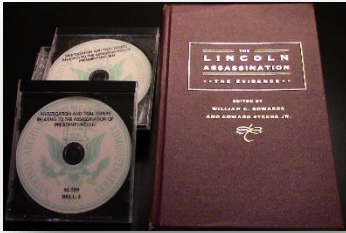


Revealing A Few Taboo Lincoln Conspiracy Files



Sources are from books titled *"The Lincoln Assassination: The Evidence"* by William C. Edwards and Edward Steers Jr., footnoted as [E&S]. [Thomas 1] is titled *"The Reason Lincoln Had to Die,"* and [Thomas 2] is footnoted, *"The Reason Booth Had to Die"*. Online sources: Johnson Impeachment trial, and Benn Pitman, United States. Army. Military Commission (Lincoln's assassination: 1865).

In this era of internet access to vast amounts of public information, anyone can now distinguish between legitimate facts and fallacies. However, uncovering all the fallacies associated with this historical dogma has been quite a challenge.

Pictured above is my primary research source for this article. It comes from the National Archives, specifically the M599 collection, reels 1-7, which contains evidence related to the Lincoln assassination.

Two historians, William C. Edwards and Edward Steers Jr., have edited a book version of the NARA microfilm documents, which are available on Amazon.com. I also have access to all seven reels of the original microfilm, which allows for a much more thorough understanding of the edited book copies.

Both authors, Edwards and Steers, support Secretary Edwin Stanton's War Department conspiracy theory that the Confederate government in Richmond, Virginia, got away with the plot to kill Lincoln. Adding that a woman spy, Colonel John S. Mosby, and General R. E. Lee, under orders from Jefferson Davis, each had an active role in helping John Wilkes Booth plan his kidnapping of the President, which (at some undetermined point) turned into a murder.

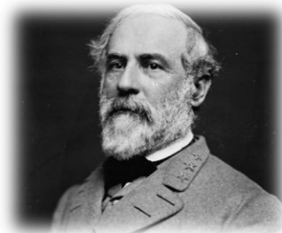
My research confirms that Colonel Mosby and Lee were, in fact, accomplices in Booth's 1865 plans for the assassination of President Lincoln. However, Edwards and Steers are mistaken. Booth's two accomplices, Colonel Mosby and Lee, were not Confederate officers.



Jefferson Davis



Col. John S. Mosby



General Robert E. Lee

And Booth's woman spy? She was arrested, but secretly released, living out the rest of her life in New York until she died in 1920. But she never talked about her days as a Confederate Courier.

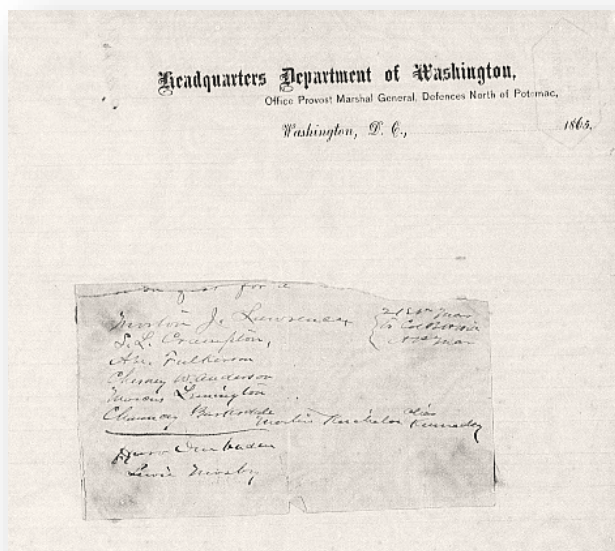
Moreover, Booth's two taboo accomplices were Col. Lewis Mosby, a bartender at the Simpson House Saloon, while Charles Lee was a well-known U.S. Government employee.

I'll begin my taboo discoveries with the following NARA document. This archive paper is only the bottom half of a report by the U.S. War Department spy, Charley Cowlam, who lived in Richmond, Virginia, and secretly served in the Confederate Army [E&S, pp. 388-389].

Note that the top half of the Cowlam sheet is now missing, and only the names of several assassination suspects, including Lewis Mosby, remain from his report [E&S, p. 394].

