil War, he began to work on sets at Ford's Theater
- As such, he got to know Booth and often took care of his horse
- On the night of the assassination, Booth appeared at Ford's at about 930 PM



Edman (Ned) Spengler

- He demanded Spangler take care of his horse, but Spangler said he was busy and delegated the work to “Peanut John” Burroughs
- There is some controversy as to Spengler’s actions after the assassination – whether he hit a fellow stagehand and demanded the stagehand not say where Booth went
- In any event, he was also tried and convicted, and sentenced to six years in the Dry Tortugas

Edman (Ned) Spengler

- Spangler's sentence was commuted in March 1869, and he returned to MD
- He lived with Dr. Mudd, and there is some difference of opinion as to whether he took up farming or returned to work in theaters

Edman (Ned) Spangler

- His health broken by confinement in Dry Tortugas, he died in February 1875
- He is buried in the cemetery in St. Peter's Church, Dr. Mudd's parish
- His headstone was placed in 1983 by the Surratt and Dr. Samuel Mudd Societies



At the Theater

Laura Keene

- She was born Mary Frances Moss in England in July 1826
- She married an Army officer, who later owned a tavern
- Her husband was convicted and transported to Australia, where he died in 1860
- On the advice of a friend, she took up the stage



Laura Keene

- However, since the stage was not a respectable job for a mother, she assumed the stage name Laura Keene, making her debut in 1851
- In 1852, she moved to New York, joining a stock company, later traveling throughout the US and then in 1854 building her own theater
- She continued to travel in the US, working as a guest star with various theater companies

Laura Keene

- It was in this role that she starred in *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theater
- The show on April 14, 1865 was a benefit for her – the house proceeds would go to her
- After Lincoln was shot, she demanded to enter the box and cradled Lincoln's head in her lap, getting his blood on her dress
- The dress later became a famous curio
- Keene continued to work on stage until her death in 1873 at age 47

Henry Hawk

- Hawk was the comic lead in *Our American Cousin*, playing Asa Trenchard
- Born in 1837, he had a modest career until securing this role



Henry Hawk

- He was on stage, as noted, for the great laugh line (well, you had to be there)

Don't know the manners of good society, eh? Well, I guess I know enough to turn you inside out, old gal; you sockdologizing old man-trap!"

- Since he was the only actor on stage at that time, Booth chose that moment to shot Lincoln

Henry Hawk

- At the time, Hawk had been dating a girlfriend (of which there many!) of Booth
- When he heard the gunshot and saw Booth jump on stage, he had a thought that Boot was coming after him
- Hawk ran from Booth, and Booth was soon running out of the back of the theater

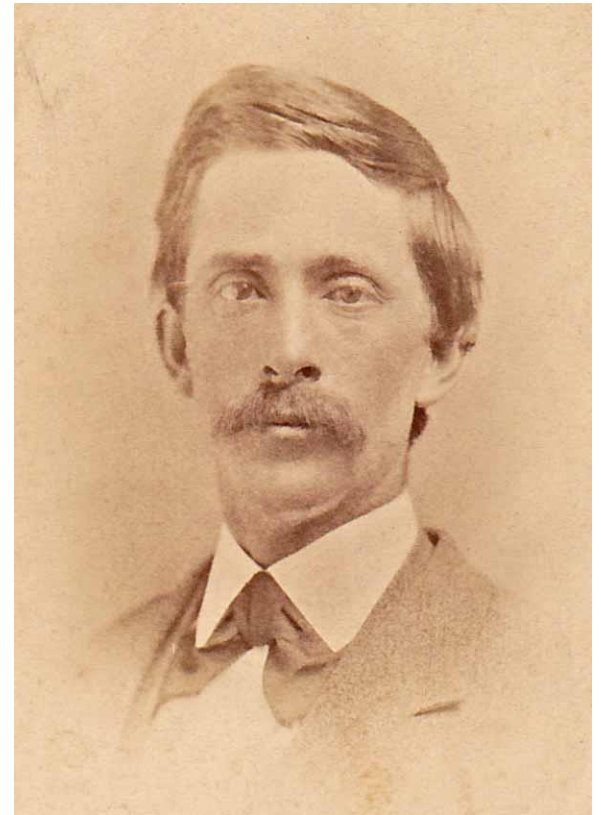
Henry Hawk

- He continued to act for many years after the assassination, but the public's taste started to turn from the broad comedy he was best at
- By 1901, he was essentially retired and moved to the Channel Island of Jersey
- It was there that he died in June 1916, more than 50 years after the assassination

