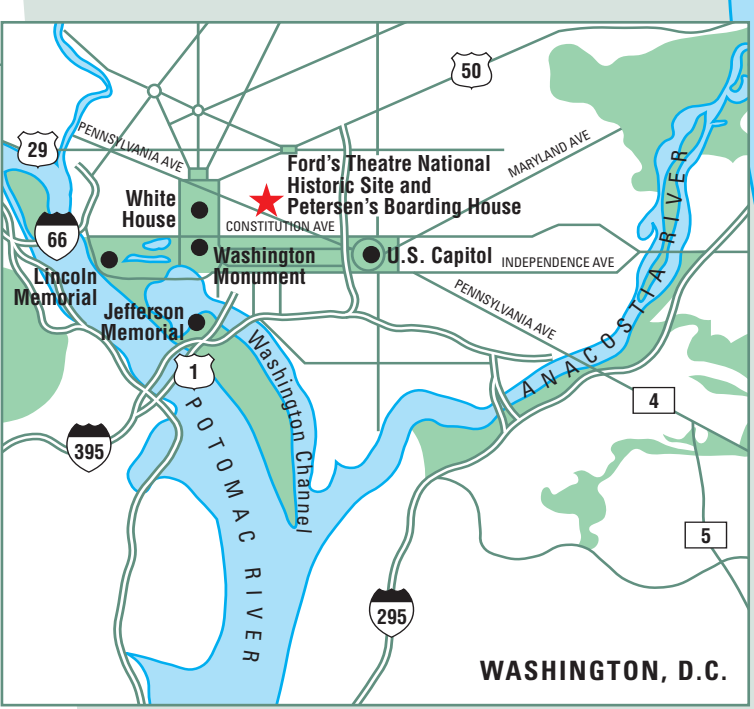


Ford's Theatre with guards posted at entrance and crepe draped from windows.



Booth's escape came to an end in a burning barn on the Garrett farm.



Mary E. Surratt



Dr. Samuel A. Mudd



37p.298 Company of the 4th USCT, one of several infantry units formed in Maryland.



Surrattsville, with the Surratt Tavern (left).



Harriet Tubman

**★ ESCAPE OF AN ASSASSIN ★**

- ★ **Ford's Theatre** – John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865.
- ★ **Petersen's Boarding House** – Lincoln died here, across the street from Ford's Theatre.
- ★ **Surratt House Museum** – Mrs. Mary E. Surratt's tavern, the assassination conspirators stored supplies.
- ★ **Dr. Samuel A. Mudd House Museum** – Dr. Mudd set Booth's broken leg on April 15, 1865, and Booth spent the night here.
- ★ **Village of Bryantown** – Mudd claimed that he first learned of Lincoln's assassination here.
- ★ **St. Mary's Church and Cemetery** – This is where Mudd first met Booth on November 13, 1864, and Mudd is buried here.
- ★ **Port Tobacco** – County seat during the war and home to George Adzerodt, another assassination conspirator.
- ★ **Rich Hill** – Booth and accomplice David Herold arrived at the home of Samuel Cox on April 17, 1865, and are taken to a pine thicket to hide.
- ★ **Pine Thicket** – Booth and Herold hid in a nearby pine thicket April 16–20, 1865.
- ★ **Crossing the Potomac** – Booth and Herold crossed the river near here on April 21, 1865.

**★ WESTERN SHORE SITES ★**

- ★ **Rowser's Ford** – On the night of June 27–28, 1863, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's 5,000 cavalrymen crossed into Maryland here.
- ★ **Darnestown Park** – Part of Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry, under Gen. Wade Hampton, captured mules and supplies heading toward Washington, D.C.
- ★ **Gaithersburg** – Gen. J.E.B. Stuart seized new mounts and supplies here on June 28, 1863.
- ★ **Old Rockville** – Stuart occupied the town on June 28, 1863, and found both Confederate sympathizers and loyal Unionists.
- ★ **Brookeville** – On June 29, 1863, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart paroled almost 400 prisoners here.