The last suspect named in Cowlam's cut-in-half report is Lewis Mosby. Who was Mosby, and what did the missing top half of Cowlam's report say about those suspects that someone with access to the Lincoln conspiracy evidence did not want anyone else to know [Thomas 2, pp. 31, 45, 67]?

Pictured below is the NARA file document, 3:856-56, [E&S, p. 394].



Morton J. Lawrence {illegible, to Col. Imboden?
S.L. Crampton
Abe. Fulkerson
Chesney W. Crampton
Marcus Lemington
Chauncey Barksdale
Martin Kichloe, alias Kennedy
Lewis Mosby

[Charles Cowlam, E&S, Index, p. 1415].

Many National Archives documents show that War Department investigators were aware of the assassination accomplices mentioned in Cowlam's report. Yet the military investigators chose to ignore, suppress, withhold, or destroy evidence related to Lewis Mosby, William B. Donaldson, John Matthews, James Donaldson, Samuel Thomas, Samuel Cox, Thomas Harbin, Thomas Jones, Sarah Slater, John Parker, James Hall, Charles Lee, and many others. **Examples:**

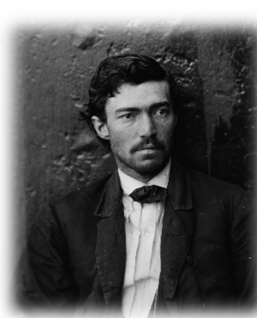
These eight people were not Booth's assassination accomplices.



George Atzerodt



David Herold



Samuel Arnold



Michael O'Laughlin



Mary Surratt



John Surratt



Dr. Samuel Mudd



Ed Spangler

At worst, all but Mary Surratt were would-be kidnappers who did nothing to help assassins John Wilkes Booth and Lewis Powell attack Lincoln and Seward.

Mainstream historians claim that Samuel Arnold was the first accomplice arrested during the Lincoln conspiracy investigation, but they are mistaken.

Secretary Stanton's Bait and Switch Cover-up

By Don Thomas

Who was Charles Lee, and what happened to him?

Charles Lee was the first conspirator captured as an accomplice to John Wilkes Booth. He was also a U. S. Government employee [E&S, p. 797].



Charles Lee, alias Charles Letz.

On Sunday morning, April 16, 1865, in a drugstore on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Charles Lee admitted, in front of five witnesses, that he was personally acquainted with John Wilkes Booth and that Booth told him four weeks earlier that Lincoln would be killed.

George Atzerodt stated the same prophecy to the military police during his May 1 confession, which was suspiciously lost from the War Department files.

That same day, Captain Thomas M. Wenie, the Provost Marshal of Wilmington, Delaware, was informed of what Charles Lee said, and he immediately took steps to find him. Charles Lee was using the alias, Charles Letz.

The Marshal arrested Charles Lee later that same night, and the officer stated that all five witnesses against Lee were the most respected and reliable Union men in the District [E&S, p. 1349-50].

- April 18: General John R. Kenly of Delaware sent Baltimore a message that Charles Lee should be examined in Wilmington before taking other steps in relation to him [E&S, pp. 764-65]. For some unknown reason, General Kenly felt that a U.S. Government employee capture in Booth's plot against the President should be concealed.
- April 22: Major General Lew Wallace, from Baltimore, ordered his staff officer, Colonel Wooley, in Wilmington, to put Charles Lee in irons and to carefully keep him and his papers a guarded secret. [E&S, p.764].
- April 24: Colonel Wooley reported to General Wallace, asking if he should send Charles Lee to Washington [E&S, pp. 764-65].

- April 25: Wallace ordered Wooley to send Charles Lee to Washington at once. Put him in irons, keep him closely guarded, and deliver his papers to General Hardie [E&S, pp. 765-1148].



Major General Lew Wallace was just one of several military officers who presided over the conspiracy trial while also serving as a conspiracy investigator under Secretary Stanton.

By April 26, Charles Lee quietly remained securely locked inside the Carroll Prison.

No one outside of Stanton's War Department investigators and judges knew anything about the capture of Booth's first assassination conspirator.

Standing is Major General Lew Wallace.