John Mathews

Example of circles within circles

- Was on stage with company of *Our American Cousin*
- Lived at the Peterson House, in the room directly above where Lincoln died
- Booth gave him a letter the morning of the assassination with a manifesto to be published in newspapers



Dr. Charles Leale

- Leale was a Union Army surgeon – a recent graduate of the Medical College at Bellevue Hospital
- Upon graduation, he was assigned as a surgeon in DC



Dr. Charles Leale

- In his youth he was a fan of music, particularly Stephen Foster
- Ironically, Foster became ill and later died in Bellevue hospital, where he was treated by medical student Leale



Dr. Charles Leale

- In another irony, Leale was attending theater in NYC in November 1864 when the theater was burnt by Confederate spies
- He would treat the burn victims
- The playbill – the only time all three Booth brothers appeared



Dr. Charles Leale

- Leale was assigned to the Arsenal Hospital, where the Air and Space Museum is today
- When he found out Lincoln would be attending Ford's theater, quickly changed into civilian clothes and headed to the theater



Dr. Charles Leale

- After Lincoln was shot and there were calls for a doctor, he was lifted up to the box
- At that time, Lincoln was not breathing, and by relieving the pressure on the back of his head, Dr. Leale allowed Lincoln to breathe
- However, as he famously noted “The wound is mortal. He cannot recover.”

Dr. Charles Leale

- Following medical protocol, as the first doctor on the scene, Leale remained in charge of the treatment
- He stayed with Lincoln in the Peterson House until Lincoln's death the next morning
- While some experts have concluded that Lincoln could have survived with modern day medical treatment, the consensus is that Leale did as well as he could using 1865 knowledge

Dr. Charles Leale

- Dr. Leale returned to a NY practice, and did not discuss that night until an address in 1909, on the centennial of Lincoln's birth
- He also published his remarks to the Order of the Loyal Legion
- When he died in 1932, at age 90, he was one of the last witnesses to the assassination, having survived it for 67 years.

Dr. Charles Leale

- One last musical note – on February 12, 1924, George Gershwin debuted his most famous work, *Rhapsody in Blue*
- In the audience that night was Dr. Charles Leale



John Parker

- Parker was born in Winchester VA in 1830
- He was one of the first 150 officers in the DC police force in 1861
- Despite being brought up on charges of drunkenness, sleeping on duty, visiting a house of prostitution and more, he was never fired



John Parker

- In fact, in 1864, he was one of 4 officers assigned to Presidential Duty (!?!?!?)
- He arrived at the White House 3 hours late on the night of April 14, and was instructed to report directly to Ford's
- When he got there, he took up a seat outside the President's box, but since he could not see the play from that vantage point, soon moved away

John Parker

- At intermission, he repaired to the Star Saloon next door with Lincoln's footman and coachman
- Parker's exact location at the time Booth shot Lincoln has never been confirmed – he might be at the saloon or watching the play
- But one thing is certain – he was not at his post

John Parker

- He was tried for dereliction of duty in May 1865, but the charges were dismissed in June 1865, and no record of the proceeding exist
- Another brick in a conspiracy theory
- He was finally dismissed in 1868 for sleeping on duty
- Finding work as a carpenter, he died in 1890

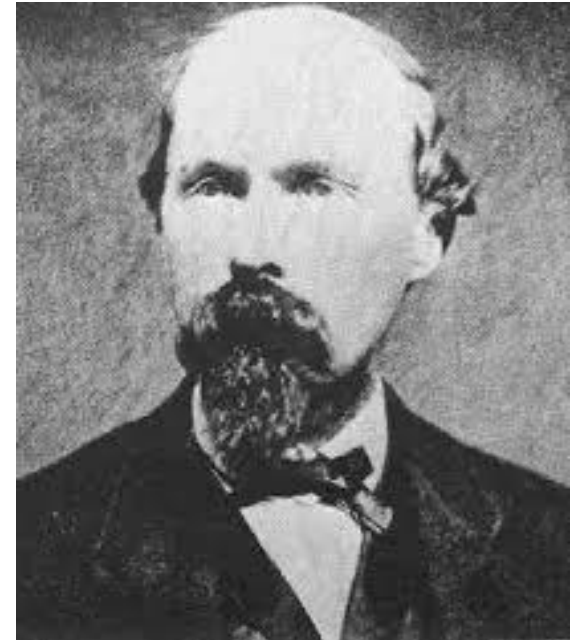
John Parker

- Obviously, such a level of security would never be allowed by the present day Secret Service
- But studies have shown that when Lincoln previously went to the theater (during wartime) he went without a guard
- If Parker was on duty, could he have prevented the assassination? A question to ponder

