Hotel Civil War Star Booth's escape came to an end in a burning barn on the Memorial Jefferson St. Mary's Church (Seneca) Court House.

In Washington, D.C.:
- Ford’s Theatre — where the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln occurred on April 14, 1865.
- Port Protection Hotel — home of the widow of Dr. Samuel Mudd, a confederate sympathizer, is near the Stonewall Jackson Hospital, and is also the birthplace of the Underground Railroad.
- St. Clement’s Island — Potomac River
- Harriet Tubman, escaped slave, and other notable Civil War figures are buried near the Garrett Farm, ending the chase.
- President’s Park — the site of the Lincoln assassination.
- Druid Hill Park — Overlooking the Potomac River

In Maryland:
- Calvert County: Piney Point
- Caroline County: Deal Island Wildlife
- Dorchester County: Harriet Tubman
- Talbot County: Piney Point
- St. Mary’s County: Harriet Tubman
- Washington County: Harriet Tubman
- Queen Anne’s County: Harriet Tubman
- Charles County: Harriet Tubman
- Anne Arundel County: Harriet Tubman

ESCAPE OF AN ASSASSIN

On April 14, 1865, Booth and accomplice David Herold boarded a train at Salisbury, Maryland. They traveled through this port town on their way to the Confederate lines. On April 15, they arrived at Fortress Monroe, and found both Confederate sympathizers and loyal Unionists.

On April 20, Booth and Herold reached the town of Williamsport, Maryland. Here, they were arrested by Union soldiers.

The escape route of Booth's journey is illustrated on the map.
When President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, he chose a Union-held point south of Maryland to ensure its enforcement. To the east, however, the United States Army and Navy had captured the port of Antietam, near Sharpsburg. On September 17, 1862, the Battle of Antietam was fought near Sharpsburg, Maryland. United States General George B. McClellan had hoped to win a decisive victory over the Confederate Army, but the battle ended in a stalemate. McClellan's troops were repulsed by Confederate General Robert E. Lee's forces. The Battle of Antietam marked a turning point in the Civil War and is remembered as the bloodiest day in American history.

In December 1862, Union forces under General Joseph Hooker launched a campaign to capture Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy. However, the campaign was a failure and Hooker was removed from command. In January 1863, President Lincoln appointed General Ulysses S. Grant as the commander of Union forces. Grant's strategy was to focus on a series of smaller victories that would ultimately lead to the capture of Richmond. In March 1863, Union forces under Grant captured the Confederate stronghold of Fort Donelson, which was located on the banks of the Cumberland River in Tennessee. This victory marked the beginning of the end for Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest's army in the Tennessee Valley.

In April 1864, Union forces under General Sherman launched the Atlanta Campaign, a series of military campaigns designed to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond. The campaign began with a series of battles along the Atlanta-Fort McAllister line, followed by the capture of Savannah in December. By the end of the month, Sherman's army had reached the outskirts of Atlanta, where it was met by Confederate General Joseph Johnston. The Battle of Atlanta was fought from July 20 to August 29, 1864, and ended in a stalemate. However, Sherman's handlers had managed to cut off the Union army's supply lines, and on September 2, 1864, Confederate General John Bell Hood surrendered his Army of Tennessee at Atlanta.

The Civil War ended with the surrender of Confederate General Robert E. Lee to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. The terms of the surrender included the release of all Confederate soldiers and the ending of slavery in the Confederate states. The Civil War had lasted for four years, from April 12, 1861, when Fort Sumter was bombarded, to April 9, 1865, when Lee surrendered. It was one of the most destructive wars in American history, with over 600,000 deaths and millions of dollars in property damage. The war had profound effects on American society, leading to the abolition of slavery and the spread of democratic ideals across the nation.