On May 1, 1865, Atzerodt also told the Provost Marshal of Baltimore, James McPhail, that Booth stated: If Lincoln were not kidnapped soon, he would be killed. Atzerodt then added that plenty of parties in Charles County knew of the kidnapping affair, stating that: *One of the men named Charles Yates knew all about it; he went to Richmond during the winter he was to row the President and party over to Virginia.*

Detective John L. Smith was McPhail's deputy and transcriber of Atzerodt's confession, as well as Atzerodt's brother-in-law [**Thomas 1, p. 56**]. Smith already knew several conspiracy



suspects from Charles County, Maryland, such as Samuel Cox and Dick Smoot, who sold his boat to Booth's kidnappers, and a Port Tobacco native named Charles Yeates [**E&S pp. 869, 871, (notation) & Port Tobacco Times-Charles County Advertiser, December 2, 1858, "Pigeon Shooting Article"**].

George Atzerodt spoke with a thick German accent, and Smith spelled unfamiliar names and places the way they sounded to him. Thomas Harbin was spelled Holborn, and Condy's (also written as Canby's) was someone's boarding house opposite the Patent Office [**Pitman, p. 148, John Calwell**]. When McPhail asked, "Who is Powell?" Atzerodt thought McPhail was asking about John Surratt's friend, Augustus S. Howell [**Thomas 2, p. 43**].

George Atzerodt

George then pronounced the alias, Charles Letz, as "Layth," but Smith transcribed it as "Charles Yates."

Atzerodt's brother-in-law mistakenly recorded that Charles Yates would row everyone across the River into Virginia, instead of writing Charles Letz as the kidnapping accomplice Atzerodt was actually implicating.

Smith's reason for his mistake was that he knew Dick Smoot, from Port Tobacco, who had originally owned Booth's getaway boat, along with a man named Charles Yeates, also from Port Tobacco, whom he believed would row the kidnappers across the River to Virginia. So, he naturally assumed Yeates was the name Atzerodt had said.

On the same day that Detective Smith recorded what Atzerodt told McPhail about Charles Yates being a kidnapper, Colonel Henry L. Burnett realized who Atzerodt was talking about and gave Major William H. Wiegel verbal orders to report back to him the location of their secretly arrested government prisoner, Charles Lee, alias Charles Letz [**"A" 216 (JAO) 1865, 2: 0725**].



After Burnett's verbal order to find the first man arrested as a Booth accomplice, the prisoner Charles Lee was never heard from again [**Thomas 2, pp. 36 & 37, NARA 2: 0752, no edit of this document is in E&S**].

Colonel Henry L. Burnett

An apparent War Department cover-up to keep Charles Lee's association with Booth a secret. Why?

But suppose someone wishes to argue that Atzerodt was truly referring to Charles Yeates, not the secret War Department prisoner, Charles Lee. In either case, it still does not explain why the military police never tried to find and arrest Charles Yeates from Port Tobacco or why the first assassination suspect, Charles Lee, was forever covered up. And why were Lewis Mosby and many other assassination suspects also kept secret?

Pictured is Major William H. Wiegel's NARA, May 1, answer to Burnett's verbal order: "Find Charles Lee".

"A" 216 (JAO) 1865. (2: 0752).

["Taboo" document is not in E&S, see Thomas 2, p. 37].

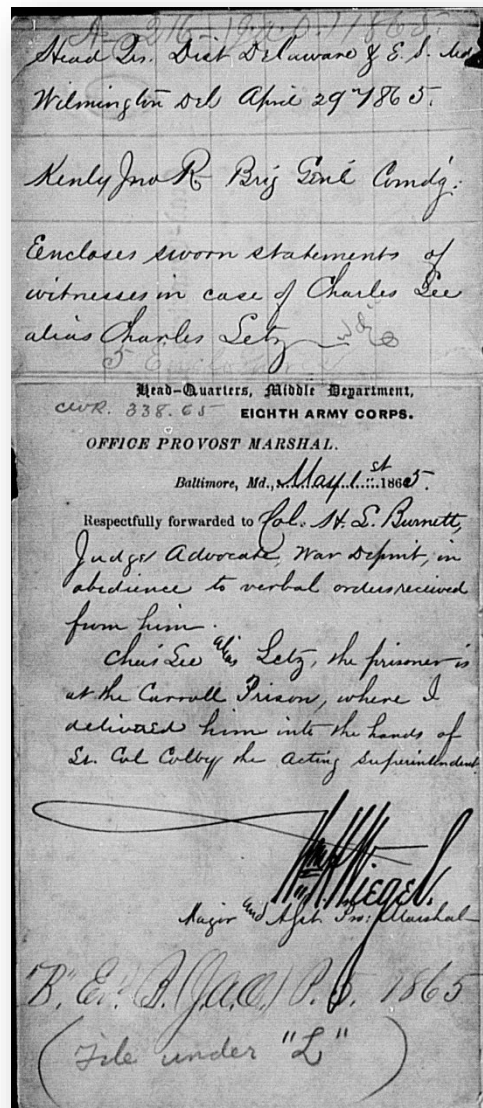
It reads:

May 1st, 1865

Col. H. L. Burnett, Judge Advocate,
War Department, in obedience to verbal orders
received from him.

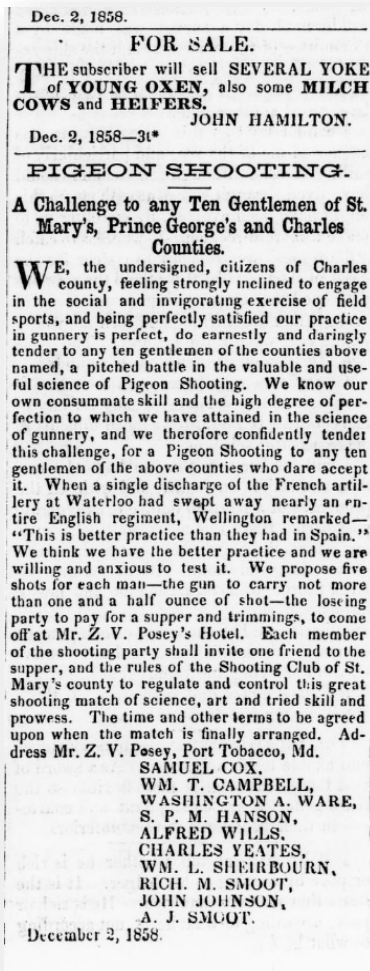
Charles Lee, alias Letz, the prisoner, is
at the Carroll Prison, where I delivered him
into the hands of Lt. Col. Colby, the Acting
Superintendent.

Major William H. Wiegel



This document is the fifteenth and final military report about Charles Lee.

What happened to him after May 1, 1865?



[This newspaper article is the source for Charles Yeates, Samuel Cox, and Dick Smoot, cut from the Port Tobacco Times-Charles County Advertiser, December 2, 1858].

What happened to Booth's women Accomplices?

Atzerodt also told of Booth's woman accomplice, Kate Thompson, or Kate Brown (*as she was known by both names*), and implicated her as knowing all about Booth's kidnapping plot. However, Atzerodt was only repeating conversations he had overheard, thinking that what he was hearing was about only one woman he had seen but never met.

The private conversations Atzerodt overheard about the woman who used the alias Kate Thompson or Brown were actually about Kate Ware, a widowed Pinkerton undercover agent, who reported on Booth while posing as a Southern belle from Maryland [Thomas1, pp. 54-55].

Kate Ware's true identity as a Pinkerton woman agent who spied on Booth has remained a "*taboo*" War Department secret, and she died in 1867 [Thomas 1, p. 58]. In truth, Atzerodt had actually overheard talk about three different women, but mistakenly assumed that Kate Thompson, sometimes called Brown, was the only lady accomplice in Booth's kidnapping plot.

The second woman Atzerodt heard of and mistakenly believed was Kate Thompson or Brown was actually a Confederate woman spy named Sarah Slater. She came to Washington from South Carolina, but was born in Connecticut to French parents in 1843. Sarah Antoinette Gilbert married Rowan Slater and never used an alias.

<https://lincolnconspirators.com/2020/08/30/the-confessions-of-george-atzerodt/>

Atzerodt's lost confession stated that *Kate Thompson or Brown was known by both names*. But that widowed woman was Kate Warren, not Sarah Slater. Atzerodt then said: *she was put up at the National Hotel & was well known at the Pennsylvania House*. However, George was now talking about a third woman, whose last name was Brown. She was staying at the National Hotel, and she also did not use an alias; Brown was neither Kate Warren nor Sarah Slater **[Ibid]**.