On the run

Dr. Samuel Mudd

- Dr. Mudd was born in December 1833 and then educated at Georgetown and the university of MD
- By 1864, the Mudds had 4 children and he was part of the Confederate underground
- He met Booth in November 1864 when Booth was buying horses in MD, and again in DC in December 1864



Dr. Samuel Mudd

- Booth broke his leg either at Ford's or escaping, and came to Mudd's house to have it set, arriving about 4 AM Saturday morning.
- After setting the leg, Booth and Herold, who used assumed names, slept most of Saturday
- Mudd said he did not know who they were – sort of like personally knowing Brad Pitt and then not knowing him

Dr. Samuel Mudd

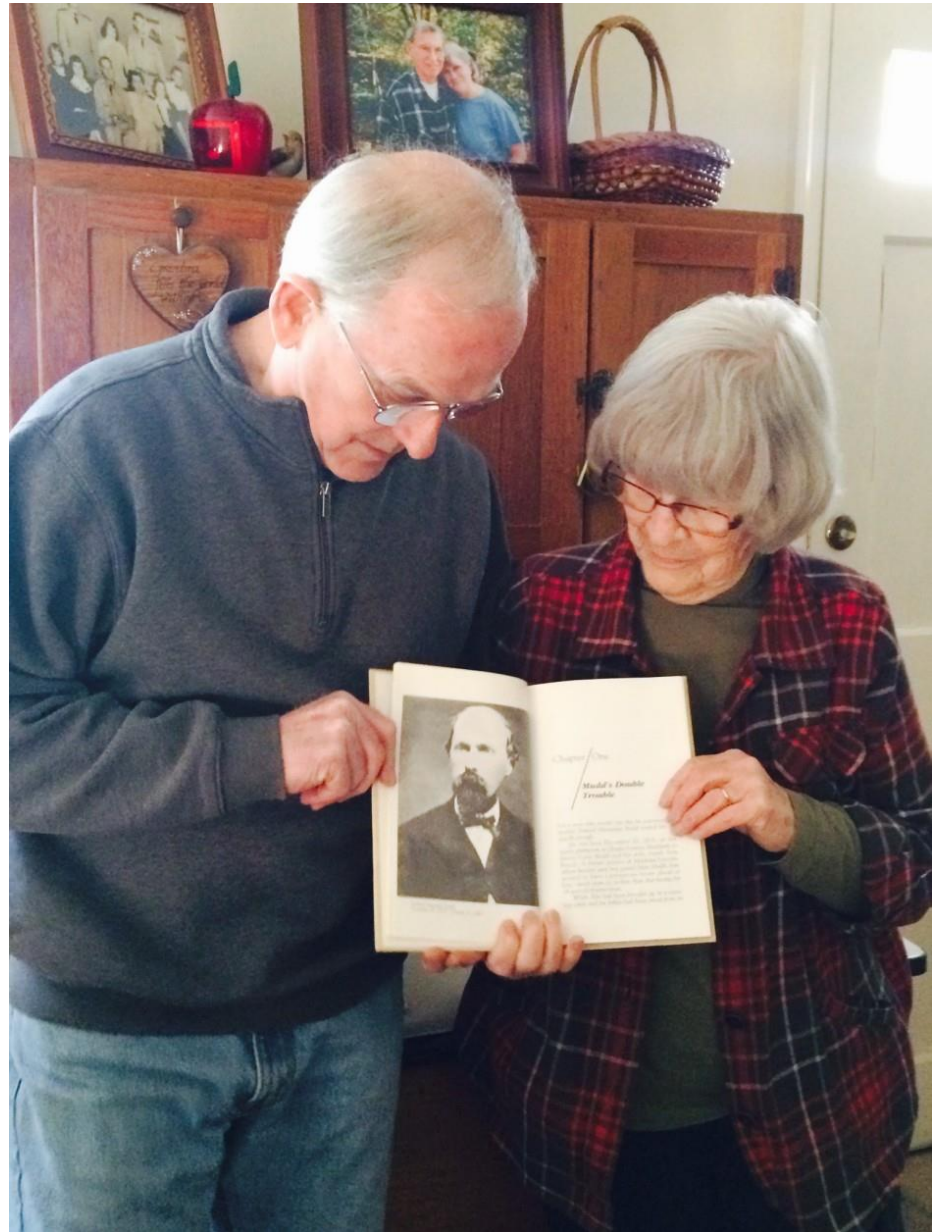
- While they were sleeping, Dr. Mudd went to Bryantown on errands, and found out about the assassination
- He then returned to his home and ordered the two to leave
- Soon arrested, he was tried and convicted, sentenced to life (missed hanging by one vote)