- ★ **Savage Mill** – Near here, in April 1861, Union troops repaired tracks of the B&O Railroad after southern sympathizers destroyed them.
- ★ **Fort Foote** – Built during the Civil War to strengthen fortifications around Washington, D.C.
- ★ **Fort Washington** – Overlooking the Potomac River, this fort was built in 1809. It was manned but never used during the war.
- ★ **Chaptico** – This community was a hotbed of Confederate sympathizers during the war.
- ★ **St. Clement's Island – Potomac River Museum** – The lighthouse survived an 1864 Confederate raid.
- ★ **Leonardtown** – This old port town teemed with spies, intrigue, and blockade runners during the war.
- ★ **Piney Point** – Blockade runners slipped supplies past U.S. ships here.
- ★ **Point Lookout State Park** – In 1862, this popular resort was leased by the U.S. government for construction of a major hospital complex. A Confederate prison camp was established in 1863.
- ★ **Sotterley Plantation** – Owned during the Civil War by well-known Southern sympathizer, Dr. Walter Hanson Stone Briscoe.
- ★ **Camp Stanton** – USCT were recruited and trained here.
- ★ **Welch Owens Memorial** – Memorial to an Anne Arundel County native who was honored posthumously as a hero of the Battle of Stephenson's Depot.

**★ EASTERN SHORE SITES ★**

- ★ **Chestertown Monument** – Union and Confederate monument to some of the men from Kent County who fought in the war.
- ★ **Queenstown** – Slaves escaped from their owners here to enlist in the U.S. Army.
- ★ **Hillsboro** – The great African-American leader, Frederick Douglass, once called this town home.
- ★ **Greensboro** – Pro-Union residents wrote to President Abraham Lincoln for help on September 13, 1862.
- ★ **Caroline County Courthouse** – Prominent Denton citizens were arrested as suspected Confederate sympathizers.
- ★ **Belair Mansion** – Plantation of Southern sympathizer George Cooke Ogle struggled to survive during the war.
- ★ **Banneker-Douglass Museum** – This institution honors Maryland's African-American heroes, Benjamin Banneker and Frederick Douglass.
- ★ **U.S. Naval Academy Museum** – The museum, on the campus of the U.S. Naval Academy, contains many Civil War artifacts.
- ★ **State House** – Maryland General Assembly met here after 1861 and in 1864, passed a new constitution making Maryland the first state to emancipate its slaves.
- ★ **Sandy Point State Park** – William Evans, a slave here, joined the USCT. (Entrance Fee)
- ★ **Old Harford Town Maritime Center** – Prisoners were taken from steamboats here.
- ★ **Unionville** – Slaves and free blacks from here served as USCT, then founded the community after the war.
- ★ **Talbot Courthouse** – Easton men served on both sides during the war.
- ★ **Linchester Mill** – Two major "stations" on the Underground Railroad were located near here.
- ★ **Federalburg** – This town was a smuggler's center during the war.
- ★ **Trappe** – A former USCT soldier founded an Emancipation Day celebration here that still goes on.
- ★ **Eastern Shore U.S. Infantry** – Five companies of the U.S. Infantry were formed by local volunteers even though the Cambridge area was pro-Confederate.
- ★ **Cambridge Cemetery** – Wartime governor Thomas Holliday Hicks is buried here.
- ★ **All Trinity Church** – Burial place of Anna Ella Carroll, sometimes called an unofficial member of President Lincoln's Cabinet.
- ★ **Bucktown** – Harriet Tubman, escaped slave and Underground Railroad conductor, lived near here.
- ★ **Berlin** – Isaiah Fasset, Maryland's next-to-last surviving Civil War soldier, died here.

**JOHN WILKES BOOTH**

**ESCAPE OF AN ASSASSIN**

- Driving Route of Booth's Escape Route
- ★ Booth's Escape Route Site
- ☆ Limited or No Public Access Site
- Other Civil War Trails Site
- National, State or County Park
- ⊙ Information or Welcome Center