George further stated: *John Surratt went to Richmond with her [Thompson Brown] last March, and Augustus Howell made a trip with her to that same place*. Now, Atzerodt is again talking about Sarah Slater, but he mistakenly described her as looking like the lady named Brown, a lady he had seen with Booth at the National Hotel **[Ibid]**.



Atzerodt then added that Louis Wiechmann (John Surratt's best friend and the prosecution's prime witness against Mary Surratt) also knew about the widowed lady from South Carolina. Wiechmann was arrested and stated that Slater visited the Surratt House and made trips to Richmond with John Surratt and Augustus Howell (nicknamed Spencer). But Wiechmann said nothing about Kate Thompson **[E&S, pp. 1323-1324]**.

Louis Wiechmann

Immediately after Atzerodt confessed to McPhail, Chief Investigator, Colonel John A. Foster interrogated "young" Louis Wiechmann, who admitted that he met Sarah Slater when she stayed at the Surratt House. However, on May 5, Wiechmann wrote Col. Burnett from the Carroll Prison regarding Augustus Spencer Howell, John Surratt, and Sarah Slater, elaborating on their trips to Richmond. He claimed he could not describe how Sarah Slater looked because she always wore a veil, even at dinner **[E&S, p. 1327 & Pitman, p. 119]**. During a two-hour interrogation, Stanton enticed Wiechmann to tell that blatant lie to help further cover Kate Warren's true identity.

Sarah Slater had moved to Maryland from South Carolina, worked as a messenger for the Confederate Secret Service, and became known to historians as the French lady that Louis Wiechmann claimed always wore a veil **[E&S, pp. 1318, 1321, 1324, 1327]**.

To conceal Kate Warren's true identity, the military prosecution falsely claimed that Sarah Slater was the woman who used the alias Kate Thompson or Brown. However, the prosecution stated that Slater disappeared without a trace and could not be located to testify. That is an unarguable lie. The reason Sarah Slater, a Confederate courier and a boarder known to everyone at the Surratt House, was secretly released from the War Department before the Trial began was to keep Kate Warren's true identity protected **[E&S p. 871]**.

The military prosecution knew Slater was a Confederate spy who had close ties to Thomas Harbin, Spenser Howell, and the fugitive John Surratt. But the War Department also knew that if, during the Trial, Kate Warren was exposed as a Pinkerton agent spying on Booth, it would prove that Stanton knew all about Booth's kidnapping plot long before the assassination. The missing 1865, Slater-Thompson-Brown cover-up became history's mystery lady in the veil, for the next one-hundred-forty-six years.

However, after her release, Slater quietly returned to her home in Poughkeepsie, New York, where she remained until her death in June 1920. Historians writing about the Lincoln assassination conspiracy never learned the truth about Sarah Slater until 2011. They, too, have wrongly assumed that Slater and alias Kate Thompson, Brown were the same woman, but have never bothered to correct their mistake [**John F. Stanton, “A Mystery No Longer: ‘The Lady in the Veil,’ Surratt Courier, August 2011 and October 2011**].

Now, for the third woman, Atzerodt had only seen, heard gossip about, and had also wrongly assumed was K. Thompson or Brown. She was actually Fanny Brown, the lady David Herold also saw at the National Hotel in Booth’s hotel room [**E&S, pp. 667-668**]. Atzerodt mistakenly thought that the “*good-looking, well-dressed, black-haired, round-faced*” woman he too had once seen with Booth must be Kate Thompson. But that lady was Fanny (Fay) Brown, born in Massachusetts in 1837, and she died in New York in 1891.

The Boston Daily Globe wrote an obituary that said:

In 1857, Fanny Brown married Fred Buckley, a popular New York minstrel violinist, but the marriage did not last. In 1860, Fanny Brown joined the Davenport Theatre Stock Company, along with a close friend of John Wilkes Booth, John McCullough.

In 1861, Fanny began her acting career at New York’s Winter Garden, playing the role of Dora Sunnyside.

In 1866, Fanny Brown married another New York minstrel entertainer, William Lawrence Carlo. After Carlo’s death, she changed her name to Fanny Lawrence [**The Boston Daily Globe, Friday, August 28, 1891, page 10; also see Thomas, 2, Ch. 6, Never Investigated**].