Dr. Samuel Mudd

- While at Dry Tortugas, he used his medical knowledge to help out in a yellow fever outbreak, and then was pardoned in 1869
- He returned to his farm and the last of his nine children was born in 1878
- Mudd died in 1883
- Yes and no
 - Yes, newscaster Roger Mudd is a distant relative
 - No, his name is mud did not start with the Dr.

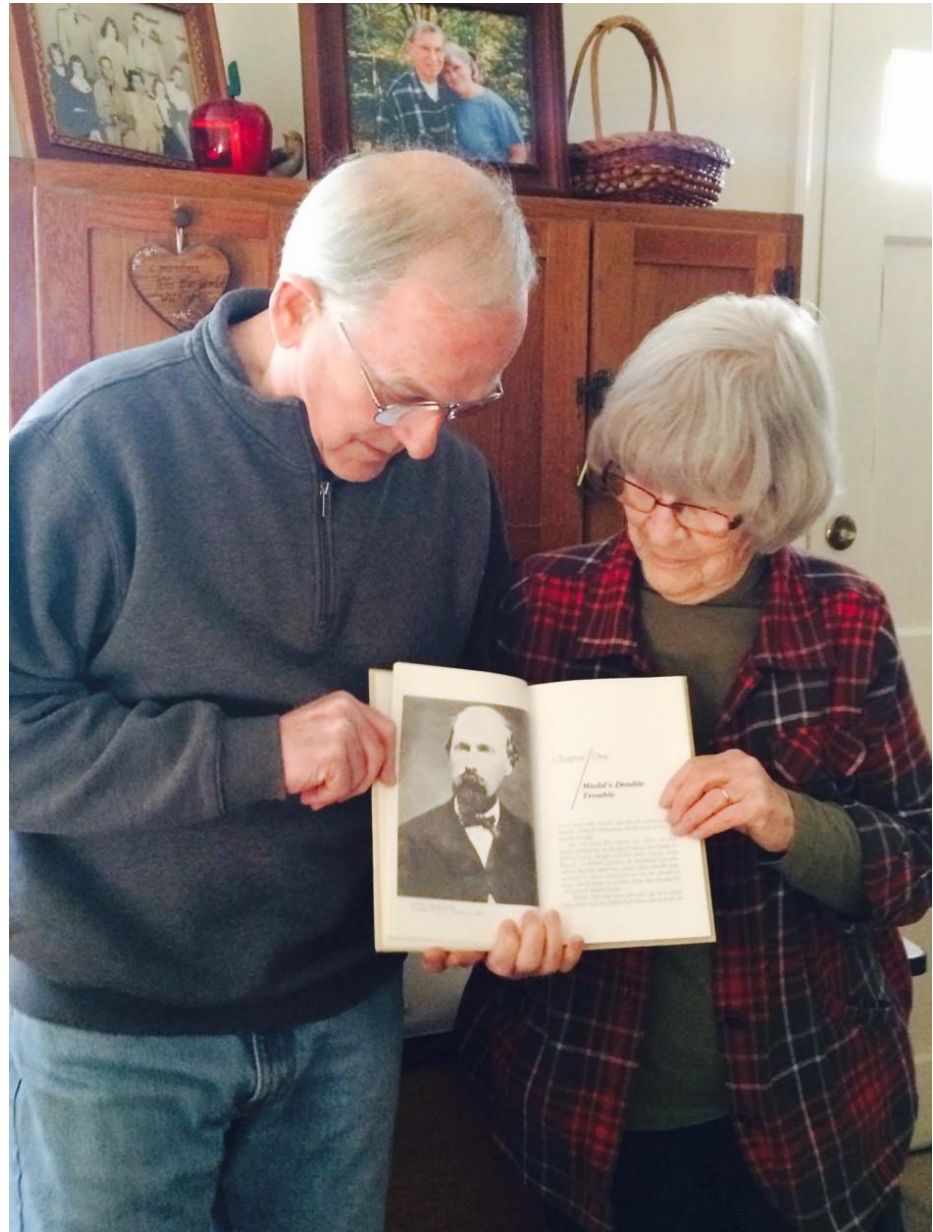
Mudd's descendants

- Mudd's descendants, of which there were legion, were tireless in trying to clear his name
- His grandson, Dr. Richard Mudd, submitted a number of unsuccessful petitions to the government and continued the quest until he died in 2002 at age 101



