



THE ROAD THAT BUILT THE NATION

HOWARD COUNTY

Directions

- » Cross the river into Ellicott City, the Howard County seat, which lies along the narrow gorge cut by Tiber Branch near its junction with the Patapsco.
- » A Main Street landmark is the former Old Colonial Inn and Opera House, reported to be the site of John Wilkes Booth's stage debut. Farther along is Thomas Isaac's log cabin. Built in 1780, it is an example of a way station along the old road. Here, you will find parking and, in the nearby stone building occupied by the Howard County Office of Tourism and Promotion. Continuing on MD 144 and across US 29, look for St. John's Episcopal Church, established as a Queen Caroline Parish chapel in 1728. This church building dates to 1822.
- » About four miles west of Ellicott City, turn left on US 40 and follow it a 1/4 mile, then turn left again on MD 144 to get back onto the original pike. Increased automobile and truck traffic led to the creation of US 40, which had bypassed Catonsville, Ellicott City, and many other National Pike towns in Maryland by 1926. Constructed in the 1950s, I-70 has cut an even newer path west. It runs north of the old pike, MD 144.
- » Less than a mile west of US 40 at the corner of Folly Quarter Road is Doughoregan Manor (private), the home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only Catholic to sign the Declaration of Independence. He was also one of the richest men in the colonies. The 13,361-acre manor was passed down to him from his grandfather Charles Carroll the Settler, who acquired it in 1702.
- » Proceed west on MD 144 to Marriottsville Road.
- » Continue west on MD 144 to Cooksville, where Confederate cavalry commanded by General J. E. B. Stuart routed Maryland militia on June 29, 1863, and continue north.