In 1865, Fanny Brown resided in Washington and stayed at the National Hotel. John Wilkes Booth also had a room at the National. Among the items found on Booth’s body after his capture was a photograph of Fanny Brown, the lady Atzerodt described as looking like alias Kate Thompson or Brown [**Atzerodt’s lost, May 1st confession, Thomas 1, pp. 221-225**].

Mystery solved!





Sarah Slater did not disappear without a trace. The War Department arrested Slater on May 1, 1865, and she was already in the War Department's custody two weeks before the conspiracy trial began.

Items found on Booth after his capture.

On the morning of May 2 (one day after Stanton ordered Col. Ingraham to take charge of Slater), James McPhail had Slater as his prisoner and sent Col. Burnett a telegram stating that he would deliver Slater back to Burnett's office by noon. However, the War Department kept Slater's release a military secret and took no further action to locate Kate Thompson **[McPhail's NARA May 2nd report about Slater's last known location, E&S p. 871, "*I will try & have her [Sarah Slater] at your office by 12 o'clock*"]**.

From that point on, Confederate spy Sarah Slater was never heard from until 2011.

Why did the War Department secretly release Sarah Slater, a woman Confederate spy with ties to Richmond, John Surratt, Thomas Harbin, Thomas Jones, and Samuel Cox?

Conversely, why did the military prosecution work so hard to protect Kate Warren's identity, while pulling every dirty trick to have Mary Surratt executed for allegedly being a Confederate conspirator?

To hide the identity of Booth's taboo accomplice, Col. Lewis Mosby Stanton's prosecution claimed that Lewis Powell used the nickname Mosby. And the Trial judges used Sarah Slater to conceal Kate Warren's true identity. And Stanton's military investigators kept Charles Lee a War Department secret. Why?

Pictured below is Stanton's May 1st order for Colonel Timothy Ingraham (Provost Marshal, general defenses north of the Potomac) to take charge of Slater until 10 A.M. the next day, May 2, 1865. May 1st, was same day, Atzerodt told McPhail about Booth's woman kidnapper.

“Mc” 218 (JAO) 1865. (2: 0766).

This “taboo” document is also not in [E&S].

The Military report reads:

War Department May 1, 1865

[Respectfully] referred to Col. Ingraham, who
will take charge of Mrs. Slater tonight
and send her to my office in the morning at 10 A.M.
By order of the Secretary of War.

Col. Burnett
Judge Advocate

War Dept
May 1st 1865
Respy referred to
Col. Ingraham who
will take charge
of Mrs Slater tonight
and send her to
my office in the
morning at 10 A.M.
By order of the Secy
of War
J. C. Burnett
Judge Adv.

A Marriage of Demons Made in Hell

Stanton’s game of bait and switch was a tactic his investigators used to hide any suspects or evidence that would expose the actual Washington plot to remove President Lincoln from office.

The Secretary of War and his military investigators covered up the identities of many implicated suspects during the Lincoln conspiracy investigation, but Charles Lee was their first taboo secret.





Secretary Edwin Stanton and his Military Commissioners

Stanton's conspiracy tribunal commissioners were aware of all the military investigation reports compiled before the Trial. But, during the Trial, they presented only evidence that would support Stanton's alibi that Lincoln's murder was a Confederate plot.



Samuel Cox



Thomas Harbin



Thomas Jones

Moreover, much like Charles Lee, Sarah Slater, and Col. Lewis Mosby, the military prosecution also chose not to indict Cox, Harbin, and Jones of conspiracy against the alleged Richmond plot to destroy the Federal Government.

Revealing subversives from New York and federal government accomplices in Booth's conspiracy would destroy Stanton's assertion that Lincoln's murder was a Confederate plot. Why else would Stanton's prosecution cover up conspiracy suspects connected with Richmond?

Yet, a much more sinister motive can best explain why Stanton's War Department refused to pursue a select group of Confederate agents from Maryland, federal government employees who Atzerodt implicated in Booth's kidnapping plot, as well as Booth's minstrel entertainer friends from the state of New York.

Before the assassination, many in Congress and the North opposed the President's reconstruction policies and wished to have Lincoln removed. Also, there were many subversives in Maryland who shared that same wish, but for different reasons. In the end, both groups got their wish, but Lincoln's death was a political victory only for his Radical Congressional rivals.