Mudd's descendants

- Another granddaughter, Louise Mudd Arehart, founded the Dr. Mudd house museum
- Tour guides, who believed (as I do) that Dr. Mudd knew at least by Saturday afternoon what was going on, had to stay in their tour buses while the house tours were being conducted.
- She too died in 2002, at age 84. She was the youngest of Dr. Mudd's 33 grandchildren



In Summary

- At the 2018 Surratt Society conference, after discussing a number of Dr. Mudd films (which we will discuss in class 4) historian Richard Willis was asked to summarize his thoughts on Dr. Mudd. He said

He got in over his head. He should have just delivered the Confederate mail and not gotten involved with Booth and Booth's ilk

- True that!

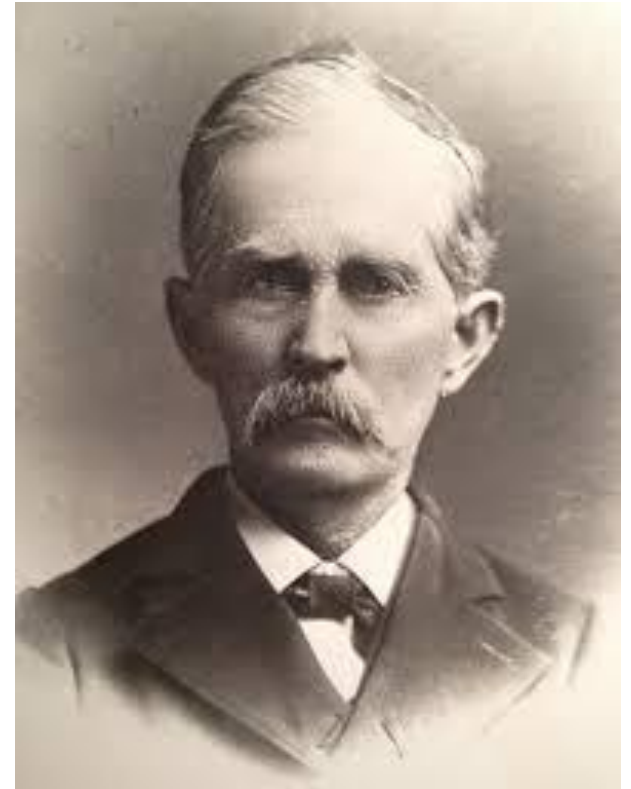
Samuel Cox

- Samuel Cox was recommended to Booth by Dr. Mudd (another plank in his guilt)
- He would assist Booth and Herold by moving them along to Thomas Jones and getting through the thicket of Southern MD



Thomas Jones

- Jones was a well know Confederate courier in southern MD
- He comes up with an ingenuous plan – to keep Booth and Herold in a pine thicket in the Zekiah swamp, and have the pursuit go past them
- While in the thicket, Booth reads newspapers for the first time and finds out the feelings about the assassination.



Thomas Jones

- After five days in the swamp, Jones concludes it is safe to move them, and secures a boat on April 20.
- The first attempt to cross the Rappahannock fails, and they finally cross on the 21st.
- Jones was arrest shortly after Booth made it to VA, but as there were no witnesses tying him to Booth, he was soon released.
- It was not until the mid 1880's that an enterprising reporter found the Jones story.

At the Garrett Farm

Willie Jett

- Born in 1847, he joined the 9th VA Cavalry in 1864
- Severely wounded shortly thereafter, he did not return to active service, but served as a quartermaster
- At the war's end, he ended up at the Rappahannock River with two other Confederates, who met Booth and Herold



Willie Jett

- After a brief stop, Jett and his companions dropped Booth and Herold off at the Garrett Farm
- Jett then continued on to Bowling Green, where Jett went to the Star Hotel, owned by the father of his girlfriend, Izora Gouldman
- Union Cavalry soon found Jett, and under pain of death, Jett revealed that Booth was at the Garrett Farm

Willie Jett

- Arrested after Booth's capture, it was found that he played no part in the assassination, and he was soon released
- He was soon dumped by Izora, and there is at least some thought that he was ostracized by people in VA
- He moved to Baltimore, but soon was afflicted with mental problems
- He died in Eastern Lunatic Asylum in 1884 at age 37
- Was it guilt, was it apoplexy or even syphilis that led to such an early death?