These are just a few public NARA documents omitted from the mainstream Lincoln conspiracy history that I use to expose the deliberately misinterpreted record. And the bodies from the War Department's conspiracy to kill Lincoln are only just beginning to pile up.



Left to right: John Bingham, Joseph Holt, and Colonel Henry Burnett

If there is any debate challenging my facts that the military prosecution covered up the investigation evidence, then explain why the military police never tried to identify or investigate other implicated suspects, such as Margaret Coleman, James and William B. Donaldson, Charles Yeates, James Hall, or any of Booth's many suspected New York associates.

I would argue that it was because Stanton already knew who they were.

Use the [Contact Us](#) format to ask questions or share your comments.

Secretary Stanton's military officers, who covered up conspiracy suspects, Charles Lee and Sarah Slater.

- **Colonel Henry L. Burnett, Judge Advocate.**
- **Major General Lew Wallace, who was also a Judge in the conspiracy trial.**
- **Lieutenant Colonel John H. Wooley, Chief of Staff, 8th Army, under the command of Major General Lew Wallace.**
- **Major William H. Weigel, Assistant Provost Marshal, 8th Army under the command of Major General Lew Wallace.**
- **Brigadier General John R. Kenly Commanded the District of Delaware and Eastern Shore of Maryland.**
- **Lieutenant Colonel Samuel B. Lawrence, Assistant Adjutant General, Mid Department 8th Army, Baltimore.**

- **Brigadier General James A. Hardie, Inspector General at the War Department, and Colonel Timothy Ingraham, Provost Marshal general defense north of the Potomac.**
- **Captain Thomas M. Wenie, Provost Marshal for Wilmington, Delaware.**
- **Assistant Adjutant General George H. Hooker.**
- **Major Witmeyer, Assistant Provost Marshal, 8th Army Corps of Wilmington, Delaware, Eastern Shore of Maryland.**
- **Lieutenant Colonel N.T. Colby, Acting Superintendent of Carroll Prison.**

Annotation of a forgotten history:

Secretary Stanton's Confederate conspiracy theory assumes that Lincoln's murder resulted from a plot ordered by Jefferson Davis, and obeyed by Robert E. Lee, and Colonel John S. Mosby. The alleged Confederate conspiracy motive was to destroy the United States Government by killing Lincoln, Seward, Johnson, General Grant, and Secretary Stanton.

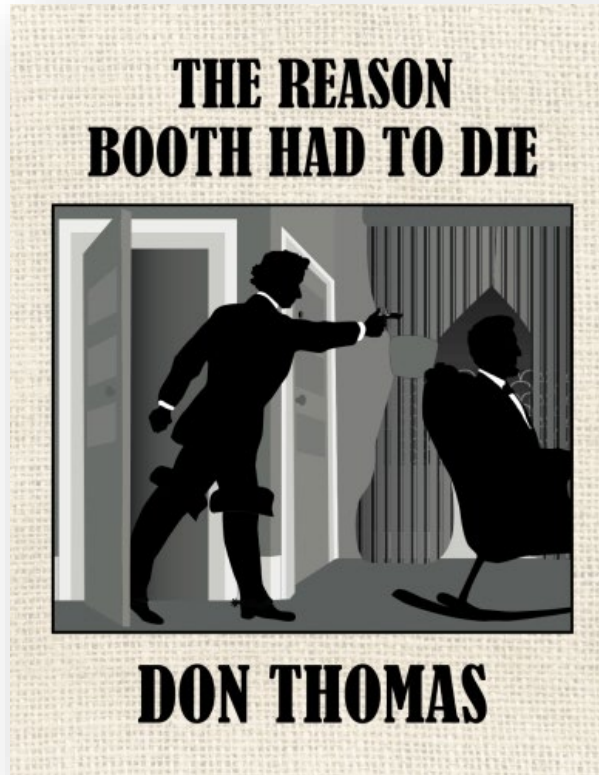
Yet, Davis was captured after Lincoln's assassination, investigated, and released without a trial. It was General Grant who prevented the Radicals from executing General Lee. After surrendering, Lee signed an oath of allegiance to the United States. However, Washington misfiled his oath, and Lee did not receive a pardon until it was found in 1970. In 1975, Congress restored full citizenship to the former Confederate General and late President of Washington and Lee University.