The Garretts

- Richard Garrett, born in 1806, was a tobacco farmer with a large family
- It will never be certain how much they actually knew about the assassination and Booth's part in it
- After the capture, the Garretts had severe financial difficulties
- Their barn had been burned down, with no compensation from the government
- Their house became a mecca for tourists



The Garretts

- Northerners thought that the Garretts helped Booth; Southerners thought they betrayed him
- Richard died in 1878, never recovering from the shock of being dragged from his house and threatened to be hung
- The house fell into disrepair, and a plan to dismantle it and bring it to the 1893 Worlds Fair fell through
- Within years, it was abandoned and in ruins

The Pursuers

- 1Lt Edward Doherty
- Lt Col Everton Conger
- SGT Boston Corbett

LT Doherty

- Doherty was born in Ireland, moving to NY in 1860
- After enlisting at the start of the Civil War, he fought at Bull Run and was captured
- Upon escaping, he was commissioned as a Captain in the Cochran Legion, a unit of Irish Americans
- When that unit was disbanded, Doherty was appointed a 1LT in the 16th NY Cavalry, assigned to the defenses of Washington



LT Doherty

- For his services in the capture of Booth, he was awarded \$5,250 in reward money
- Mustered out of volunteer service in December 1865, he soon joined the Regular Army and served until 1870



LT Doherty

- After military service, he entered business in New Orleans and then returned to NYC in 1888.
- He worked as the Inspector of Street Pavings until his death in 1897
- He is buried in Arlington Cemetery and his tombstone notes his part in Booth's capture



LTC Conger

- Conger was born in Ohio in 1834, and was trained as a dentist
- After initially enlisting as a Private in an Ohio regiment, he transferred to the 1st DC Cavalry and was eventually promoted to LTC.
- Severely wounded on a number of occasions, he was transferred as a detective under COL Lafayette Baker's National Detective Police



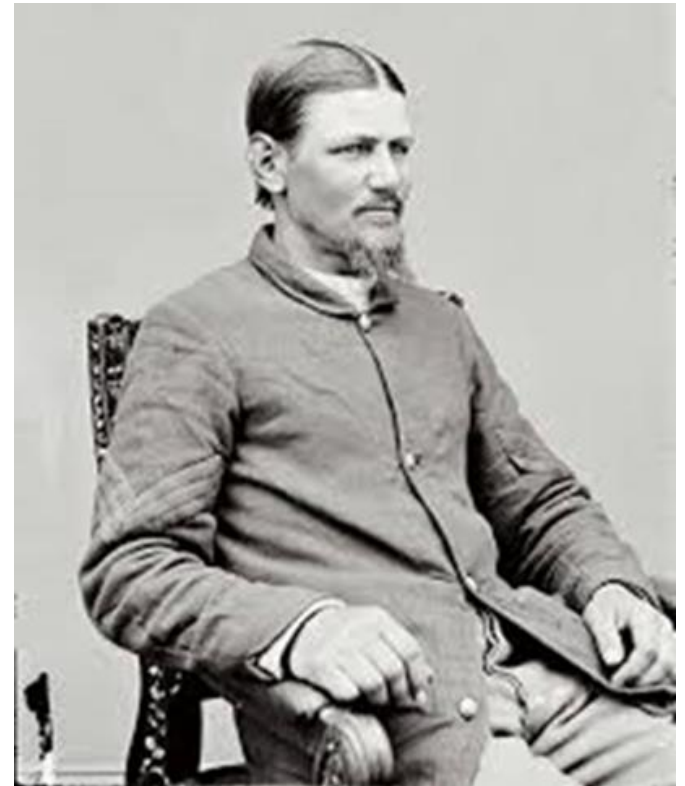
LTC Conger

- Ordered to accompany LT Doherty and his men, Conger was present at the death of Booth
- His portion of the reward was \$15,000 (RHIP)
- After the war, he practiced law and was appointed judge in the Montana territory
- He eventually moved to Hawaii to be with his daughter, and died there in 1918.
- He was one of the few folks we discuss to live into the 20th Century



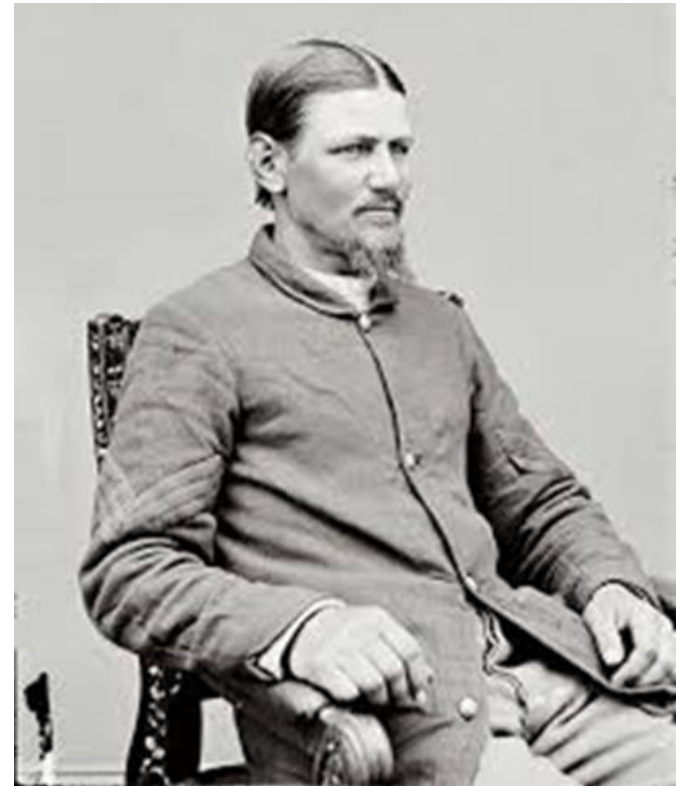
SGT Corbett

- We now come to SGT Boston Corbett, who puts the “craziness” in this class
- He was born in London in 1832 and emigrated to the US in 1839
- Before the war he worked as a hatter, and was exposed to mercury nitrate, which may have caused insanity
- Yes, there is where “mad as a hatter” comes from



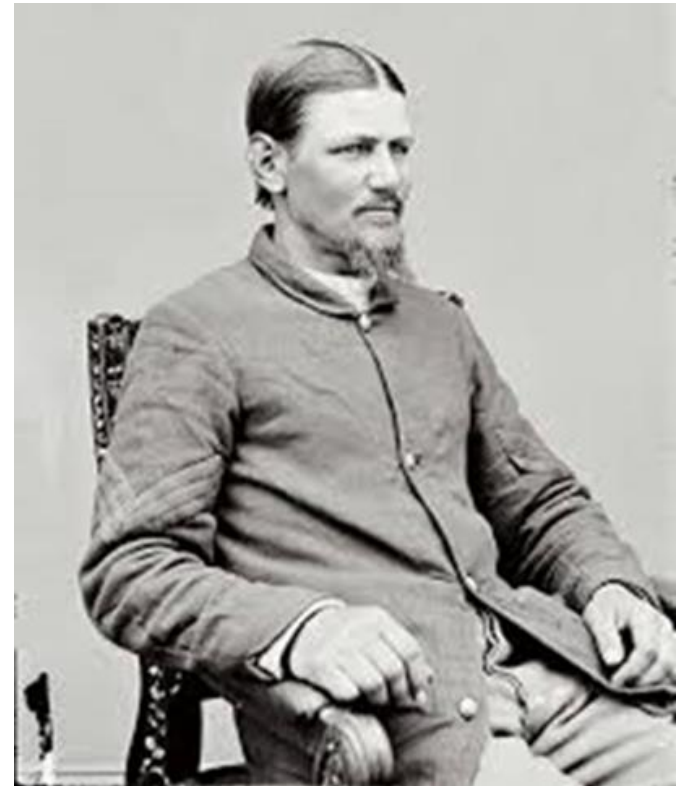
SGT Corbett

- He married, but both his wife and child died in childbirth
- Despondent, he turned to religion and soon became a street preacher in Boston
- After being propositioned by some prostitutes, he read the Bible – Matthew Chapters 18 and 19
- “If thy right eye offend you, pluck it out”
- Corbett felt it was not his eye that offended, but another part of his anatomy