After the Civil War, Colonel John S. Mosby became good friends with President Grant. He worked for Frederick Seward while serving as consul to Hong Kong and became a U.S. government land agent under T. Roosevelt. Mosby won the friendship and respect of every post-Civil War president and died in a Washington hospital on May 30, 1916. Many historians have worked hard to suppress these facts.

For further research on this topic, and so much more, read: *The Reason Lincoln Had to Die* and its sequel, *The Reason Booth Had to Die*, and discover just how much of your opinion about the Lincoln conspiracy is based on fallacies.

Purchase both books at Amazon.com. Visit Don Thomas on YouTube, along with all the articles posted on the website: www.reasonlincoln.com.

Assassination suspects, implicated but were covered up: *[James Donaldson, William Donaldson, Col. Lewis Mosby, Samuel Thomas, Thomas Harbin, Samuel Cox, Thomas Jones, Nellie Starr, John F. Parker, Mollie Turner, Lizzie Murtry, John Matthews, Dan Bryant, Secretary William Seward's chambermaid Margaret Coleman, Fanny Brown, federal spy Kate Warren, Charles Lee, James Hall, and Sarah Slater.]*



Sources: Listed are eighteen surviving microfilm National Archives documents about Charles Lee, Sarah Slater and Louis Wiechmann, edited by historian William C. Edwards:

E&S – Edwards, William C., and Steers, Edward Jr., editors. *The Lincoln Assassination: The Evidence*, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, and Chicago, 2009. Microfilm Reels M599 1-7.

W- Edwards, William C. edited & transcribed, a companion volume to **E&S -*The Lincoln Assassination: The Reward Files***, by William C. Edwards, 2012. E-book, A Transcription of the Microfilm file M619 from the National Archives.

All National Archives documents on Slater & Lee are from Reels 2. Wiechmann, Reels 6 & 7.

E&S, p. 797, Doc. - 2: 0751-63. Charles Lee was a U.S. Government employee in Booth's kidnapping plot to capture Lincoln.

E&S, pp. 1349-50, Doc. - 2: 0216-18. The arrest of Charles Lee and five witnesses against him. Captain Thomas Wenie, "*What disposition shall I make of him*"?

E&S, pp. 764-65, Doc. - 2: 0212-15. Brigadier General John Kenly of Delaware, to General Wallace in Baltimore, "*Charles Lee is now in my custody and closely confined at the city jail [in Wilmington]. You might deem it better to cause him to be examined at Wilmington before taking other steps in relation to him*".

E&S, p. 1148, Doc. - 2: 0876-78. Major General Wallace to Colonel Wooley, "*put the prisoner in irons and send him to the Old Capitol Prison under a strong guard. Keep his paper carefully*".

E&S pp. 869, Slater's arrest. & Doc. 871 McPhail to Burnett - 2: 0766, 2:0775. These are the three documents about Sarah Slater's arrest and interrogation, as well as Louis Wiechmann's statements. **E&S, pp. 1318, 1321-24, 1327. Doc. - 7: 0445-51. 6:0454-59. 6: 0499-507.**

Doc. - 2: 0752 is not listed in E&S. "A" 216 (JAO) 1865. May 1, Colonel. Burnett gives verbal orders to find out where Charles Lee is being held, and the last known document on Charles Lee.

Doc. - 2:0766, is not listed in E&S. "Mc" 216 (JAO) 1865. Colonel Ingraham takes charge of Mrs. Slater.

See: Author Suzanne Adair, posted in Relevant History, March 29, 2016: The Veiled Lady: Sarah Slater, Courier for the Confederacy. Article from Author, Susan Higginbotham, "*Hanging Mary.*" <https://www.suzanneadair.net/2016/03/29/the-veiled-lady-sarah-slater-courier-for-the-confederacy/>

James O. Hall, "*The Saga of Sarah Slater.*" Reprinted in *In Pursuit of Continuing Research in the Field of the Assassination (Surratt Society, 1990)*.

John F. Stanton, "*A Mystery No Longer: The Lady in the Veil.*" *Surratt Courier*, August 2011, and October 2011.

Also, see:

[Impeachment: Charges against Andrew Johnson, Thomas 1, p. 169].

[Pitman: Conspiracy trial evidence, Thomas 1, Trial, p. 173].