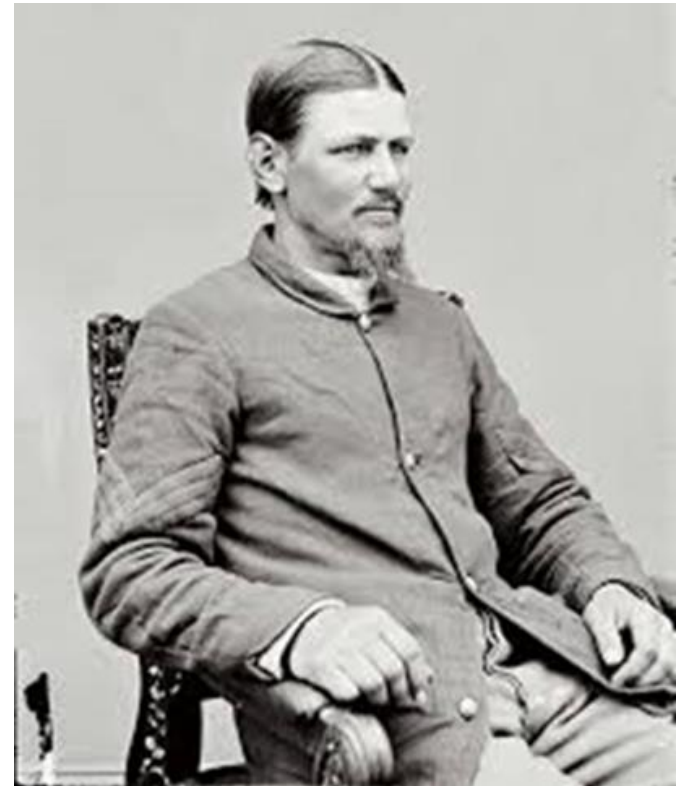
SGT Corbett

- Despite missing that part, he enlisted in a NY Regiment, and made himself a nuisance by constantly preaching and reprimanding his fellow soldiers for their behavior
- Including the COL of the regiment
- By war's end, he was in the 16th NY Cavalry, and somehow got promoted to SGT



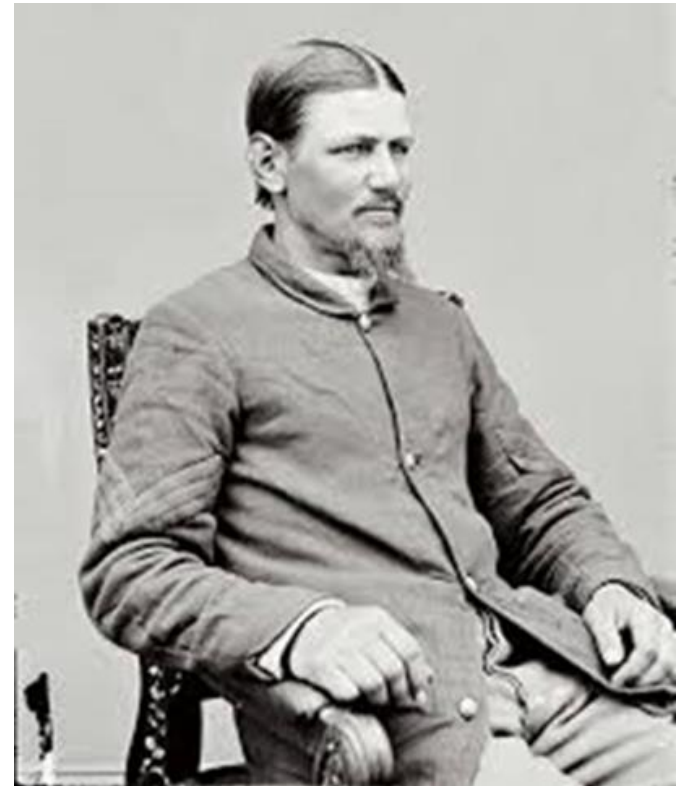
SGT Corbett

- After his role in killing Booth, he was lionized in the North
- He resumed his work as a hatter and a aggressive lay preacher
- Based on his fame as “Lincoln’s Avenger,” in 1887 he was given a job as the doorkeeper of the Kansas House of Representatives
- Convinced they were all plotting against them, he drew a pistol and began chasing the legislators around the house



SGT Corbett

- Confined to an insane asylum, he soon escaped into the mists of history
- Some think he traveled to Mexico and died there
- Others think he went to Hinkley MN where he died in a fire there in 1894
- On the rolls of people who died in that fire were a “Thomas Corbett”



- Appropriate we end this class with a certified lunatic
- Next week we are going to dive deep into the wells of craziness and look at a number of Lincoln Assassination Conspiracies theories